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C. I. O. Unions Open Drive on Canada

The Nation's Business

Ontario Shows Way In Budget Balancing

Aid for Cities, Towns Is Forward Move

Canadian Magazines Still Suffer from Handicaps

Need for Sounder Plan of Valuing Assets of Life Companies

Ontario Leads In Budget Balancing

ONTARIO'S magnificent surplus is most striking evidence of the degree to which recovery has already come. It is also a very splendid achievement by the Ontario administration under Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn.

Often as The Financial Post has criticized Mr. Hepburn, it has always given him full credit for his unwavering insistence upon the necessity of balancing the provincial budget and achieving, through measures of economy, an ultimate reduction in the tax burden upon the people.

Mr. Hepburn has always emphasized that every tax is a tax on the working-man pocketbook; and that there can be no sound government without sound finance.

In his own words, the ideal of a balanced budget has been the Government's "pillar of cloud by day and its pillar of fire by night," and the "alphabet of all its thinking."

With the assistance of the iron-clad budgetary control of his comptroller of the treasury, Chester S. Walters, Mr. Hepburn has given Canada the first balanced budget any government in Canada has shown since the onset of the depression. He has gone further and provided for a number of tax reductions.

* * *

THIS achievement by Ontario sets a standard for all other governments in Canada to work to. When Mr. Hepburn says, "a balanced budget is the real basis of the national credit and likewise the bulwark of private credit," he is uttering what is the simple and unassailable truth.

Ontario's balanced budget seems to stand up as a genuinely balanced budget. That is to say, special expenditures on account of unemployment relief have been allowed for instead of being added to debt or separated from expenditures in the "bridge score" type of budgeting referred to by Minister of Finance Dunning, a year ago. (A bridge score budget is one where so much is put above the line and so much below, instead of all being shown in the same place.)

Ontario could have claimed a surplus of $20 millions instead of a surplus of $7 millions odd, if the direct relief costs had been capitalized, but this would not have been honest and sound public accounting.

* * *

A Changing Basis For Taxation

THE Province of Ontario has, during the past two years, effected a major change in public finance which is likely to have profound results in all parts of Canada. It is in the expression of the policy that social welfare cannot be adequately financed through the sources of revenue available to municipalities but must be financed on at least a province-wide basis.

A year ago the Province of Ontario took the income tax away from the municipalities, giving them certain subsidies by way of rebate. This year it has gone further in assisting the municipalities. In addition to relieving municipalities of any share of the cost of old age pensions and mothers' allowances, it has made grants to the municipalities that will enable every city, town, village and other municipal unit to reduce its tax rate by one mill.

As the province has a surplus and is in a position to reduce taxes, it is hard to conceive of a more equitable way of spreading the benefit than by enabling the reductions to be effected in the municipalities themselves. For the burden of increasing taxation has nowhere proven more unbearable than in the case of real property, which has suffered extensive diminution in value from the municipal tax burdens imposed upon it.

Gradually we must move in public finance in Canada entirely away from the taxation of real estate for social purposes and Ontario's recent moves have been in that direction.

* * *

MR. HEPBURN did not hesitate to speak of the power contract question as "contentious and controversial." He referred in his budget address to the savings effected by the Provincial Hydro System. These savings were largely the result of a policy of repudiation of contracts. True, the contracts themselves were improvident, but they were contracts and, if revision of them was desirable, it should have been achieved by bi-lateral negotiation and not by the confiscatory, capital-destroying method that was adopted largely on the insistence of Ontario's radical guardian of justice, Attorney-General A. W. Roebuck.

The power contract policy of the

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Ontario Govt. Shows Surplus $7.3 Millions

Announces Subsidy of One Mill to All Municipalities

RELIEF COSTS DOWN

Sharply higher revenues and lower relief expenditures will enable the Ontario Government to report a surplus of $7.3 millions in the year ending March 31, Premier Mitchell H. Hepburn revealed in delivering his budget address on March 9. This surplus is after all ordinary expenditures, including relief and sinking fund provision.

Thus the budget improvement during the current year has been $20.6 millions, since the deficit in the year ended March 31, 1936, was $13.3 millions.

Revenue of almost every department increased, total revenue being $12.2 millions higher than in 1935-36. Of this increase, motor and gasoline taxes contributed $2.2 millions, succession duties $4 millions, the liquor control board, $2 millions, corporation taxes $1.5 million and income tax $2.5 millions. Succession duties with a total yield of $15.5 millions were the second largest source of revenue, gasoline tax being first with $15.7 millions.

Relief Costs Down

Despite the economy pronouncements of the Government, expenditures of almost every department showed an increase over the previous year. Major progress was made, however, in reducing relief expenditures which at $12.5 millions are $9.3 millions below the previous year. Substantial saving was also made in interest charges as a result of refunding operations.

Ontario Budget Results
Years Ended March 31

	1937 $ 000's	▲1936 $ 000's	Change $ 000's
Ordinary rev.	92,222	79,014	+13,208
Ordinary expend. .	72,357	72,147	+227
Direct relief	12,500	20,364	—7,864
Ordinary surplus.	7,348	*13,497	+20,845

▲Figures taken from 1936 budget speech. Figures in public accounts are not comparable. Actual deficit for year was $13,342,705 *Deficit.

For the 1937-38 fiscal year the Government is budgeting for a surplus of $2.3 millions after providing for relief, although reductions in taxation and increased expenditures

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Tor. Elevators Stock Changes Aid Treasury

Company Gets $775,000 Net New Money—Saves Interest

Redemption of $589,400 of the old 7% preferred stock of Toronto Elevators Ltd., at 110, and conversion of $910,600 of the stock into common shares, make important changes in the company's position.

Results of these changes are:

1. Strengthening of the position of the new 5¼% preferred issue by receipt of some $775,000 net of new money contributed from junior securities.

2. Saving of interest on loans of about $40,000 annually as well as saving from reduction of preferred dividend charges from 7% to 5¼%.

3. Increase in outstanding common stock from 25,426 to 52,318 shares with the effect of increasing the floating supply to about 30,000 shares.

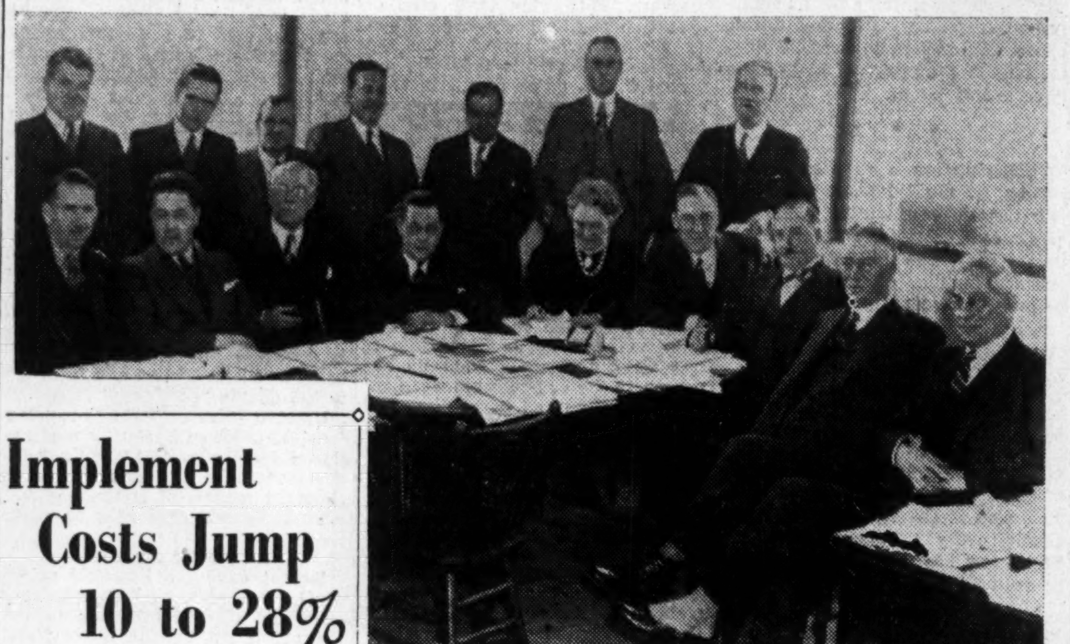
Effects Beneficial

The new money could be used to pay off debt of various types, bank loans, building loan or the city of Sarnia loan, with an immediate saving in interest charges and strengthening the security for the new preferred.

For the increased amount of common stock, the effect of the savings in fixed charges is to add about $1.25 a share to annual earnings. On the other hand, the rise in the number of outstanding shares divides former earnings over the increased issue. Allowing for these alterations, last year's earnings of $3.20 a share would have been about $2.80 a share on the basis of the newly increased common stock issue. A further qualification must be made in any such calculation, however, in that earnings have been reported as improved in the current year which runs to July 31.

It is estimated unofficially that the floating supply of common stock was only about 7,500 shares when the issue totalled 25,000 shares. With an increase of about 27,000 shares, it is believed the floating supply will now be at least 30,000 shares.

The capital changes arose from call of the old 7% preferred stock for redemption at 110 on March 8, 1937. Each $100 share was convertible into three common shares at the option of the holder. Only $589,400 of the issue of about $1.5 million was presented for redemption, the remainder being converted into common stock. The company's outlay to redeem the shares presented is about $648,000. Meanwhile a new issue of $1.5 million of new 5¼% preferred stock was sold, and the proceeds not required for redemption of the old stock remain in the company's treasury.



THE FRONT LINE

A three-day conference of securities officials from all parts of Canada and from United States was held recently in Toronto, under the auspices of the Ontario Securities Commission. Above are, back row, left to right, D. C. Wells, Toronto; H. J. Egan, N.S.; A. B. Lawford, Manitoba; J. R. Daly, Ottawa; A. Routhie, Quebec; F. F. Mathers, N.S.; J. S. Mercier, Quebec. Front row, left to right: E. B. MacLatchy, N.B.; P. S. Fielding, P.E.I.; C. F. Beer, Ontario; W. A. Brant, Attorney-General's Department, Ontario; Miss E. Ruickbe, assistant-secretary; W. R. Cottingham, chairman, Winnipeg; W. P. J. O'Meara, Ottawa; John M. Godfrey, Ontario, and A. A. Carpenter, Alberta.

Implement Costs Jump 10 to 28%

Farm Machine Prices May be Raised in Canada

IRON AND STEEL UP

Marked increases in costs of the more important materials used by manufacturers will probably be one of the features of testimony before the House of Commons committee now enquiring into the Canadian farm implement industry. Implement prices are expected to rise in Canada due to increased manufacturing costs.

The enquiry is a result of an increase of about 3% in implement prices a year ago. The rise in prices developed about the same time that tariffs on U. S. implements were reduced from 25% to 12½% and later to 7½%.

A paradox in this year's enquiry into the rise of implement prices last year is that manufacturers' costs have been rising rapidly in both the United States and Canada since that time. And U. S. manufacturers have already raised prices more than the Canadian manufacturers did in 1936. The enquiry into last year's slight rise of prices is therefore running into the probability of still higher quotations by implement firms in Canada, because of rising costs of materials and labor.

Materials up 10% to 28%

The more important materials used by implement manufacturers have risen in cost from about 10% to as much as 28% over prices of last year, and prices are still rising, especially for iron and steel. Costs of some materials are substantially above prices paid by implement firms in 1929.

Hot rolled steel bars, bands and plates have increased in cost, on the average, by about 21% in the past year, including three increases within the last three months in quotations to Canadian buyers. Pig iron used for making castings is up about 28% in price over last year, and steel sheets have advanced about 15% in the year. Cold drawn steel bars are costing manufacturers of implements about 17% more than a year ago and current base prices are stated to be about 21% higher than 1929 costs.

The British rearmament programme, which has caused great activity in the British steel and iron trades, has contributed to higher prices for materials. Another factor in the increases is believed to be the international expansion of credit on inflationary lines accompanying the recovery of business activity.

Other important items that have risen in cost are wheels, up about 13% from last year, and lumber which has risen about 10%. Virtually all important materials used by implement manufacturers have risen in cost, particularly in the past few months.

American implement manufacturers have already raised their prices. Oliver Farm Equipment Co. has advanced prices for implements and repairs by about 10%. Increases averaging around 7% are shown by Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. and Deere & Co., major U. S. manufacturer, has just announced increased prices of about 5% to 7½%.

The increased prices of agricultural implements in the United States have been attributed to increased material and labor costs in that country. And it is believed that Canadian implement manufacturers who have encountered similar rising manufacturing costs will find it necessary to institute increased selling prices in Canada.

Steel Empire Planned In Algoma Expansion

Iron and Coal Mining To Be Co-ordinated in $10 Millions Programme for Great Chain Industry

By NORMAN A. WHITE

To make Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., "The Pittsburgh of Canada" through expansion and development of the plant of the Algoma Steel Corp. in that city is the task which Sir James Dunn, president and owner of the controlling interest in the company, has mapped out for himself.

Plans call for a fully-integrated steel industry stretching from the mining of iron ore and coal to the manufacture of finished steel products. This expansion will involve the erection of a flat steel mill and extension and improvement of the company's present plant. Plant expansion at Sault Ste. Marie in the next five years will, it is estimated, cost approximately $10 millions.

The first step in the company's programme, however, will be the development of its iron ore resources at Michipicoten, 182 miles north of the Soo. Here, it is estimated, the company has about 100 million tons of siderite ore, which, when roasted, will be suitable for commercial use. The ore has a 35% iron content.

Iron Ore Bounty

Announcement of plans to develop these ore resources, which have been owned by the company since the beginning of the century, results from the decision of the Ontario Government to pay a bounty of two cents per unit on siderite ore produced from the company's new Helen Mine. Two reasons are given for the Government's action, first to make possible the establishment of a steel industry in Ontario which will not be dependent upon United States for its raw material, and, second, to provide employment. At the present time the Algoma Steel and other Ontario steel companies import their ore from the Lake Superior region of United States. Iron ore experts, however, say that there will be a shortage of this ore within eight or ten years and that the Ontario steel industry may be faced with a critical situation.

To Spend $1.5 Million

Under the agreement entered into with the Ontario Government by which the bounty is granted, Algoma Steel undertakes to spend $1.5 million on the development of its Michipicoten properties. Initial work on the development will be undertaken this spring, but it may be two years before production is possible. The Government bounty commences Jan. 1, 1939.

Work this year will probably be confined to opening up the ore bodies ready for mining. No decision has been made as to whether the roasting plant will be located at Michipicoten or at Sault Ste. Marie.

Certainly, however, the property is well located both from the standpoint of transportation and electric energy. The Michipicoten branch line of the Algoma Central Railway is immediately adjacent to the property, with a spur line to the mine. Furthermore the mine is only a few miles from Michipicoten Harbor from which point shipment can be made by water to points on the Great Lakes. Thus the ore can be transported to the company's plant at the Soo by water. The company, in fact, intends to investigate the possibility of transmitting the ore from the mine to the docks at Michipicoten by an aerial tramway. The Great Lakes Power Co. power plant and transmission are only a few miles away.

450,000 Tons Annually

Initial capacity of the mining operations will, it is estimated, be about 450,000 tons of ore annually. When beneficiated this will give about 300,000 tons of 50% to 60% iron content ore. About half of this production the company would use in its furnaces mixed with other ores, and the rest it would sell. The company does not feel that it will be difficult to find a market for this concentrate at a profitable price. On a beneficiated production of 300,000 tons, a bounty of two cents per unit will cost the Ontario Government about $300,000 annually. One unit is 1% of iron.

It is not the first time that Algoma Steel has been interested in the mining of iron ore. It was, in fact, on the expectation of using the Michipicoten iron deposits that the iron and steel industry was founded at Sault Ste. Marie by F. H. Clergue.

At that time the company developed the old Helen Mine, which was a body of high-grade hematite ore immediately adjacent to the siderite body which is now to be developed. Work on this property commenced about 1899 and continued until about 1918 when the hematite ore played out. About three million tons of ore were taken out of the old Helen Mine. Some development was done on the siderite body, but no attempt made to mine it.

From 1914 to 1921 the company also operated at Magpie Mine at Michipicoten, which was a small siderite ore body similar to the large body now to be developed. This ore ran about 35% iron content before roasting and 53% after roasting. The roasting plant was located at the mine. About 1¼ million tons of ore were taken from the Magpie.

Development of its own iron ore resources will be important to the company, to Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario. It will make possible the development in Ontario of an iron and steel industry which is not dependent on iron ore from the United States. At various times in the past The Financial Post has urged the necessity of action in this direction. Old readers of The Financial Post will remember that on Feb. 29, 1924, this paper published a special supplement devoted entirely to the problem of developing Ontario's iron ores and suggesting the bounty which has now been granted.

Future Promising

At the present time the future of the Algoma Steel Corp. appears more promising than at any time in its history. For years the company was a financial football. There was a constant shifting of control. An Algoma official once wrote to the manager of one of its subsidiaries telling the manager in no uncertain terms what he thought of him and his organization because of bungling of an order. The next day, instead of being delivered to the man-

(Continued on page 12)

First Newspaper Guild Unit Is Organized in Canada

The organization field of the American Newspaper Guild, United States news workers affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has been extended into Canada with establishment of a guild unit in Toronto.

Newspaper publishers in that city, who have already indicated that appearance of the organization is by no means welcome to them, will likely be approached within the next two months with proposals for recognition of the guild as collective bargaining agent for editorial department workers. Agreements setting minimum rates of pay for various classes of workers, hours of work, and security as to dismissal indemnity, will be asked also.

Nucleus of the Toronto unit, which, members hope, will be the first of a number of similar groups in other Canadian communities, was formed last September with the aid of an organizer from the New York headquarters of the guild. There are now more than 80 members in Toronto—estimated to be one third of the total employed in the production of reading matter of the three Toronto dailies.

The guild came officially into the open this week with a meeting attended by both members and non-members.

Following the tactics of the parent American organization the Toronto group has formed a liaison (as yet unofficial) with other printing trades unions and with the district council of other unions affiliated with parent organizations in the United States.

Arms Orders From Britain Seen in N. S.

Dosco Visit of Lord Riverdale Means Steel Orders

HUGE BUSINESS

From Our Own Correspondent

SYDNEY. — Significance of the visit of Lord Riverdale—Sir Arthur Balfour—to the plants of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., which he has inspected in detail, is that he is a quasi-official representative of the British iron and steel industry and has also been associated with numerous British Government activities.

In Halifax interviews Lord Riverdale said that in his opinion the Nova Scotia steel plants would share in the increasing steel business created by Britain's huge rearmament programme.

Lord Riverdale was joined at Sydney by W. A. Bradbury, Canadian manager for Sir Arthur's Sheffield steel firm, Arthur Balfour & Co. They inspected every department of Dosco's Sydney steel mills, and after conferences with Dosco officials made an inspection of Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. plants at Trenton, N. S. Later they visited the yards of Halifax Shipyards Ltd., another Dosco subsidiary. Lord Riverdale is expected to visit Ottawa.

Place Orders in Canada

Demands have been so heavy on British iron and steel firms that orders for the British Government will have to be placed in Canada and orders from private buyers which would ordinarily be handled by British firms will have to be given to Canadian steel mills, according to Lord Riverdale's comments at Halifax. British steel production, he added, is two million tons behind present requirements, and there is a shortage of scrap and pig iron. Steel from Nova Scotia furnaces, he said, will go into new British warships, but Britain's actual steel needs will scarcely be determined before next September.

Lively interest in Lord Riverdale's visit arose in the Maritime Provinces from an unconfirmed Halifax report that the British Government would take over the Dosco enterprise and its Halifax shipyards. While this report is discredited, it is believed that Lord Riverdale's visit and his comments indicate that steel, pig iron and billets from Canada, notably from Dosco, will be exported to Britain.

May be Supply Base

The Financial Post is informed from usually reliable sources that the British War Office appears likely to use Canada as its chief outside base for supplies of essential materials. Secondary reserves would be built up at Halifax, according to one informant, and possibly at Saint John, in connection with the British defense programme.

One report is that the War Office has invited establishment of a first reserve unit of 10,000 barrels of oil at Halifax. Canadian oil men, consulted by The Financial Post, describe this as "a fairy tale," but The Post's information appears authentic.

Apparently the particular reason for interest in Halifax is the huge harbor, capable of accommodating the largest vessels and the relative proximity of the Atlantic port to British waters as compared with other sea bases.

The British War Office has given substantial orders to two Canadian companies, and has delivered blueprints and patterns. One of these is the shell order to National Steel Car Corp. The other has not been definitely identified.

Many Canadian firms have been seeking contracts from the British Government and there is little doubt, as indicated by Lord Riverdale, that a huge volume of business will come to Canada from the British rearmament programme when the War Office finds time to arrange matters.

Investment Foundation Pays 75c Off Arrears

Investment Foundation Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock as well as the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. The total $1.25 a share is payable April 15 to shareholders of record March 31.

After these payments, arrears of dividends on the preferred will amount to $5.75 a share.

Coming In The Post

Investors will find next week's issue of The Post especially stimulating.

There will be the first of a very important series of articles on the theme: "Profit Possibilities for Investors." With indications pointing to a very active market in coming weeks, these special articles tuned to today's market trends and tomorrow's outlook will be both timely and profitable. Be sure to read this series from the start.

In recent weeks many readers have asked us the question: "Are the Senior Golds Slipping?" Next week we'll attempt an expert, constructive answer to this important question.

For good measure we also plan to publish a special article on a subject of wide and vital interest to every Canadian—this country's armament and defense problems.

Labor Strife Threat In Major Industries Extended from U.S.

U. S. Labor Split Affects Canada

Advance preparations for a drive to mobilize workers in Canada's mass production industries are in essence an extension of the breach within the American Federation of Labor, and of the battle for control being fought by the powerful factions created by that breach. Aligned as an insurgent and ousted group of the Federation are the unions allied with the Committee for Industrial Organization, formed by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to foster an aggressive campaign to organize workers by industries instead of crafts.

The unions first linked with the C. I. O. were forced out of the A. F. of L. when Lewis and heads of supporting unions persisted in pressing organization along industrial lines despite the clash over policy it precipitated within the A. F. of L. To these unions have since been added the new labor groups formed as a result of the C. I. O. campaign in the steel, automobile and other mass production industries.

Insurgent Group Engaged in Operations in Dominion

ORGANIZERS BUSY

Dark clouds of potential labor trouble loom on the horizon of reviving prosperity for Canada's major industries.

The threat arises principally from invasion of the Dominion by organizing agents of the American unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. They appear bent on extending into Canada the ramifications of the body which precipitated the still current wave of strikes and industrial tension in the United States.

Having completed partial mobilization of workers in the same large industries embroiled with C.I.O. units south of the border, they are reportedly preparing to come to grips with some of Canada's largest industrial employers. Canadians may see repeated in this country the clashes, deadlocks and unrest which were among the fruits of John L. Lewis's split with the American Federation of Labor, over his militant drive to unionize workers by industries instead of by crafts.

Parallel Campaign

The campaign for strength and recognition for C.I.O. unions in Canada strikingly parallels that directed in the United States, to gain a foothold among the masses of unorganized workers in automobile, steel, textiles, mined metals, rubber goods, and electrical-radio industries. The advance upon the broad front of Canadian industry is concentrated, as it is in the United States, upon the automobile and steel industries, with General Motors of Canada apparently chosen as the first objective.

While naturally aimed generally at building up as much strength as possible for the C.I.O. allied industrial unions, the present drive in Canada is especially devoted to building up a secondary line of support by alignment of workers in what are regarded by the C. I. O. unions as Canadian units or equivalents of American concerns. This applies not only to the automobile but also to the steel, textile and rubber industries, in the opinion of the organizers.

Preliminary organizing contact has already been made with workers in Ontario's automobile plants, Toronto's rubber plants and larger manufacturing plants; the steel mills of Hamilton and in Nova Scotia, the textile plants in Montreal and other Quebec centres, and workers in Northern Ontario metal mining areas.

Battle Looming

So far it is difficult to determine just what progress has been, or may be, made in building up membership, or to foresee events in the coming fight for recognition of Canadian C.I.O. unions.

In Ontario, Premier Hepburn's vigorous pronouncements against sit-down strikes and "outside organizers" are understood to have been directed especially against C.I.O. activities. Both in Ontario and Quebec, where Canada's industries are concentrated, police and other Government agencies are reportedly keeping close watch on the situation and are prepared, as was indicated by Premier Hepburn, to act promptly against illegal or disturbance-creating tactics.

Giving supplementary aid to the C.I.O. union emissaries and forming a potential nucleus for a Canadian wing of the C.I.O. and its supporting union, are the Canadian branches of the international unions ousted by the A. F. of L. when they rallied behind the Lewis-C.I.O. insurgents. The final alignment of these more or less autonomous locals is, however, still uncertain. Mobilization efforts in Canada have

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Highlights

Life Insurance

Assets and services distributed on vast scale through co-operative enterprise. Special section. Pages 13 to 19.

Steel Builder

Sir James Dunn, one-time struggling lawyer, now wealthy financier, plans great steel industry for Algoma. Page 12

Base Metals

Armaments and speculation important factors in rise of base metal prices and shares. Page 23

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Cabinet Postpones Low-cost Housing

OTTAWA.—The proposal for a national low-cost housing scheme for industrial workers, worked out by the National Employment Commission, involving an annual subsidy from the Dominion Government of $5 millions annually, has been reluctantly postponed by the Cabinet, The Financial Post is informed. It will not be launched this session. Whether it will be proceeded with a year from now will depend largely on the state of Dominion-provincial relationships.

Grain Export Cut, Car Sales Higher

Sharp curtailment of wheat exports occurred in February, compared with figures of a year ago. February totals reveal a drop of 62% in wheat exports against those of Feb., 1936.

Automobile sales rose from those of a year ago. January sales of passenger cars were 79% above those of the corresponding month of 1936 and truck and bus sales advanced 93%.

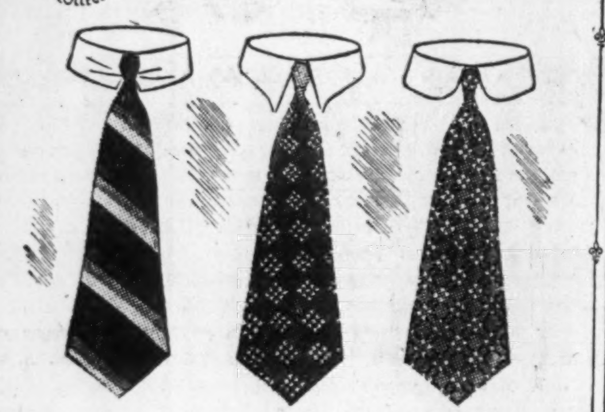
For details of Canada's business situation, with complete figures, see page 7.

Comparative figures follow:

		—Change— From prev. period %	From prev. year %
Monthly:	January		
Flour prod., bbls. ..	1,008,630	—7	+2
Bank debits*	$3,227,355	—5	+8
Motor sales, No.:			
Passenger cars ...	8,522	—11	+79
Trucks & buses .	1,677	+56	+93
Wheat exports, bus.	†5,362,031	—45	—62
Wheat flour exp., bbls.	†347,884	+10	+2
Boot & shoe prod., prs.	1,482,017	—4	—2
Weekly:			
Car loadings, No. ..	46,646	—0.09	+7
Cattle sales, No. ...	13,066	+1	—16
Hog sales, No.	19,536	—11	+12

*000's omitted. †February.

MEN'S SHOP



State Your Preference...

Ties are a man's most colourful accessory . . . that's why the Men's Shop offers you a very extensive range! Our new ties for Spring include imported real silk Foulards such as the two shown at the right above, at $2.00 each . . . English real silk Repp ties like the one at the left, above, ($2.00 each) . . . and a host of other distinctive ties at from $1.00 to $3.50 each.

For good choice in ties, furnishings, and fine clothes for Spring, shop at the Men's Shop!

Free Parking While Shopping

PHONE AD. 5011 OR AD. 5511

BAY STREET SECTION

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

The former Falls Department Store at Simcoe, Ont.

A Rare Business Opportunity

FOR SALE — The building site of the Falls Department Store Limited, recently destroyed by fire. Situated on the corner of the town's main business section and in the hub of the prosperous county of Norfolk. This affords the finest location in Ontario for a large retail establishment of three or four floors and basement.

If interested, act quickly. For full particulars apply to

H. S. FALLS, Simcoe, Ont.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

Government is the worst blot on its record and one that stands in striking contrast to its most commendable policy of controlling expenditures and seeking not only a balanced budget and tax reduction but a lowering of the public debt as well.

* * *

Magazines Still Unfairly Treated

AN INDUSTRY having no protection should not be called upon, through duties and taxes, to pay an increased price for its raw materials. In Canada, only the magazine publishing business is in this position.

The Government has increased the drawback on imported paper, used by magazines, from 50 to 75%. This still gives the United States magazine publisher an advantage of about 14½% made up as follows:

Duty	4½%.
Excise tax	3%
Freight differential, about.	7%

There are numerous other taxes on raw materials that are paid by the Canadian publisher but not paid by the U.S. publisher who sells his magazines in Canada.

* * *

EVEN if the Government removed all the handicaps of duties and taxes there would still be one big obstacle that Canadian publishers would have to face, that of higher costs due to the fact that we have only about one-tenth of the population and therefore only one-tenth the possible circulation. Canadian publishers can meet this handicap by putting out a magazine suitable to the Canadian people. They should not, however, be called upon to bonus their foreign competitors in their own home market.

The Government is to be commended for its partial removal of the obstacles that handicap the development of our national periodical literature. But it is really in the position of having created a very unfair situation and then of nibbling at it, little by little, each year.

The situation is greatly detrimental to the Canadian people. We greatly need, at this time, strong national magazines to inform the people and help us solve the many problems we are facing.

* * *

Valuations of Insurance Assets

THE care and thoroughness with which the life insurance business in this country are regulated and controlled is largely a reflection of the major rôle it plays in the national economy. When a group of institutions with assets of almost $2.5 billions are responsible for funds involving almost $6.5 billions of insurance, it is natural that the state should play an important part in ensuring that this money is safely and wisely administered and that the laws governing operation of these companies are adequate and sound.

It is very natural, however, that these laws should from time to time need revision. Such a revision would seem to be desirable at the present time in respect of the valuation of life insurance securities. For events of the past six years have definitely shown the inadequacy of the present system of stipulating "market values" for securities held by the life companies. Not only during the depression has it been necessary to suspend this regulation almost entirely, but an equally unsatisfactory situation looms ahead with regard to possible fluctuations in the prices of high-grade government bonds.

* * *

THE situation is put very clearly by G. Cecil Moore, a leading life insurance executive, who this week contributes a special article on the subject in the annual life insurance number of The Post. Mr. Moore refers bluntly to

> "the menace to the life insurance business which would follow slavish adherence throughout varying economic and financial phases, to market quotation values."

He urges the adoption by Ottawa of the amortization method of valuing insurance bonds not in default. This plan is already in use in practically every part of the United States and has for some years been in use by Canadian provinces.

What amortization means may be indicated very simply by the following example. Suppose a life company has $10 millions of assets in 4% government bonds which it carries on its books at 105. If high-grade bond prices decline and the market value of these bonds drops to 90 at any particular year end, this company, if it uses market values, will be forced to take a balance sheet loss of $1.5 million or 15% for annual statement purposes, which may be an amount actually greater than the company's entire surplus. In short, the company may be technically insolvent although it can carry the bonds to maturity and will receive full value for them and full interest in the meantime.

Amortization would permit these bonds to be taken in at book value and the value adjusted (up or down) by small annual amounts, so as to result in a valuation of exactly 100 at maturity.

Steps should be taken to have the present statute amended along these lines before another year has passed and indeed, the occasion should be made to undertake a thorough study of the whole question of the valuation of insurance company assets such as mortgages and common stocks, so as to ensure that federal legislation on this important subject is the best that can be devised for both the long- and the short-term viewpoint.

Labor Strike Threat In Major Industries Expected from U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

been conducted chiefly by organizers sent from headquarters of the industrial unions which have acquired power and strength under C. I. O. auspices since the split with the A. F. of L.

Automobile Industry

The drive to entrench the C. I. O. group in the automobile industry is the most recent and currently most active of the C. I. O. operations in Canada, and comes closely on the heels of deadlocks with U. S. companies which led to shut down of plants employing 150,000 to 200,000 workers. Patterning their plan of operation on the procedure followed when C. I. O. moved upon the American automobile industry, imported C. I. O. union agents in Canada are apparently concentrating first on General Motors.

Organizers for the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O. unit, are reported to have been active in efforts to enrol employees in the General Motors plants in Oshawa (body and assembly plants), Windsor (engine plants), and St. Catharines (parts production). Some workers have enrolled in U. A. W. ranks but what percentage in each plant is unknown, and up to the middle of this week there had been no approach to the company management for recognition and bargaining, and no hint of a strike (sit-down or otherwise) to press demands.

Attempts have also been made to organize workers in plants not controlled by General Motors but supplying needed parts and equipment for production of automobiles.

C. I. O. Demands

Thus far, no indication has come from officials of General Motors or Canadian units of American car manufacturing concerns of their policy in regard to the expected demands from the C. I. O. auto workers union. These demands, it is believed, will include higher wages, reduction in hours, abatement of the speed-up, and recognition of the union as sole bargaining agent for all employees. It was this last demand which precipitated the recent disturbances in the United States.

Speed-up System

The so-called "speed-up," under which workers are asked to perform the necessary operations on a greater number of car units passing along an assembly line in an hour, also is likely to be a bone of contention. At last reports, the rate of passage at the Oshawa assembly lines was 28 units an hour, compared with 35 units in G. M. American plants.

This Canadian assembly line speed is estimated to allow about 50% more time for performance of each operation than the American plants' rate. Not long ago at Oshawa, the company's effort to advance the rate to 32 units an hour (still allowing 30% more time) resulted in a threat of trouble from men on one assembly line, though the "speed-up" involved higher wage rates. The matter was allowed to drop and the speed rate continues to average 28 units an hour.

Among future developments of the present situation may be a campaign to combat C. I. O. union operations by leaders of Canadian branches of international unions still affiliated with the A. F. of L. Leaders of the A. F. of L. in the U. S. have already launched a vigorous battle against the C. I. O., with charges that Communist support was ranged behind the C. I. O. programme and with formation of plans to organize rival craft unions to block the C. I. O. bid for control.

A. F. of L. Viewpoint

High officials of the A. F. of L. notably Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers and John P. Frey of the Metal Trades, insist that John Lewis and his C.I.O. campaign of insurgent industrial unionism are furthering Communist aims of industrial unionism and Red attempts to disrupt existing trade union organization.

The attitude of the C.I.O. appears to be that any advantage given the Communists is entirely unintentional and uninspired by "Red" sources, and that any support emanating from Communist quarters springs unsolicited from the fact that industrial unionization of industry has always received Red support.

Canadian Attitude

In Canada, the alignment is much more indefinite and leaders of Canadian units of A. F. of L. unions are pursuing a policy of watchful waiting. So far, there has been no open breach between Canadian branches of continuing A. F. of L. unions and those of the ousted C. I. O. unions, and the latter group has not been ejected from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, federation of unions with international affiliations.

Nova Scotia has units of John L. Lewis's own union, the United Mine Workers, but they are still affiliated, at least officially, with the Trades Congress in Canada. Lewis has announced this week that the C. I. O. will proceed with organization of steel workers in Nova Scotia. Should this involve active participation of Canadian mine workers' units, it may mean more definite conflict between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups in Canada and precipitation of the breach seen in the United States.

While Lewis announced at the same time that no other Canadian activity was at present contemplated, this is not thought to mean any abatement of the advance work already done and to be done in Canada by agents of the new U. S. unions formed as a result of the C. I. O. campaign. The Committee for Industrial Organization primarily is a body of propaganda and for promotion of a general programme of organizing workers by industries.

The unions ousted by the A. F. of L. and the new industrial unions formed since are represented on the committee and in actual practice linked to it, but there has been no actual, official affiliation which would make the C. I. O. a federation of the insurgent and new unions. Thus organizing operations may be undertaken either directly by the C. I. O. or separately by its supporting unions.

Auto Prices Are Revised By 4 Firms

Added Equipment, Dealer Adjustments Given as Reasons

While general price increases on a number of makes of automobiles are believed imminent due to rising costs of materials and production, minor upward adjustments in price made recently by some companies are attributed to additional equipment and accessories or to unabsorbed items of dealers' selling costs.

For the most part, the effective advances are fractional in relation to the prices involved. They range from $10 to $35 in amount, and average 1.5% of retail values.

In only one instance—Studebaker—was it suggested that the price rise was a straight advance due to increased production costs, but it is believed that adjustments in regard to equipment carried also contributed to the change. The increases range from $15 to $21 on Studebaker's "Dictator" line and from $20 to $35 on the "President" line.

Upward price differences ranging from $15 to $25 on Packard's medium model and the two heavier lines are declared to be due to additions to standard models of equipment and accessories formerly sold as extra items.

Dealer Costs

Recent advances in retail prices of General Motors of Canada cars were not due to increases in the list prices set by the factory and distributing units of the company, it is learned, but to allowance by the company for inclusion of dealers' handling charges in the retail prices. Allowance for such charges in final retail prices, permitted by practically all other companies, was suspended by the company about a year ago.

Restoration of the charges was sanctioned after protests by dealer organizations that they were being allowed insufficient leeway to meet operating costs, and that prices, less handling charges, caused some confusion and apparent disparity.

It is believed that rising costs of raw materials and other production factors may compel this and other firms to make upward adjustments in factory list prices before long, unless some other way is found of meeting the problem.

The current advances on General Motors cars to make provision for dealer handling charges average $25 on lower-priced Buick models, $18 to $20 on Pontiac (all models), $15 on Oldsmobile (all models), $11 on Chevrolet (plus $4 for added volt control mechanism). No increases have been made applicable to Cadillac or LaSalle models, but some adjustment may be made later.

Equipment Ratings

Price advances a month ago on Nash lines—$8 on Lafayette models and $12 on regular Nash models—were not classed as list price increases but adjustments accompanied by addition of equipment items to put both price levels and car equipment ratings of Nash lines on a comparable basis with similar makes.

Companies whose prices have not advanced include Chrysler and Hudson. There are no indications as yet of advance in Ford and Reo lists.

Factors regarded as making future price rises inevitable include higher base wage levels in the industry, both in Canada and in plants of United States parent concerns; increased cost of materials, especially soaring copper prices and advanced steel costs arising out of wage boosts in that industry; and revision of specifications on new models requiring new equipment items and general improvements.

Ontario's Budget Shows a Surplus Of $7.3 Millions

(Continued from page 1)

are contemplated. Comparative figures of the forecast for 1937-38 and the 1936-37 results are given below:

Budget Forecast

	1937-38 $ 000's	1936-37 $ 000's
Ordinary revenue	94,849	92,222
Ordinary expenses	83,518	72,374
Direct relief	9,048	12,500
Surplus	2,283	7,348

Capital receipts in 1936-37 totalled $44,432 while capital payments amounted to only $25,704. Included in capital receipts is $21 millions received from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in repayment of advances.

Gross and net debt both were reduced during the year. Gross debt was reduced during the year by $32.9 millions to $656.6 millions. The reduction in net debt will be considerably smaller than in gross debt and was not shown in the budget due to the necessity for ascertaining the amounts of certain balances at the end of the year.

In connection with the reduction in the gross debt it should be pointed out that $21 millions of this is due to repayments by the Hydro of maturing loans which were issued by the Ontario Government on its behalf. In order to repay this amount, however, the Hydro issued during the year $20 millions of debentures guaranteed by the province, so that the indirect debt of the province will show an increase of this amount. During the year the Government also guaranteed a loan to the T. & N. O. Railway from the banks of $5.6 millions.

Major reductions in taxation through abolition of the amusement tax, which in 1936-37 yielded $1.8 million, and reduction of 25% in registration fees of commercial motor vehicles and trailers in 1938 were announced in the budget. The latter will mean a saving to commercial truck operators of $1 million annually.

Outside of the substantial surplus reported the most welcomed news in the budget to taxpayers throughout the province was the announcement of various forms of assistance to municipalities.

The major item in this regard is a subsidy of one mill to municipalities on the rateable assessment for general municipal purposes. While the grant is made unconditionally, it is made in the expectation that the saving will be passed on to taxpayers. It is estimated that the subsidy will cost the Government about $3 millions. The City of Toronto will receive about $800,000.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close Mar. 8	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	20c	7.60	..
Beattie Gold	†5c	1.41	..
Bralorne	40c+15c	8.70	..
Buff. Ankerite	50c	11.00	4.5
Bulolo Gold	‡1.40	28.87	..
Cariboo	10c	1.55	6.4
Central Patricia	4c	4.45	..
Coniagas	12½c	3.20	..
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1	97.75	..
Dome Mines	$2+$2	46.50	*8.6
Falconbridge	30c	11.12	2.7
Hollinger	65c+45c	14.50	*7.5
Howey Gold	2c	.57	..
Hudson Bay	$1	39.50	..
Island Mountain	‡10c	1.09	..
Int. Coal & Coke	‡1c	.22	..
Inter. Nickel. c.	$2	72.00	2.8
Inter. Mining	15c	16.87	..
Kirk. Lake	‡3c	.95	..
Kerr Lake	5c	.55	..
Lake Shore	$4+1	58.00	*8.6
Lava Cap M.	2c+1c	.92	..
Little L. Lac	30c	6.50	..
Macassa	15c	7.40	2
McIntyre	$2	40.00	5
McKenzie R. Lake	6+1c	1.71	..
McKinley Sec.	2½c	.65	..
McWatters Gold	5c	.74	..
Noranda	$3	79.50	3.8
Nor. Can. Mining	2c	.75	..
Nipissing	50c	2.90	..
Premier	12c+1c	3.65	*3.5
Pioneer, B.C.	30c	5.80	..
Pickle Crow	20c	7.50	2.7
Reno	12c	1.18	10.2
San Antonio	14c	2.03	..
Sheep Creek	8c	.68	11.8
Siscoe	20c+1c	5.50	*3.8
Sudbury Basin	10c	6.50	
Sylvanite	20+5c	4.15	*6
Teck-Hughes	40c+5c	5.95	*7.5
Toburn	8c	3.85	2.2
Ventures	2½c+2½c	2.95	..
Wright-Har.	•40c+20c	7.70	*7.8
Ymir Yankee Girl	5c	.40	..

‡Interim. †Initial.
*Yield includes bonus.
•Includes 10c. interim paid Feb. 1.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company, Limited

Quarterly dividends as follow, are payable 1st April, 1937, to Shareholders of record 15th March, 1937:

Preferred Stock: 1¼%, (being at the rate of 5% per annum.)

Common Stock: 1½%, (being at the rate of 6% per annum.)

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

F. W. FEE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 8th March, 1937.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO

LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870

DEPOSITS ACCEPTED — DEBENTURES ISSUED

Mortgage loans on owners' homes at low rates of interest

Capital (Fully Paid), $2,000,000 — Reserve Fund, $2,400,000

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Bond Issues—							
Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co.	Mar...	Royal Securities	4%	30-yr.	$2,000,000	....	.....
Stock Issues—							
Mackenzie Air Service	Mar..	Collier, Norris & Henderson	....	....	140,000 shs.	1.50	.....
Marine Petroleums	Mar...	Cameron, Pointon & Merritt	....	Pref.	1,500 shs.	....	.....
				Com.	600,000 shs.	....	.....
(One preference share and 400 com. shares, $140 per unit.)							
Burlington Steel Co.	Mar...	A. E. Ames & Co.	....	Com.	45,104 shs.	$13.50	.....

A Progressive Company

New Policies Issued $12,405,000

Insurance in Force $34,395,000

Assets $5,196,684

Income $1,134,177

Surplus and Special Reserves $625,343

Paid to Policyholders to Date $9,184,818

La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Co.

Narcisse Ducharme
President

Head Office, Montreal

20 PAY LIFE POLICIES ARE PAID UP IN 14 YEARS

Many people who insured with The Mutual Life of Canada in 1923 expecting to pay 20 annual premiums on their 20 Pay Life policies, and who left their annual dividends to accumulate at interest, have been notified that if they wish to make their policies paid-up no further payments will be necessary, and in addition a cash credit will be paid them in 1937. The dividends allotted in the 14 years will take care of all future premiums.

For instance, J. D., who insured in 1923 on the 20 Pay Life plan, would ordinarily make six more deposits of $267.50, a total of $1,605. Now it will not be necessary for him to pay this sum, and instead he will receive $53.85 in cash in 1937 and cash dividends each year as long as the policy continues in force.

Of course, if he wishes to continue making his annual deposits with the Company for the next six years and allow his dividends to accumulate at interest, he may do so.

If you are interested in a policy in The Mutual Life of Canada may we suggest that you get in touch with our representatives listed below or our Head Office.

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
Established 1869
Owned by the Policyholders
Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Safety for your valuable papers . . . . at less than the cost of your daily paper.

Our local branch will be glad to provide you with full details about our safekeeping facilities.

A MILLION DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS DENOTE CONFIDENCE

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $800,000,000

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET as at DECEMBER 31st, 1936

ASSETS

Fixed		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment	$4,838,832.09	
Investments in Stocks of Subsidiary and Allied Companies	727,000.00	
		$ 5,565,832.09
Current		
Cash on hand and in Banks	278,223.09	
Call Loans and Deposits—Secured	600,000.00	
Bills Receivable	16,264.55	
Accounts Receivable—Less Reserve	682,743.14	
Employees Stock Participation Fund	57,114.45	
Investments in Government Bonds and other marketable securities (Market Value $2,944,538.00)	2,699,251.05	
Merchandise Inventory—Valued at Lower of cost or market	2,028,755.31	
		6,362,351.59
		$11,928,183.68

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		
Common Stock—no par value Authorized—175,000 shares Outstanding—174,276 shares	$6,249,670.68	
Earned Surplus	2,500,000.00	
Profit and Loss	814,711.50	
		$ 9,564,382.18
Reserves		
Reserve for Depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery	1,998,853.87	
Reserve for Reconstruction of Furnaces	20,000.00	
		2,018,853.87
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	33,773.36	
Dividend Payable January 2nd, 1937	173,361.00	
Reserve for Income Taxes	137,813.27	
		344,947.63
		$11,928,183.68
Contingent Liabilities		
Bank Guarantee for Subsidiary Companies	$165,000.00	

Certified correct as per certificate of audit.

MacQUARRIE & PETMAN,
Auditors.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

C. L. DUNBAR, Director.
A. W. HOLMESTED, Director.

To the Beginner in Business

The first step in your business career should be to make a banking connection and open an account.

Your account, even if small, will be welcomed by The Dominion Bank. The Bank too will favourably consider any loan, large or small, provided it is sound.

THE DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871

C. H. CARLISLE, *President* — DUDLEY DAWSON, *General Manager*

Paid up Capital $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $7,668,977

News of Investments - - Analyses

Moore Corp. Earnings Change with Capital

Conversions of B Preferred Arouse Interest in Effects of Possible Further Conversions of Senior Shares

Moore Corporation's capitalization has changed appreciably as a result of conversion of 4,410 class B preferred shares into 26,460 shares of common stock.

Each share of class B preferred is convertible into six common shares. The final common dividend for 1936 was 40 cents a share. This encouraged conversions of the B preferred. The 40-cent common dividend meant $2.40 a share for each share of B preferred converted, compared with the regular dividend of $1.75 a share if the B stock were retained.

With maintenance of the quarterly payments of 40 cents each on the common, conversions appear likely to continue. The annual return on six common shares at the new rate of dividend will be $9.60, compared with the annual $7 payable on the B preferred.

Capital outstanding at the close of 1936, as compared with 1935, follows:

Moore Corp. Capitalization

	1936 shs.	1935 shs.
A preferred	32,879	32,879
B preferred	12,367	16,777
Common	302,707	276,241

It is not yet profitable from an income standpoint to convert class A preferred shares into common. Each class A share of $100 can be converted into four common. To make it attractive to convert the $7 income on one A preferred share, for the dividends on four common shares, the common dividend would have to exceed $1.75 annually. Had directors increased the common dividend to $2 a share for 1937, there is little doubt that there would be more rapid conversions of the B preferred accompanied by conversions of A preferred.

Conversion of B preferred shares in the last quarter of 1936 meant that for three quarters of the year full dividends were paid on the converted B shares. At the close of the year, however, they appear as common shares, which throws the calculation of earnings on the common off line. That is, the full number of common shares outstanding at the end of the year was not outstanding throughout 1936.

Earnings for 1936 are stated as equivalent to $3.12 a share on the common. Calculation of earnings per common share for 1936, making allowance for cessation of preferred dividends on the converted B shares, shows $3.20 a share for the 302,701 common shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1936.

Supposing all B preferred shares were converted into common, there would be 376,903 shares of the common outstanding. On the basis of 1936 earnings, making adjustment for the change in preferred dividends, earnings on the increased number of common shares would be $2.80 a share.

Again on the basis of 1936 earnings, if all class A preferred shares as well as class B were converted into common shares, the capital would consist of 508,419 shares of the one class of stock. On this number of common shares, with no preferred dividends to pay, the 1936 earnings would have amounted to $2.53 a share.

Effects of Conversions

The importance of the conversion feature of the noncallable class A and B preferred shares is that it may have a bearing on common dividends. If the common dividend were raised sufficiently to cause conversions for both classes of preferred, it would cause some dilution of earnings on the common; that is the raising of common dividends further would tend to increase the number of common shares and at least to moderate the rate of increase in earnings per share. This is particularly notable in connection with the A preferred which is larger in size than the B preferred issue.

The advantage in encouraging conversion of preferred shares in times of good earnings is that it removes prior dividend charges which may prove an advantage for the common in whatever depressions may come.

N.S. Group Buys Big Fish Business

Control of Maritime-National Fish Ltd. Bought from U. S. A.

A Nova Scotia syndicate, headed by Harold G. Connor and W. H. Boutilier of Halifax, has purchased the entire Canadian holdings of Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., of New York. The amount of money involved in the transaction has not been disclosed but it has been announced that control of National Fish Co. and Maritime Fish Corp., with all their subsidiary companies, returns to Canada.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. of New York purchased control of the two companies in 1929 and formed a holding company, Maritime-National Fish Ltd., to control operation. Both the operating companies retained their identity.

Plants are operated at Halifax and Digby, N. S., and the two companies are the largest operating in the Nova Scotia fresh fish business. Between 40% and 50% of the province's fresh fish business is understood to be handled by this group and products are distributed in Canada, United States, Great Britain and Europe.

Loblaw Groceterias Sales Increase 22.9%

Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd., reports a greater percentage increase in sales in the four weeks ended Feb. 6, than in any other four-week period during the current fiscal year. Sales for the period were up $294,176 or 22.96% to $1,575,166. Profits increased 20.96%.

For the 36-week period ended Feb. 6 sales were up 16.1% and profits 15.7%.

Sales and Earnings

	1937 $	1936 $	Incr. %
4 Weeks to Feb. 6:			
Sales	1,575,166	1,280,990	22.96
Profits	88,304	73,002	20.96
36 Weeks to Feb 6:			
Sales	12,803,797	11,028,220	16.10
Profits	638,870	552,076	15.72

Canadian Celanese Pays Participating Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Celanese has declared a participating dividend of 69 cents a share on the preferred stock, to give effect to the 10% participation of profits accruing the end of 1936. A similar payment of $1.91 a share was made on March 31, 1935, and 95 cents on the same date last year.

Preferred shares outstanding now number 164,818 of a total authorized issue of 250,000 shares. An extra 50,000 shares were issued late last year and proceeds of the sale hardly had an opportunity of earning their way. This explains the small special payment for last year.

Dominion Stores Reports Increase in 1936 Sales

Dominion Stores Ltd. reports an increase of 1.58% in sales for the four weeks ended Feb. 20. Sales for the period totalled $1,474,990, compared with $1,452,088 for the corresponding period of 1936. The increase in the 1936 period over the 1935 period was $99,535 or 7.36%.

In the first four-week period of 1937, ending Jan. 23, the company reported sales of $1,457,927, an increase of $44,449 or 3.14%.

CALGARY MEMBER

C. G. Beausoleil, managing director of Beausoleil and Beausoleil, stock brokers of Montreal, who has been elected a member of the Calgary Stock Exchange.

Crown Zellerbach Betters Earnings

Pacific Mills Parent Company Profit Reflects Newsprint Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Crown Zellerbach Corp. reports consolidated net profit of $1.8 million for the nine months ended Jan. 31 before provision for any surtax on undistributed earnings. This return does not include the revenues of Crown Williamette Paper Co. and its subsidiaries.

This is equivalent to $7.52 a share on outstanding preference stock and 41 cents a share on common.

In the corresponding period of the previous year, net income was better than $1.6 millions, or $6.60 a share on preference stock and 38 cents on the common.

Main Subsidiary Profitable

Consolidated net profits for Crown Williamette Paper, which controls the British Columbia property of Pacific Mills, amounted to $1.9 million for nine months ended Jan. 31 or $687,251 in excess of dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Earnings of the parent company for the third quarter ended Jan. 1937 were lower than in the same quarter a year previous. This was due mainly to the Maritime strike, as under normal conditions, earnings for the quarter would have been greater than a year ago.

Fanny Farmer to Pay 25 Cents on Common

Shareholders of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops were informed at their annual meeting in Rochester that directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 to shareholders of record March 15.

Previously the company paid a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share. In 1936, however, the company paid an extra of 12½ cents a share in October and 25 cents a share in December so that total payments for the year were 87½ cents a share. J. D. Hayes, vice-president, informed shareholders that it had not been definitely decided to place the stock on a regular quarterly basis of 25 cents a share. Earnings of the company in 1936 were equivalent to $1.65 a share before deduction of provision for undistributed surplus tax.

Inter. Paper Profit Grows

Parent Company Experiences Sharp Upturn in Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper and Power Co.'s final quarter sales are reported to have yielded the company a net profit of around $2 a share on the present 900,983 shares of 7% preferred stock before any undistributed profits tax. Such earnings would be within striking distance of the record quarter net of $1,960,540 earned in the last quarter of 1930.

The largest gain in volume last year was shown in the third quarter which moved contrary to the normal seasonal trend and topped the total for the three months ended June 30. In the final quarter, however, it is understood that sales of pulp and paper were in excess of 500,000 tons, the only quarter last year to reach this total.

Report Steady Gain

In the first quarter last year, International Paper and Power had a net loss of $402,674 and the next period showed a profit of $983,443 before surtax deduction, equal to $1.09 a share on the preferred. This brought the six months net up to $580,709 or 64 cents a share before the surtax deduction. The second half year showed earnings, before the surtax deduction, covering full dividend requirements on the present 7% preferred stock. The third quarter net of $1,670,923 on this basis was equal to $1.85 a preferred share, with the final three months exceeding the net of the preceding period.

Recapitalization plan on which directors have been working for some time may come through shortly and when this is out of the way, the bar to the payment of dividends while the company had a capital deficit will be removed.

N.B. Power Co. Raises Funds

Money Deposited to Take Up Bonds on Maturity Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Funds have been deposited by New Brunswick Power Co. for the immediate retirement of all of its outstanding first mortgage bonds.

On its incorporation in 1917, the company issued $2,181,000 of 20-year, 5% first mortgage bonds through Harris, Forbes and Co. of Boston. Through operation of the sinking fund, the amount outstanding has been reduced to less than $1.7 million.

Other than the fact that the necessary funds have been deposited for the redemption of the bonds, no further statement has been made by the company. It is generally understood that the money was advanced by Federal Light and Traction Co., controlling company, in order to protect its investment in the enterprise.

Operations of N. B. Power Co. have not been particularly profitable in recent years owing to severe competition from the Saint John Civic Hydro Commission. Overtures have been made from time to time to have the company buy out the city's system, or for the city to take over the company.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

Thomas F. Walker, formerly manager of the City Hall branch of the Bank of Toronto, London, Ont., who has been appointed assistant general manager of The London and Western Trusts Co., London.

Amer. Cyanamid Earnings Placed Above $1.80 Share

Net profit of American Cyanimid Co. for the final quarter of 1936 was more than double the profit of 43 cents a share for the third quarter, it is reported. This is taken to indicate earnings for 1936 equivalent to $1.80 to $1.90 a share compared with $1.61 a share for 1935.

The high earnings of the final quarter of 1936 are attributed partly to active business, but also to year-end adjustments in accounts. The improved 1936 earnings compare with the former record high of $1.87 a share in 1930.

Can. General Electric Raises Dividend Rate

Canadian General Electric Co. has declared a dividend of $1.50 a share for the quarter ending March 31, 1937. It is payable April 1 to shareholders of record March 15.

Maintenance of the quarterly rate of $1.50 a share would put the stock on an annual dividend basis of $6 a share, compared with the basis of $5 annually, paid since April, 1936.

The higher rate of payment reflects greater activity at the company's plants, due to general business improvement.

Beatty Bros. Sales Higher

Increase 16.4% in Four Months — Second Preferred Listed

Sales of Beatty Bros. Ltd. for the four months, September to December, 1936, showed an increase of 16.4% over the same months of 1935, according to information in listing papers in connection with the 7% second preferred stock.

Sales for the period were $2,097,000. The four months represent the first one third of the current financial year which runs to August 31.

Listing of the 6,796 shares of second preferred stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange is an addition to the present listings of 10,000 6% first preferred shares and 39,000 class A common shares.

The second preferred is convertible up to Jan. 2, 1939, into class A common shares, two for one. The annual dividend of $7 a share on the second preferred has been paid throughout the depression, although it was not earned in the four years 1931 to 1934 inclusive.

Russell Motor Car Co. To Pay 1¼% on Common

Russell Motor Car Co. has declared a dividend of 1¼% on the common stock, along with the regular quarterly payment of 1¾% on the preferred, both payable March 31 to shareholders of record March 18.

N. P. Petersen, manager of the subsidiary company, Canadian Acme Screw & Gear Ltd., was appointed a director of Russell Motor Car Co., following the annual meeting of shareholders.

Melchers Distilleries Making Cash Payment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Melcher's Distilleries is now distributing cheques and cash warrants covering repayment out of capital of $3.50 a share on the class A shareholders.

Shareholders are advised that new definitive stock certificates for the new preferred and common shares are now ready.

Shareholders who received fractions of a share are advised that they will have to sell these on the market or else buy on the market to complete a share.

"MY AFFAIRS ARE SOMEWHAT UNSETTLED"

Now and then we find a man of considerable property who says, "I am not changing my will, (though I realize it's out of date) because my assets are less than they were, and my affairs are unsettled. Later, I expect to have it drawn as I want it."

On the surface, this seems reasonable. Yet in reality, this person needs a sound estate plan most of all.

If any such reasons as these have made you hesitate to revise your will, you should get the recommendations of your lawyer. We shall be glad to discuss with you the business and financial aspects of your estate problems.

Crown Trust Company

WILLIAM I. GEAR, President.
JOHN JENKINS, Vice-President. IRVING P. REXFORD, Gen. Mgr.

Executors Trustees Financial Agents

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TORONTO, ONT.

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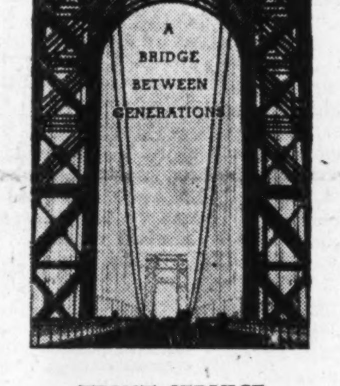
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Fort William, Ont.

Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp



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2-37

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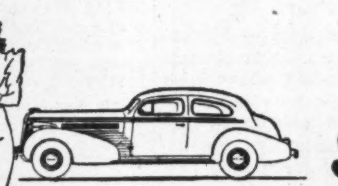
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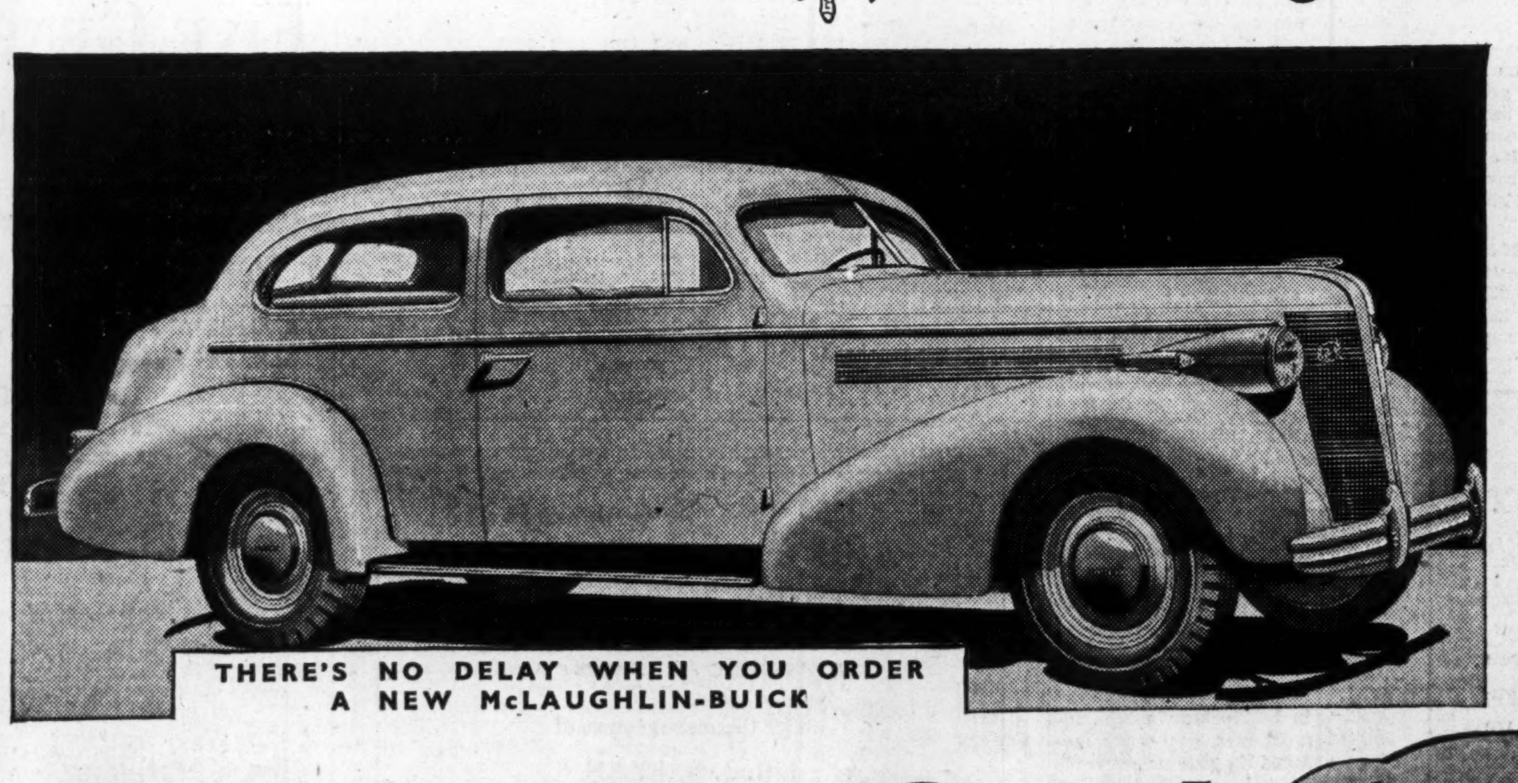

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Investment Trends

Stock Market Rise May Now Continue

New Testing Period May Not Come Until May or June —Strength in Steel Shares Reflects Possible Effects of British Rearmament

Pronounced strength of rail shares on Wall Street has now confirmed the trend of share prices as likely to be upward for the months immediately ahead. Strength of stock prices is now believed likely to carry into early summer. A testing period, with the accompanying hazard of a pronounced decline, may not develop until May or June.

Strengthening of the internal position of the stock market in February is indicated in the reduction of Toronto Stock Exchange brokers' loans. At Feb. 27, they totalled $45¼ millions, a reduction of $1.5 million from the total of $46¾ millions at Jan. 30. While the size of the reduction is not impressive, it marks a correction of the speculative trend which had raised the total of such loans in the Toronto market from $32.9 millions at Sept. 30, 1936.

The boom in steel shares that has carried Dominion Steel & Coal shares to heights undreamed of a year ago is based partly on expectations that the British rearmament programme will create business for the company.

Strength in other Canadian steel shares is based on the same thing. There are two possibilities: (1) That there will be direct British steel orders for armament purposes. (2) That the great activity in the British steel industry will allow Canadian firms to obtain business which ordinarily would go to Britain. Either way the steel outlook is greatly improved

Trends in Brief

BOND redemptions and applications of corporation earnings to reduction of debt have forced millions of conservative investment money into preferred and common stocks in the past two years. The profits made on stocks have been phenomenal. The general upward trend of common stock prices has made it hard to lose, with the result that the number of reputed seers has grown immensely. There can be little doubt that the effect will be continued growth of the popularity of common shares.

* * *

Indications point to a greater stock market boom in the making. It may not reach its climax until somewhere about 1939 to 1942. Meanwhile, of course, there will be occasional setbacks to the main trend of prices. While the latest signs are that the rise of the past two years will continue for another brief period, there is a possibility of a sizeable setback later this year.

* * *

As the general rise of stocks proceeds, there is increasing need for discrimination by the investor. The more stable manufacturing and merchandising companies are now beginning to feel higher costs of materials. Building shares are selling at levels to reflect hopes of improvement which has yet to develop. Paper securities have also discounted expected improvement in 1937 results. Farm implement stocks have done something similar. The grain companies' shares remain severely depressed. With a little imagination, it is still possible to conjure up favorable prospects for stocks even at present prices. In the past two years, such imaginings have justified themselves, but unqualified optimism will become more dangerous in time.

* * *

Professional investment opinion is still favorable to oil shares, that is of established major producers; also to leading base metal stocks despite the advances of the past few months. There appears to be a feeling that some of the smaller base metal mines have been amply valued in the recent rise and that the cessation of the rise in gold stocks was to be expected. While everyone hopes for more crude oil wells in Alberta, it is recognized that the risks are very high.

* * *

The current letter of The Royal Bank of Canada says it seems logical to expect fairly prompt strengthening in short-term interest rates. There has been some tendency in that direction already and the effect on gilt-edged bonds has been to depress prices below the record peaks. Individual investors appear to have anticipated this possibility, either liquidating bonds or refraining from purchases of long-term issues, to their profit.

GOING UP

The Dominion Bureau index for common stocks rose to 148.2 for the week ended March 4. This is a new high. Comparative figures appear on this page.

Emphasis on Power Issue Deplored by Duplessis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Electricity is a less vital issue than other Quebec politicians think it is, according to Premier Maurice Duplessis.

"Some problems are more important than electricity," he says. "It must be taken into account that in the average family budget the year's electricity bill is not the most important thing. Even if the householder got his power free of charge, he would not save enough to live on for two months."

Econ. Investment Earnings Higher

Economic Investment Trust closes its fiscal year on Mar. 31, 1937, and it is understood that earnings will approximate $1.85 a share on the common stock, against 97 cents last year. Judging from valuation of securities at Dec. 31, 1936, investments will have a market value of around $3 millions at Mar. 31, 1937. This would be an increase of about $600,000 in the year and would give the common stock a break-up value of about $45 a share compared with $35.16 at Mar. 31, 1936.

Declaration of a dividend of $1.37½ a share, payable Apr. 1, 1937, on the common stock, brings total payments from the current year's earnings to $1.75 a share. Payments totalled 87½ cents a share in the previous year.

Anglo-Canadian Drugs Sales $70,000 in 1936

Anglo - Canadian Drugs, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont., has been reorganized with John W. Gordon of St. Catharines, as president.

The company manufactures drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. Sales of $70,000 are reported for 1936 by Mr. Gordon.

As at Feb. 1, 1937, the company's balance sheet shows current assets of $78,599 and current liabilities of $6,530. In addition to the general mortgage bonds of $75,000, the company's building was mortgaged for $8,000. Fixed assets are shown at $63,644 and total assets at $203,093.

Officers and directors of Anglo-Canadian Drug are as follows: John W. Gordon, pres., St. Catharines; Bruce M. Gordon, vice-pres., C. Scott Webb, sec., Oshawa; H. D. Nelson, Guelph; W. M. Clinger, Halifax.

Bathurst Newsprint

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bathurst Power & Paper Co. expects to start newsprint production early next month, according to R. L. Weldon, president. The company's kraft mill, sulphite mill and box board mill are operating full time; a condition which it is anticipated will continue throughout the year.

Investment Notes

Canadian Canners — Substantial export orders from Britain continue, and may be partly due to expansion of food supplies as part of British defense policy.

* * *

Tip Top Tailors—The declaration of a 15-cent payment for April 1 on the common places the shares on a regular 60-cent basis annually. Incidentally, reductions in tariffs on British woollens are not likely to make much difference to the company even though there may be some narrowing of the spread between laid-down prices for British woollens as compared with Canadian materials.

* * *

Canada Steamships—Earlier opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence this year may help earnings. In some quarters the loss reported for 1936 is regarded largely as bookkeeping on the evidence of reduction of $2.5 millions in the working capital deficiency which was almost eliminated. The fence-sitting investment in the company is the new preferred on which dividends are noncumulative for five years. New securities in exchange for old 6% bonds are expected to be available about April 15.

* * *

Industrial Acceptance — Business for the first two months in 1937 is substantially in excess of the same period last year. The report for 1936, which is expected shortly, will show about $3.55 a share on the class A stock outstanding.

* * *

B.C. Telephone Co.—At the end of 1936 this company had 114,370 telephones in use, an increase of 5,139 during the year. Long distance revenue last year showed an increase of 8.59% over 1935.

* * *

Canadian Westinghouse — Has a nice piece of business from B.C. Electric Railway for new generating equipment. This type of business is especially welcome because the heavy equipment end of electrical manufacturing has not revived as quickly as appliance divisions.

* * *

B.C. Packers—Of the 136,279 common shares to be issued as the new capital, there were still 7,051 shares unissued at the close of 1936. This indicates a considerable number of holders of old preferred and common stock have not yet exchanged for the new shares. The old 7% preferred shares of $100 are entitled to 2½ shares of new common. The old common get one new share for each 10 of the old stock. At the end of 1935 the number of new shares unissued in exchange was 89,467.

* * *

McIntyre Porcupine — Balmer Neilly, treasurer, is reported to have acquired 300 shares, holding 301 in January.

* * *

Imperial Oil—It is understood that a substantial block of stock has been marketed, and sale completed, without interfering with strength of the shares.

* * *

Brazilian Traction — Commenting on the increasing attention in London to Brazilian securities as recovery investments, the Investor's Chronicle remarks that, despite this year's rise, "probably the best purchase for the speculator is Brazilian Traction common shares." It is stated that the shares "appear likely to rival International Nickel which rose last year from 43½ to 68." Apparently when London becomes optimistic it outdoes Montreal and Toronto.

* * *

Consolidated Bakeries — Market value of the company's investments was more than $890,000 above book value in 1936 and equity per share was about $13.80 compared with $12.09 in 1935. This is after depreciation of plants by more than 50% and reductions of assets by write offs of $3.5 millions in 1933.

* * *

Canadian Investors — Last week we reported purchases and sales by this investing firm for the past year. By a typographical error, the word "bought" was omitted from the list of purchases, although the word "sold" appeared correctly over the list of securities sold. The list of purchases is repeated below:

100 Weston 5% pfd.	2,000 Macassa
1,500 Donnacona A	100 Montreal Pwr.
500 Hinde & Dauch	500 Noranda
1,500 Hud. Bay Min.	500 Niagara Wire
1,000 Int. Nickel	1,000 Rogers-Maj.
2,000 J. A. Lang	

* * *

Cockshutt, Massey — It is understood that substantial French buying has caused the strength in Cockshutt Plow and Massey-Harris common, states Thomson, Matthewson & Co., of the Montreal Stock Exchange. "Prices have been carried to a point," it is added, "where they appear to have fully discounted the situation."

* * *

United Steel—The recent rise in price of class A shares of this company reflects the expectation that the initial dividend, due April 15, will be declared shortly. The shares are cumulative from Oct. 15 last.

* * *

St. Lawrence Paper Mills—Newsprint sales of this company during 1936 amounted to 123,812 tons compared with 108,348 tons in 1935. Increased production per paper machine resulted in greater demands on the pulp-making equipment, and consideration is now being given by the management to bringing in six paper machines. John Rankin, president, states that sales of newsprint should show a further increase in 1937 and a slightly higher price. Barring unforeseen developments, he says, profits this year should be substantially in excess of 1936.

R. C. Gamble Open Branch

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—R. C. Gamble & Co. have opened a Montreal office under the joint management of J. R. Ryan and J. C. Clark.

Company Reports

McCormick's

McCormick's Ltd. reports gross revenue in 1936 of $208,331, compared with $109,640 during the previous year. After taking care of bank interest and other senior charges, including reserve for depreciation, there was a net profit for the year of $40,387. This contrasts with a loss of $87,211 in 1935. Accounts receivable at $557,331 are up over $100,000, while inventories increased from $437,729 to $591,763 during the year. Among the liabilities the only change of interest is an increase in the bank loans from $464,500 to $490,500.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross revenue	208,331	109,640
Less: Bond interest	23,983	29,901
Exec. salaries	16,168	46,191
Directors' fees	1,350	......
Legal fees	3,594	1,297
Carrying charges	9,506	21,661
Net revenue	153,729	9,590
Less: Depreciation	89,666	81,652
Interest	15,675	16,149
Taxes	8,000	......
Net profit	40,388	*87,211

*Loss.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	1,164,049	916,612
Current liabilities	728,827	671,635
Working capital	435,222	244,977

B. C. Packers

British Columbia Packers and subsidiaries report combined earnings for 1936 equivalent to 73.4 cents a share on the capital of 136,279 common shares. The profit is the first since 1930.

Reflecting increased business, a rise of some $223,000 in bank loans and bills payable among current liabilities represents the financing of larger inventories and accounts receivable. The rise in current assets was greater than the increase in current liabilities, increasing working capital by about $231,000.

The balance sheet shows 5% first mortgage debentures reduced from $253,000 to $221,000 and this year have been reduced another $15,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Sales	4,520,760	......
Less: Cost of sales	3,572,815	......
Ins., freight, etc.	402,960	......
Sales, gen. expense	292,687	......
Exec. salaries	22,450	26,683
Directors' fees	2,475	2,325
Legal fees	2,102	1,033
Add: Miscel. income	160,486	......
Net earnings	385,766	188,450
Less: Depreciation	263,628	200,000
Debenture int.	13,315	15,884
Deb. redemp. exp.	3,776	......
Prov. for taxes	5,000	1,716
Reorg. expense	......	3,100
Net profit	100,047	*32,250
Prev. deficit	32,250	3,801,534
Credit by reorg.	......	4,172,347
Addit. deprec'n.	......	370,813
Surplus forward	67,797	*32,250

*Loss or deficit.

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	2,461,250	1,969,219
Current liabilities	2,082,443	1,821,408
Working capital	378,807	147,811

Intercolonial Coal

Intercolonial Coal Co. reports an output in 1936 of 159,017 tons, an increase of 30,286 tons over the previous year. As a result operating profits at $55,416 showed an increase of $35,000 over 1935. In addition the company had an income from investments of $23,750.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross income	79,166	44,269
Less: Taxes	11,875	5,977
Preferred dividend	16,120	16,136
Common dividend	60,000	60,000
Deficit	8,829	37,844
Previous surplus	384,404	423,179
Less: Income tax	664	931
Surplus forward	374,911	384,404

Laprairie Co.

Laprairie Co. Inc's first financial statement since the reorganization, shows an operating profit of $1,760 for the 15 months ended Dec. 31, 1936. This compares with a loss of $18,142 during the year 1934. There was a net loss for the period of $24,712 after interest charges, but no allowance for depreciation.

Under the recapitalization plan there was a sharp write-down in the value of assets, the total at the end of last year being $1.5 million as against nearly $3.5 millions shown in the 1934 statement.

Income and Surplus Account

	15 mos. ended Dec. 31 1936 $	12 mos. ended Dec. 31 1934 $
Operating profit	1,760	*18,142
Less: Interest	26,473	21,415
Net loss	24,712	39,557
Previous surplus	131,120	......
Surplus forward	106,408	......

Working Capital as at Dec. 31

	1936 $
Current assets	192,805
Current liabilities	45,796
Working capital	147,109

Moore Corporation

Moore Corp. had the largest earnings in its history in 1936. Net profits were equivalent to $3.12 a share on 302,701 common shares compared with $2.18 a share on 276,241 shares in 1935. The increase of 26,460 in the number of common shares outstanding is due to conversion of 4,410 class B preferred shares into common stock. Dividends on the common in 1936 amounted to $1.15 a share, and the annual rate is now $1.60 a share.

The company's federal taxes were more than doubled in 1936, partly due to increased income tax on greater earnings. Addition of $615,885 to earned surplus raised the accumulated surplus to a record high level at $1,549,160. Retention of this large portion of earnings also had the effect of increasing working capital by some $459,000.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Total earnings	2,194,635	1,595,012
Less: Int. subsid. bds.	......	7,905
Depreciation	453,357	417,289
Prov. for fed. taxes	457,450	218,840
Net profit	1,283,828	950,978
Less: Preferred divds.	339,393	347,592
Common divds.	328,550	276,241
Surplus for year	615,885	327,145
Add: Prev. surp.	933,275	606,130
Surplus forward	1,549,160	933,275

Working Capital Position

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	4,966,713	4,229,349
Current liabilities	1,233,620	954,940
Net working capital	3,733,093	3,274,409

Canada Bud Breweries

Canada Bud Breweries for 1936 reports consolidated earnings equal to $1.12 a share on the 150,000 common shares outstanding. This compares with 91 cents in 1935. Dividends of 80 cents per share were paid in 1936 compared with 35 cents in 1935.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Net oper. profit	286,002	256,730
Add: Misc. revenue	2,256	3,801
Dividends rec.	17	41
Total earnings	288,275	260,572
Less: Int. & exch.	5,381	11,155
Directors' fees	4,500	4,200
President's salary	4,500	4,500
Executive salaries	16,000	15,500
Legal fees	338	195
Depreciation	56,907	65,878
Prov. for inc. taxes	32,103	23,100
Net profit	168,546	136,044
Less: Dividends	120,000	52,500
Surplus for year	48,546	83,544
Add: Prev. surplus	281,608	208,864
Adjustments	2,238	......
Less: Sundry adjust.	......	1,309
Inc. tax adjust.	4,928	9,491
Surplus forward	327,464	281,608

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	573,886	498,454
Current liabilities	203,129	195,268
Working capital	370,757	303,186
Ratio	2.82—1	2.55—1

Canada Northern

Canada Northern Power Corp. reports a gross revenue in 1936 of over $4.5 milllions, as against $4.4 millions for the preceding year, an increase of $154,329. After providing for prior charges, earnings per share on the common stock were equal to $2, as against $1.89 a share for 1935.

A feature of the balance sheet is the improvement in the working capital position of the company. While investments showed a total of $1.3 million as compared with $947,006 for 1935, these include marketable securities of $901,183 which, at the end of the year, had a market value of over $2 millions. During the year some of the company's investments were sold, realizing a substantial profit and advantage was taken of this to assist in writing off unamortized bond discount amounting to $1,350,000, which reduced the book value of plant investment account to $34.1 millions compared with $35.2 millions at the end of 1935.

During the year the company retired $202,000 of its 5% bonds and also effected a reduction in the outstanding stock of subsidiary companies.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross earnings:		
Electric revenue	4,494,937	4,350,665
Misc. revenue	77,880	67,823
	4,572,817	4,418,488
Less expenses:		
Purchased power	480,179	428,916
Operation	656,641	635,760
Maintenance	113,654	105,179
Taxes	517,429	477,955
Net earnings	2,804,914	2,770,678
Less: Interest	815,885	824,285
Depreciation	720,000	720,000
Bad debts	4,575	4,530
Net profit	1,264,454	1,221,863
Less dividends:		
Subsid. preferred	77,520	78,593
Subsid. common	13,312	17,644
Preferred divid.	385,000	385,000
Common divid.	480,000	480,000
Surplus for year	308,622	260,626
Add: Prev. surplus	1,981,075	1,732,829
Net adjustments	85,687	......
Profit from sale of secs.	625,244	......
Minority int. adjust.	......	5,841
Less: Adjustments	......	18,221
Unamort. debt disct.	1.350,000	......
Surplus forward	1,650,628	1,981,075

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	3,614,,587	2,150,639
Current liabilities	1,024,200	972,920
Working capital	2,590,387	1,177,718
Ratio	3.53—1	2.21—1

B. C. Telephone

British Columbia Telephone Co. reports gross income of over $5 millions, an increase of about $200,000, while net income available for dividends is $702,622 compared with $675,072 in 1935.

Holders of $6.6 millions of series A bonds exchanged their holdings during the year for series B 4½% bonds. The remaining holdings of about $4.4 millions of series A bonds will be dealt with when exchange and other factors are satisfactory. During the year the company redeemed $1.5 million of 5½% five-year notes. Cash on hand shows an increase of about $500,000 to $1.4 million.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Operating rev.	4,984,154	4,718,915
Interest on invests.	62,157	114,673
Miscellaneous rev.	17,394	22,470
	5,063,705	4,856,058
Maintenance, etc.	2,509,394	2,398,081
Directors' fees	9,000	9,000
Legal expense	12,235	12,982
Salaries of exec.	92,501	77,233
Taxes	385,626	344,268
Depreciation	822,761	792,711
Interest on bonds	494,497	506,050
Amort. of bond disc.	35,064	35,065
Employee S. plan	......	5,296
Net profit	702,622	675,372
Less: Preference divd.	60,000	60,000
Preferred divd.	270,000	270,000
Ordinary divd.	348,750	337,500
Surplus for year	23,872	7,872
Previous surplus	430,156	422,284
Surplus forward	454,028	430,156

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	3,140,460	1,966,433
Current liabilities	788,256	751,970
Working capital	2,352,204	1,214,463

Hunt's Limited

Hunt's Ltd., restaurant and confectionery chain, showed a small improvement in profit before depreciation in the year ended Jan. 3, 1937, as compared with the previous year. After depreciation there was a net loss.

Sales increased to $1,102,441 from $938,758 for 1935, due to improvement in the last few months of the year.

Harry W. Hunt, president, states that profits were reduced because of necessity of absorbing the 2% increase in sales tax and increased costs of ingredients.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended

	Jan. 3 1937 $	Dec. 29 1935 $
Net profit before depr.	17,443	12,556
Less: Depreciation	53,409	52,561
Net loss	35,966	40,005
Prev. surplus	31,311	71,316
Deficit forward	4,655	*31,311

*Surplus.

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	99,311	76,077
Current liabilities	69,670	54,861
Working capital	29,641	21,216
Ratio	1.42—1	1.39—1

National Breweries

National Breweries statement for 1936 is in line with expectations, net profits being equal to $2.19 a share compared with $2.46 in the year before. Operating profits were $2.3 millions as against $2.5 millions in 1935. Investment income at $233,458 showed little change. After deducting taxes and depreciation, there was a net profit of over $1.7 million, or about $200,000 less than the year before.

Balance sheet showed net working capital at the end of 1936 of $5.7 millions, a gain of over $500,000 during the year. Investment in Government bonds and other marketable securities is shown with a book value of over $2.7 millions, while actual market value is indicated as being approximately $3.2 millions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Total revenue	2,543,246	2,758,916
Less: Taxes	412,440	431,311
Depreciation	356,790	355,642
Net profit	1,774,016	1,971,963
Less: Pfd. dividend	194,250	194,250
Com. dividend	1,442,744	1,154,198
Surplus	137,022	623,515
Previous surplus*	6,160,347	5,558,761
Surplus forward	6,297,369	6,182,276

*Adjusted.

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	6,744,671	6,133,354
Current liabilities	982,440	892,378
Working capital	5,762,231	5,240,976

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Indust. mines	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	6	4	4	10	13	7	14	2	68	19	96
1929-36:*												
High	432.5	113.4	273.4	423.5	113.5	197.8	205.4	281.1	591.3	317.6	166.0	198.3
Low	39.2	3.0	37.7	87.7	30.8	78.8	33.8	44.3	74.9	56.0	36.9	43.3
1937:												
Jan.	156.3	37.2	119.6	229.6	77.3	184.2	141.0	197.0	549.3	222.0	68.5	137.4
Weekly Figures, 1937:												
Feb. 4	161.0	38.6	120.2	229.7	78.8	185.0	140.2	198.6	553.4	222.5	71.2	139.0
Feb. 11	165.5	36.0	120.0	228.1	78.5	187.2	138.6	201.2	552.7	222.6	72.4	139.5
Feb. 18	163.7	36.7	119.3	231.1	79.4	189.9	138.7	205.6	572.8	226.1	73.5	141.4
Feb. 25	161.7	36.4	121.7	237.6	77.8	189.7	139.6	208.8	609.7	236.2	74.5	146.3
Mar. 4	167.1	37.1	123.0	249.7	79.4	191.9	139.9	210.4	610.9	241.9	73.3	148.2

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1936 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Mar. 9	184.83	150.84	209.72
Mar. 8	186.56	152.72	211.37
Mar. 6	187.67	153.84	210.66
Mar. 5	187.37	154.68	210.42
Mar. 4	186.17	155.49	212.08
Mar. 3	187.11	157.50	215.36
Month ago	171.97	162.55	200.56
Year ago	139.92	129.07	142.13
High, 1937	187.67	168.59	215.36
Low, 1937	163.39	150.84	193.84

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Combd
Mar. 9	88.3	119.9	109.3
Mar. 8	87.5	119.1	108.5
Mar. 6	87.7	118.0	107.9
Mar. 5	88.0	117.5	107.6
Mar. 4	87.9	115.2	106.1
Mar. 3	88.4	114.7	105.9
Month ago	90.5	110.8	104.1
Year ago	71.7	76.2	74.7
High, 1937	92.5	119.2	108.7
Low, 1937	86.2	107.8	101.3

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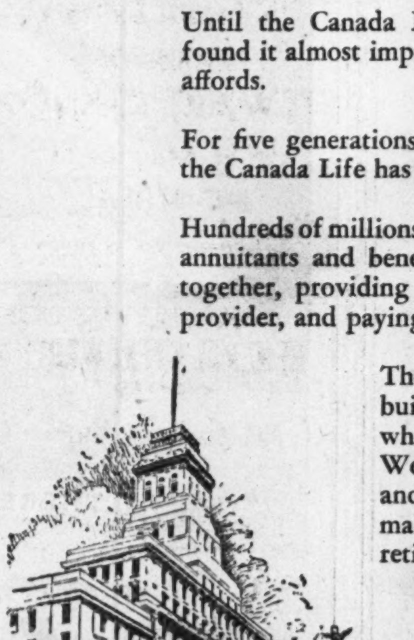

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Bond Markets

Bond Prices Continue Toward Lower Levels

Newsprint Issues Again Active — City of Brandon Defaults — Prices of Short-term Bonds Unchanged

Prices of Dominion Government and high-grade provincial bonds have suffered further reaction, bringing The Financial Post index of prices of Government bonds to a lower level than at any time during the past year. The decline, for the most part, has been confined to the medium and long-term list, short-term issues remaining unchanged.

Trading in western provincial bonds has been light and price action erratic. Alberta issues have eased off slightly. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia issues have moved in a narrow range.

The newsprint group have again been active, Consolidated Paper 5½'s featuring the list with a gain of 3¾ points to 90¼. Abitibi 5's, Great Lakes Paper 5's and M. and O. Paper 6's have all recorded gains of more than a point.

Victoria has approved its proposed refinancing plan with only minor adjustments.

Moose Jaw is the latest western city to request a refinancing scheme for its debenture debt.

The view of the private bond investor during 1936 was that the wages of money were too low. If bond prices continue to decline, however, high-grade bonds will again be paying a living wage.

Brandon Defaults

BRANDON, Man., is the newest recruit to the ranks of Canadian municipal defaults, the city having defaulted on its interest payments due March 1. The default, however, was not unexepected, since Brandon's financial affairs have been in a critical state for some time. The city, in fact, was able to carry on through the depression years only by manipulation of its sinking fund and through assistance from the Provincial Government. With no provision for debt service, it is expected that the city will be made to show an operating surplus of $38,000 in 1937.

ALUMINUM EXECUTIVE

O. M. Montgomery, director of purchases of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, who has been appointed vice-president. He joined the company after graduating from Queens in 1905.

* * *

Provincial Credit

THE credit standing of the four western provinces has fallen to a low level in the United States.

In a recent editorial the Journal of Commerce, New York financial paper, pointed out that "during the depression years Canadian provincial credit generally was well regarded, while the standing of many Latin-American countries and their political subdivisions suffered severely. Now, paradoxically enough, the credit standing of the western provinces is being impaired, while recovery in South America is bringing about a marked improvement in the financial status of the stronger countries there."

Comparison of the credit of the four western provinces with that of most Latin-American countries is far-fetched to say the least. The basic conditions in western Canada are much sounder than in South America. Furthermore, the position of the western provinces, with the exception of Alberta, is the same as it was in the 1932-36 period. During these years the credit of all western provinces was such that the money market was barred to them and they were only able to carry on through assistance granted by the Dominion Government.

The Dominion Government fully realizes that further default by a province would be a serious blow to Canada's credit, and will do all in its power to prevent such an eventuality.

* * *

Bond Index

THE trend of prices of high-grade government bonds is indicated below:

The Financial Post Index of Average Prices and Yield of High Grade Government Bonds

1937	Price $	Yield %	1936	Price $	Yield %
Mar. 9	112.33	3.441	Mar. 9	113.95	3.368
Mar. 8	112.49	3.431	Mar. 7	114.45	3.324
Mar. 6	112.59	3.423	Mar. 6	114.39	3.327
Mar. 5	112.69	3.414	Mar. 5	114.39	3.327
Mar. 4	112.75	3.411	Mar. 4	114.32	3.330
Mar. 3	112.75	3.411	Mar. 3	114.23	3.343
Year's	116.81	3.026	Year's	117.91	2.966
Range	112.33	3.441	Range	111.50	3.597

Provincial Finances

Alberta

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Reduced interest charges and higher revenue enabled the Alberta Government to show a cash surplus of $271,290 on its operations in the 10 months ended Jan. 31, 1937, according to a statement tabled in the Legislature. This compares with a deficit of $2.1 millions in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the 10-month period, revenues totalled $16.6 millions, while expenditures on ordinary account totalled $14.4 millions, leaving a surplus of $2,252,347 before deducting unemployment relief costs of $1,980,926.

Receipts on ordinary account for the period showed an increase of $2,219,054. The income tax yielded $354,131. The sales tax, a new source of revenue, brought $806,686. Liquor profits were up $505,406 and gasoline tax receipts $207,623 higher.

Total Expenses Down

Reduction in interest rates and sinking fund payments cut debt charges by $1,156,811. Expenditures, excluding unemployment relief showed a net decrease of $514,177.

At Jan. 31, 1937, the net funded and unfunded debt of Alberta stood at $159,807,075, an increase of $1.7 million since March 31, 1936. The net debt has increased $5.8 millions since the Aberhart Government took office.

Since March 31, 1936, the province has redeemed $951,052 of savings certificates.

Prosperity certificates issued totalled $325,634, of which $295,791 have been redeemed. Sale of stamps for scrip yielded only $20,652.

* * *

New Brunswick

New Brunswick has budgeted for a deficit on ordinary account of $283,579 for the year ending Oct. 31 next, compared with a deficit of $424,969 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1936. This will be the ninth successive deficit.

Revenue estimates are $633,609 higher and expenditure up $492,218.

Shown below are the budget estimates for the current year, compared with the 1935-36 experience.

Provincial Finances
Years Ended Oct. 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Ordinary revenue	7,480,355	6,845,983
Ordinary expenditures	7,763,934	7,270,952
Deficit	283,579	424,969

* * *

Saskatchewan

Improvement in the financial affairs of Saskatchewan is recorded in the public accounts for the year ended April 30, 1936. As a result of increased revenue, deficit on ordinary account was reduced to $929,974, compared with $2.7 millions in 1934-35.

Higher expenditures are for the most part accounted for by additional debt charges and for education. Interest provision was up $303,341 and education expenditures were $474,831 higher.

Experience on ordinary account during the past two years has been as follows:

Provincial Finances

	1935-36 $	1934-35 $
Ordinary revenue	16,124,689	13,686,734
Ordinary expenditure	17,054,683	16,395,915
Deficit	929,974	2,709,181

Real deficit for the year, however, was $16.6 millions, being the increase in funded debt after deduction of sinking funds. Gross funded debt at April 30, 1936, was $192.6 millions while sinking funds totalled $9.5 millions.

Unemployment and agriculture relief costs charged to capital account during the year amounted to $14.1 millions, compared with $22.2 millions in the previous year.

Municipal Finances

Calgary, Alta., share of relief costs for the month of January were slightly over $70,000, an increase of about $6,000 over the same month of 1936. The increase in the city's share is entirely due to the reduction made in the Provincial Government grant last July. Total costs were about $7,800 lower than in January, 1936.

* * *

Edmonton, Alta., has been informed by J. Hodgson, city comptroller, that acceptance of the bondholders' refinancing plan will result in gradual elimination of the bank overdraft of $1,828,075, rehabilitation of the reserve, and replacement of the city's affairs on an even keel.

Operations in 1936 resulted in a deficit of $621,205. This does not include $250,000 for sinking fund which was capitalized and $265,411 for debenture interest which was not included in the 1936 estimates. Thus the total deficit for the year was really $1,136,616.

Total relief costs in 1936 were $1,226,096, the city's share being $546,596. In addition the city paid $157,654 for debenture charges upon the amount capitalized to Dec. 31, 1936.

* * *

Jonquiere, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest coupons of Mar. 1, 1937.

* * *

Montreal has submitted a list of improvements and public works to the federal and provincial authorities as proposed unemployment relief works involving an expenditure of $43.2 millions. Included in the list is $6 millions for a proposed civic centre, $15.2 millions for various works in every part of the city and $19 millions for sewers and other projects.

* * *

Pembroke, Ont., tax rate in 1937 will be 50 mills, the same as in 1936.

* * *

Winnipeg, Man., sinking fund earnings in 1936 were $486,866 in excess of requirements. Total earnings of the sinking fund in 1936 were $1,696,912, while only $1,210,026 was required to meet the fund's obligations.

The city's gross funded debt was reduced by $104,864. Against a total funded debt of $64,777,640 the sinking fund now holds $32,426,387, or an amount equivalent to more than half of the city's debenture debt. Unfunded capital expenditures total $6,618,000.

* * *

Midland, Ont., tax rate for 1937 will be 49 mills, an increase of three mills over 1936. A. J. B. Gray, supervisor, in a letter to the town council, points out that the town has been under-levying each year an amount of about $50,000, equivalent to 10 mills in taxes. It is now intended that the reserve against defaulted interest should be increased.

When the Department of Municipal Affairs undertook supervision of the town's affairs in 1935 the deficit was $105,000 and would have been $125,000 had a proper reserve been set up against uncollected taxes. This deficit has now been reduced to $73,000. If, however, unpaid interest and principal is added then the total deficit amounts to about $400,000.

* * *

Ottawa, Ont., will make application to the Ontario Municipal Board for permission to issue $750,000 of debentures to finance the erection of an extension to the city's technical school.

* * *

Peterborough, Ont., tax rate for 1937 will be 37 mills, compared with 37.4 mills in 1937.

* * *

Amherst Twp., Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to pay interest coupons of Nov. 1, 1934, May 1, 1935 and Nov. 1, 1935, on bonds issued under by-laws No. 37 and No. 28; coupons of March 1, 1935, Sept. 1, 1935 and March 1, 1936, on bonds issued under by-law No. 43.

* * *

Fredericton, N. B. reports a surplus of revenue over expenditures in 1936 of $891. During the year net funded debt was reduced by approximately $8,000 to $534,760. Tax receipts for the year were $393,096, as against expenditures of $376,616.

John A. Lang & Son Shows Higher Earnings

In reporting the twelfth consecutive year of profitable operations for John A. Lang & Sons, Joseph H. Lang, president, states that "current business reflects the general increased activity in business over the corresponding period a year ago."

Earnings in 1936 showed a substantial increase over those for 1936. Net profit was equivalent to $1.41 a share on the 100,000 shares of no par value common stock as compared with $1.20 in 1935.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross earnings	222,394	
Less: Exec. salaries	30,269	
Legal fees & exps.	1,148	
Directors' fees	180	
Life insurance	1,779	
Net earnings	189,018	156,214
Less: Prov. for taxes	27,500	18,295
Depreciation	17,982	17,857
W/o equipment	2,725	......
Net profit	140,811	120,062
Less: Dividends	35,000	......
Surplus for year	105,811	120,062
Add. Prev. surplus	267,810	148,494
Less: Addit. inc. taxes	3,732	746
Surplus forward	369,889	267,810

Working Capital

	1936 $	1935 $
Current assets	643,360	493,646
Current liabilities	69,900	41,241
Working capital	573,460	452,405
Ratio	9.20—1	11.97—1

C. I. L. Earnings $6.45 a Share

Compares With $5.58 Per Share in 1935 Year

Canadian Industries report for 1936 shows net income, after providing for taxes, depreciation and other contingencies, of $4.7 millions, equivalent to $6.45 a share on the common stock. This contrasts with $5.85 a share in 1935 and $6.43 in 1934.

The balance sheet discloses an improvement in net current assets which at the end of 1936 amounted to about $15.4 millions, an increase of nearly $1 million during the year. Holdings of Government securities advanced from $6.4 millions to $7.9 millions, while investment in fixed assets increased from $27.2 millions to $28.3 millions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Income from:		
Operations	*5,386,558	4,702,821
Investments	935,993	907,834
Total income	6,322,551	5,610,655
Directors' fees	10,000	10,000
Exec. remuneration	†542,089	497,821
Legal expenses	981	5,329
Tax reserve	1,040,151	798,365
Net income	4,729,330	4,299,140
Pfd. dividend	325,500	325,500
Com. dividend	4,098,000	4,077,966
Surplus	305,830	‡104,326
Previous surplus	3,149,420	3,299,425
Tax adjustment	103,190	45,679
Surplus forward	3,352,060	3,149,420

*After $1,426,374 depreciation.
†Including bonus awards: number of executives 26 in 1936; 25 in 1935. ‡Deficit.

Working Capital Position

	1936	1935
Current assets	19,244,381	16,880,500
Current liabilities	3,853,129	2,403,369
Working capital	15,391,252	14,477,131

Nova Scotia Savings

Nova Scotia Savings, Loan and Building Society showed an increase in total assets of $95,979 in the year ended Jan. 31, 1937. Assets were $3,522,644 against $3,426,685 a year earlier.

Net liquid assets were $159,721 at Jan. 31, 1937, compared with $200,674.

Creditors Position
As at Jan. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Debentures	1,403,264	1,327,929
Deposits	139,113	105,741
Total	1,542,377	1,433,670
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	176,020	216,764
Mortgages	3,272,071	3,139,307
Other net assets	58,253	54,705
	3,506,344	3,410,776

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Can. Amer. Trust	4.90	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	5.00	5.35
All Can. Trustee	16.00	16.75
Trans-Canada	16.50	....
Grouped Income	7.50	7.80
Can. Equity	13.50	....
Can. Int. Tr., modified	6.25	6.75
Do., unmodified	5.75	6.25

Dominion Stores Moves to Canadianize Business

Announcement that Dominion Stores stock will be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange and listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange was made at the annual meeting of shareholders by E. G. Wills, president. The stock is also listed on Toronto Stock Exchange. The reason given for this action is that the company wishes to Canadianize its business as much as possible.

In order to further this policy, two New York directors, L. L. Vivian and G. S. Armstrong, who were connected with the original financing of the company did not stand for re-election.

It was pointed out at the meeting that other companies had been capitalizing on the fact that four directors of the company were not Canadians. Originally, 78% of the company's stock was held in United States. It is believed that less than 50% is held there at the present time.

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT
for the Year Ended December 31st, 1936

To the Shareholders of
The National Breweries Limited.

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of your Company, together with the Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1936, the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended that date, and the Report of the Company's Auditors.

The Profits for the year, after all charges for Administration, Maintenance, Repairs, etc., and after providing for Income and Profits Taxes, amounted to $2,130,805.93 and were applied as follows:

Depreciation on Buildings and Machinery	$ 356,790.00
Dividends on Preferred Stock	194,250.00
Dividends on Common Stock	1,442,744.00

leaving the sum of $137,021.93, which has been credited to Surplus Account. The Surplus at January 1st, 1936, was reduced by $21,932.08, being an adjustment of additional Income and Profits Taxes for prior years, leaving the balance of Surplus Account as at December 31st, 1936, at $6,297,369.41.

The reduction in the Profits, after depreciation, as compared with the previous year, amounts to $197,947.14 and is accounted for by the increase in the Sales Tax which was entirely absorbed by your Company; and a slight decrease in sales.

The Inventories and Investments, as shown on the Balance Sheet, have been conservatively valued and your plants and equipment have, as usual, been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

We would again remind you that the services for the benefit of the employees (Sick Benefit, Pension Allowances and Medical Services) have been further extended and are appreciated

There is an increasing interest in Accident Prevention—the Committees meeting regularly; and in the First Aid Classes, which are held under the auspices of the "St. John Ambulance Association."

The Employees' Athletic Association was quite active during the year, and the employees' picnic was a very successful event, the attendance being almost 5,000.

All the malting barley and approximately 75% of all the hops used in the manufacture of your products were grown in Canada. We are pleased to report that the interest your company has taken in the growing of malting barley in the Province of Quebec has had very satisfactory results. Starting in 1932 with a crop of a few thousand bushels, it has gradually increased until the 1936 crop produced 150,000 bushels of excellent quality.

This company is owned by over 6,000 stockholders—95% being Canadians.

Our Black Horses have sired more than 5,000 foals in the Province of Quebec, so that, besides being a good advertising medium, they have greatly improved the breed of horses throughout the Province.

Your Directors wish to express their appreciation of the usual co-operation and loyalty shown by all your employees.

The whole respectfully submitted.

NORMAN J. DAWES, President.

Montreal, February 24th, 1937.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1936

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash		$ 470,414.31
Call Loans		600,000.00
Time Loans		100,000.00
Accounts Receivable, less provision for Doubtful Accounts		1,281,038.00
Stocks of Beer, Malt, Hops and Supplies	1,141,308.42	
Stocks of Casks, Cases, Bottles, etc.	375,109.50	
		*1,516,417.92
*As determined and certified by responsible officials of the Company. Valued in each case at cost or under and not above Market Value at this date, less Reserve.		
Investments, including Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds and other marketable Securities, less Reserve (Approximate Market Value, $3,220,777.00)		2,776,801.08
		6,744,671.31
Investment in and Advances to Subsidiary Company		
Shares	12,873.45	
Loan—Secured by First Mortgage	1,150,459.46	
		1,163,332.91
Other Investments, less Reserve		235,301.00
Property Accounts		
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, etc. Valued on the basis of appraisals made in 1912 and 1913 by Canadian Appraisal Co.; Putnam & Nesbitt and Putnam & Robertson, with subsequent additions thereto at cost, less amounts written off.	11,837,039.30	
Garage and Stable Equipment at cost, less amounts written off, less Reserve	126,807.13	
		11,963,846.43
Deferred Charges		
Taxes, Insurance, etc		151,532.23
Goodwill, Trade Marks, Etc.		1,500,000.00
		$21,758,683.88

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable			$ 441,835.92
Taxes			540,604.74
			982,440.66
Reserves			
Buildings, Machinery, etc., Depreciation		$ 5,793,588.81	
General Reserve		500,000.00	
			6,293,588.81
Capital Stock			
Preferred: Authorized—160,000 Shares of $25.00 each	$4,000,000.00		
Issued—111,000 Shares of $25.00 each		2,775,000.00	
Common: Authorized—960,000 Shares of No Par Value.			
Issued—721,372 Shares of No Par Value		5,410,285.00	
			8,185,285.00
Earned Surplus			6,297,369.41
			$21,758,683.88

Approved on behalf of the Board.
NORMAN J. DAWES, J. D HUDSON, Directors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936

Operating Profits for year		$ 2,309,788.41
Investment Income		147,215.60
Interest on Loan to Subsidiary Company		64,583.35
Profit on Investments sold		21,658.57
		2,543,245.93
Deduct:		
Provision for Income and Profits Taxes	412,440.00	
Buildings and Machinery Depreciation	356,790.00	
		769,230.00
		1,774,015.93
Deduct: Dividends:		
On Preferred Stock	194,250.00	
On Common Stock	1,442,744.00	
		1,636,994.00
		137,021.93
Add:		
Surplus at 1st January, 1936	6,182,279.56	
Less: Adjustment of prior years' taxes	21,932.08	
		6,160,347.48
Earned Surplus as per Balance Sheet		$ 6,297,369.41

NOTE:—Salaries and Fees paid to Executive Directors and Officers, $182,780.00. Fees paid to other Directors, $7,360.00. Legal Fees, $5,958.92.

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL. February 22, 1937

We have examined the books of The National Breweries Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1936, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

In accordance with Section 114 of The Companies Act, 1934, we report that the profits of its Subsidiary Company have not been included in the accounts of The National Breweries Limited.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1936, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON, Chartered Accountants.

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255 St. James Street,
MONTREAL
TORONTO OTTAWA

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Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad., $1.75. Three insertions for the price of two. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads. payable in advance.

To Sales Managers Only

I SHOULD like to become your assistant. I am thirty-two years old, University trained (Manitoba), have had my own way to make. In eight years I have had unusual opportunities to analyze and deal with fundamental business problems. My work as manager of a small oil company has involved organizing, training and supervising a group of 78 salesmen, personal sales, advertising, collections and credits, buying, inventory control, financing. I recently won recognition for sales and collection letters from an internationally known house specializing in business-building ideas.
I would like an opportunity to earn a share in the leadership of a progressive manufacturing company. I shall be glad to write further information and to arrange an interview.

Box 33,
The Financial Post,
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Dodge the dangers of unseasonable weather, visit
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
IF YOU'VE been sick, come down by the sea—recuperate. If you've escaped illness so far, avoid it altogether with a sojourn in this healthful climate. Sun decks. Health baths. Good food and good treatment.
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Enquiries invited
BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Exceptional Opportunity in MONTREAL

This fireproof building is centrally located, about 160 feet North of St. Catherine Street, near The Robert Simpson, Montreal, Limited, store and measures 44 x 94 feet with warehouse 22 x 30 feet, on a lot of land with dimensions of 66 x 94 feet, to lane in rear.

The building includes cold storage facilities measuring approx. 10,000 sq. feet, equipped with 2 25-ton ice machines. The ground floor, 44 x 94 feet, is suitable for a fur store or high class provision market. The three upper floors contain 13 apartments, all rented.

This property is particularly well situated in the heart of the best retail shopping district, in close proximity to the large hotels, railway stations, etc. The owners are prepared to sell the property or rent the ground floor and warehouse on a reasonable basis Inquiries invited.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE
MONTREAL

ADDITIONAL ISSUE.
All of these shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.
140,000 Shares
(No Par Value)
Mackenzie Air Service Limited
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT, CANADA)
Circular containing a letter received from the President of Mackenzie Air Service Limited giving a full description of the Company and a map outlining the company's air routes, will be sent on request.
PRICE: $1.50 Per Share
It is the intention of the Company to make application to list its shares on the Montreal Curb Market
Collier, Norris & Henderson, Limited
MONTREAL & TORONTO

THE Royal STETSON
A HAT of superlative merit and style . . . designed and built for the most exacting. Made in Canada and priced as in other style centres, at Ten Dollars.
Other Stetsons are $7.50 (unlined $7) and up.
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BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

The Financial Post Has the Largest Paid Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Editor—Floyd S. Chalmers

Business Manager—D. M. Gowdy

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The Financial Post Corporation Service, $20 monthly. Special prices for individually selected investor's service.
Directory of Canadian Directors and Officials, Yearly, $10.
The Financial Post Survey of Canadian Oils, Yearly, $1.

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MONTREAL—Dominion Square Bldg., Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

GREAT BRITAIN, London—Resident representative, J. K. Ross-Duggan, Sun of Canada Bldg., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London S.W.1. Telegraphic Address, Atabek, Lesquare, London.

TORONTO, MARCH 13, 1937

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *Balanced budgets.*
2. *Abolish politics in C. N. R.*
3. *Merit system in public service.*
4. *Freer foreign trade through Empire preferences and foreign treaties.*
5. *Stable tariffs for balanced development.*
6. *Stricter laws to protect investors.*
7. *An even break for Canadian national newspapers and periodicals.*
8. *A modernized constitution.*
9. *Integrity in meeting public obligations.*
10. *Wider markets for our farms.*

Fathers of Re-Confederation 1.

RECENTLY the Prime Minister of Canada announced that there would be appointed in the near future a Royal Commission to study the financial basis of Confederation. It is likely that the Commission will be headed up by an eminent British economist or jurist and that it will include, in addition, authorities in the field of public finance from the United States, Australia and possibly from our own Canadian university and financial fields.

What is the significance of the appointment of this Commission? Simply that the Government of Canada realizes what all earnest students of our national affairs have realized for a long time, that this nation has outgrown the financial terms written into the pact of Confederation.

Confederation was the tangible expression of Canada's nationhood. The British North America Act is the document which put on record permanently the intention of the individual colonies of the Canada's to become one permanently united, well-integrated nation.

Somewhere is engraved the motto, "They builded better than they knew." The Fathers of Confederation were indeed long-sighted men. But such vision as would have enabled them to foresee the trend of political, economic and social policies in the world, to foresee all that has happened since and that has changed our ideas of government, has never been given to any man or to any group of men.

Today the country is experiencing the discomforts of attempting to wear a garment that pinches tightly. Each of our 10 governments has, as a government, grown too big for its boots—its financial boots.

The British North America Act divided up the responsibility which each class of government ought to undertake. It said that the Dominion would be responsible for defending the country, for operating the post office, for collecting customs duties, for currency and banking, and many other things. The Federal Government's bill of rights is section 91 of the B.N.A. Act. This is the section that includes those now historic words, "peace, order and good government."

Section 92 of the Act provided the provinces with their charter of privilege. It said that the provinces would be responsible for their prisons and hospitals, for administering justice, for control of lands and forests, for local affairs, etc.

As a matter of fact, to the degree that the British North America Act was definite in assigning respective portions of the total jurisdiction or responsibility for government, it did a very good job and one that has largely stood the test of time.

But the Act was very indefinite in assigning certain responsibilities. This was inevitable. There is always twilight between night and day. There is for example, conflict between "the regulations of trade and commerce" assigned to the Dominion, and "property and civil rights" assigned to the provinces. Moreover a great many things are done by governments today that were not anticipated by governments of that time. In 1867 there was no radio; there was no airplane, there was no automobile. What is more to the point, in 1867 it was not considered the proper function of government to see to the security of each and every citizen in sickness, unemployment and old age. People look to their governments, to an increasing degree, for security. But which government? It has grown increasingly difficult to answer that question.

One of the major tasks of the new Royal Commission must be to help us answer it.

Protecting the Consumer

TRUST BUSTING" in Canada, during the period when the Combines Investigation Act was administered by the Department of Labor, was unusually effective. There was no attempt at persecution of industry or at framing up cases for publicity purposes. Preliminary investigations were always discreetly conducted. Until there was a strong prima facie case of the existence of a combine detrimental to the public interest no one was subjected to the public abuse of prosecution. The Combines Investigation Act seemed to operate as much to protect the innocent as to ferret out and punish the guilty.

The later effort to put the anti-combines work under the Trade and Industry Commission was not wrong in theory, so long as the Commission itself was a good commission, effectively administered. But the legal props of that Commission were insecure and the Tariff Board, which was designated to do its work, has too much on its mind already.

The new legislation of Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of labor, "strengthens and fortifies" the Act, but apart from that, returns combines investigation to its former status.

There is no question that protection of the public against those who would combine together to exploit the consumer is a proper function of government. The competitive system can not operate without reasonable competition.

The Benefits of Travel

THE Premier's Place is at Home," argues the Calgary Herald, protesting against the proposed Coronation trip of Hon. William Aberhart.

We feel that the Herald is wrong. The Coronation is a major opportunity for the statesmen and the other political leaders of the Empire to foregather. The opportunity should be taken by all heads of governments.

Travel has a beneficently broadening influence, particularly upon people with cramped minds and narrow views. Many a politician has risen nearer to statesman's calibre after a few visits to the Old Country.

If Mr. Aberhart went to London and talked to enough people who understand the simple and accepted canons of economics, finance and money better than he understands them, it might be the making of him as a political administrator and the salvation of the people of Alberta.

The more Mr. Aberhart travels, the more he "meets up" with people of broader experience than his own, the better for Canada.

Those Deficits Must Be Paid

MR. DUNNING was on sound ground when he intimated that with the attainment of the expected balanced budget in 1938-39, a start will have to be made toward liquidating the accumulated deficits which have been funded during the depression. We referred to this point in our editorial columns last week but it is worthy of additional emphasis.

It will be recalled that Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, in the annual report to shareholders, said:

"...When we are severely hit by a depression, it is idle to suggest that governmental budgets should be balanced. Theoretically, such a result might be achieved by a heavy increase in taxation. In fact, the imposition of additional taxation of this order would probably defeat its own purpose by intensifying the depression. I do not suggest that possible economies should ever be disregarded, but rather that substantial increases in debt are, in any event, inevitable during bad times. It follows that a reduction in debt during more prosperous times is essential.

"If we, as a country, increase our debt materially during the depression, but never decrease it during better times, the ultimate result is obvious. The test which we face is our ability not only to balance budgets, but to achieve surpluses for the purposes of debt reduction.

"Our estimate of the increase in Dominion, provincial and municipal debt in the six years ended March 31 last—including guaranteed debt—is over $1,800 millions. When figures become so large they cease to convey very much to the average man, but they definitely suggest that we must expect high taxation and need economical administration for years to come."

The Financial Post is in agreement with Mr. Towers, but the weakness in the case lies in the fact that few governments seek to achieve surpluses during prosperous times. As a rule deficits during depression are larger than surpluses in prosperous times so that our debt is increasing almost continuously. There is a tendency on the part of governments to increase expenditures in the face of buoyant revenues rather than to build up enormous surpluses. This is evident in the trend in Canada during the past two years. With revenues improving, expenditures have been permitted to expand so that the outlay on ordinary account this year is the largest in history. If we are to achieve the objective outlined by Mr. Towers, the Federal Government will have to hold expenditures in check.

The prosperous period which appears to lie ahead of us calls for very careful planning by the Dominion Government. As far as possible, public works should be postponed and a surplus built up out of which a programme of public works can be financed when the next period of declining business activity arrives. Furthermore, a very careful study of the subject of taxation should be made in order to prevent repetition of the experience of the depression out of which we have emerged, when it was found necessary to impose new loads of taxation upon business enterprises struggling to keep alive.

They Paid Too Much for Land

THERE is a sentence in a proposed provincial political platform for Alberta of the Canadian Co-operative Federation which deserves to be widely noticed. As preliminary to an article on farm debt, it reads as follows:

"The paying of high speculative prices for land has been the greatest of all burdens on the agricultural industry."

No doubt misfortunes due to climatic vagaries as in the drought stricken areas of the West, must be excepted. But far too little attention has been given, in recitals of western farmers' troubles, to the root cause of many of them, the purchase of land at too high prices, and an attempt to pay for it more than it would yield. And when that was done in very few cases was the payment made or promised to a land company or to the Government, except in certain cases where speculative buying ran up the price of "school lands" sold by auction. In the great majority of cases where extravagant prices were inserted in land contracts the sale was made by a former farmer owner. Both the vendor and the purchaser thought it both safe and practicable to capitalize the earning power of land on the basis of several years of good crops and of satisfactory prices.

In studies of the western farm debt problem more attention should be given than has previously been accorded to the burden arising out of such transactions. That may result in a shift of emphasis from such things as tariffs, freight rates or interest charges.

True, a realization of the fact referred to did not lead the C.C.F. committee to suggest that any adjustment might be required between vendor and purchaser. Rather they took the ground that all farm debts should be written down to a basis of presumed ability to pay, after providing for a satisfactory standard of living. The creditor who has lent money, or supplied goods, receives no more sympathy than the former owner of the land who managed to sell it at a high price.

But at least it is important to have recognized the importance that land prices had in creating the debt situation in which many western farmers find themselves.

Should Be Treated as Trust Funds

RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT called attention the other day in the House of Commons to a practice in Government accounting which is not thoroughly sound. The Dominion has very extensive liabilities in connection with insurance, superannuation and other trust funds. It holds no assets specifically in trust for these funds but merely regards the reserves or liabilities as part of the Dominion debt. That is to say, moneys received for the funds go directly into the consolidated revenue fund and moneys paid out come out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that the country is increasing, by leaps and bounds, the responsibilities of the consolidated revenue fund in connection with many funds for which the Government is really acting as trustee. These funds are thus providing working capital for the country on the principle that whenever they are called upon we shall be able to repay them. In theory, said Mr. Bennett, that is unsound. In practice it has been useful. He said that he could conceive of a position where it might be difficult to obtain the necessary moneys to meet demands which might suddenly be made upon the treasury.

There can be no question that Mr. Bennett is on solid ground. Trust funds of the Dominion should be administered as trust funds. They should not be confused with the consolidated revenue accounts of the Government. The Government should issue its own bonds for the amount of the liability in each of these funds and should establish these funds under a suitable trusteeship.

The balance sheet of the Dominion as at March 31, 1937, shows the huge sums involved in some of these funds. These figures are extracted from the finance statement.

Bank circulation redemption fund	$ 7,020,000
Government annuities	87,092,000
Civil service insurance	10,800,000
Returned soldiers insurance	15,770,000
Retirement fund	8,782,000
Superannuation funds	53,651,000
Indian funds	13,890,000
Post office savings bank deposits	21,800,000

Probably these trust funds, if established, would be invested largely in Dominion Government securities but consideration would have to be given by the trustees as to whether or not even this was adequate.

Editorials in Brief

People are paying high prices for seats for the Coronation procession. We'd pay twice as much for a ring side seat at a discussion between Mr. Aberhart and the Chancellor of the Exchequer when Alberta's premier goes to London.

* * *

B. C. Forbes suggests that there should be created a new company office; that of "chairman emeritus." This would pave the way in many companies for the election of new and younger men to head them up. Says Forbes:

"Many older business statesmen are not adequately in tune with the modern tempo. They are old-school executives. They are not attuned with modern conditions. The new day must be served by new men."

In Canada, few big companies have both a chairman and a president. What Forbes has in mind has been achieved by promoting a younger man to the presidency and creating the new office of chairman, an office that usually disappears when the person for whom it was created dies.

But the fundamental idea is sound. Big corporations should be run by young men with the counsel and assistance of older men.

Sayings of the Week

"Patriotism does not demand blind obedience to outworn tradition."—*Grant MacNeill, M.P.*

* * *

"How much easier it is to finance a war than to finance peace!"—*Hon. Ian Mackenzie.*

* * *

"I have always been a bull on Canada." — *Sir George Paish.*

* * *

"The ultimate failures of dictatorship cost humanity far more than any temporary failures of democracy."—*President Roosevelt.*

* * *

"The armament of every country will find a natural boundary in the means at its disposal and the necessities of its geographical position." —*Joachim von Ribbentrop.*

* * *

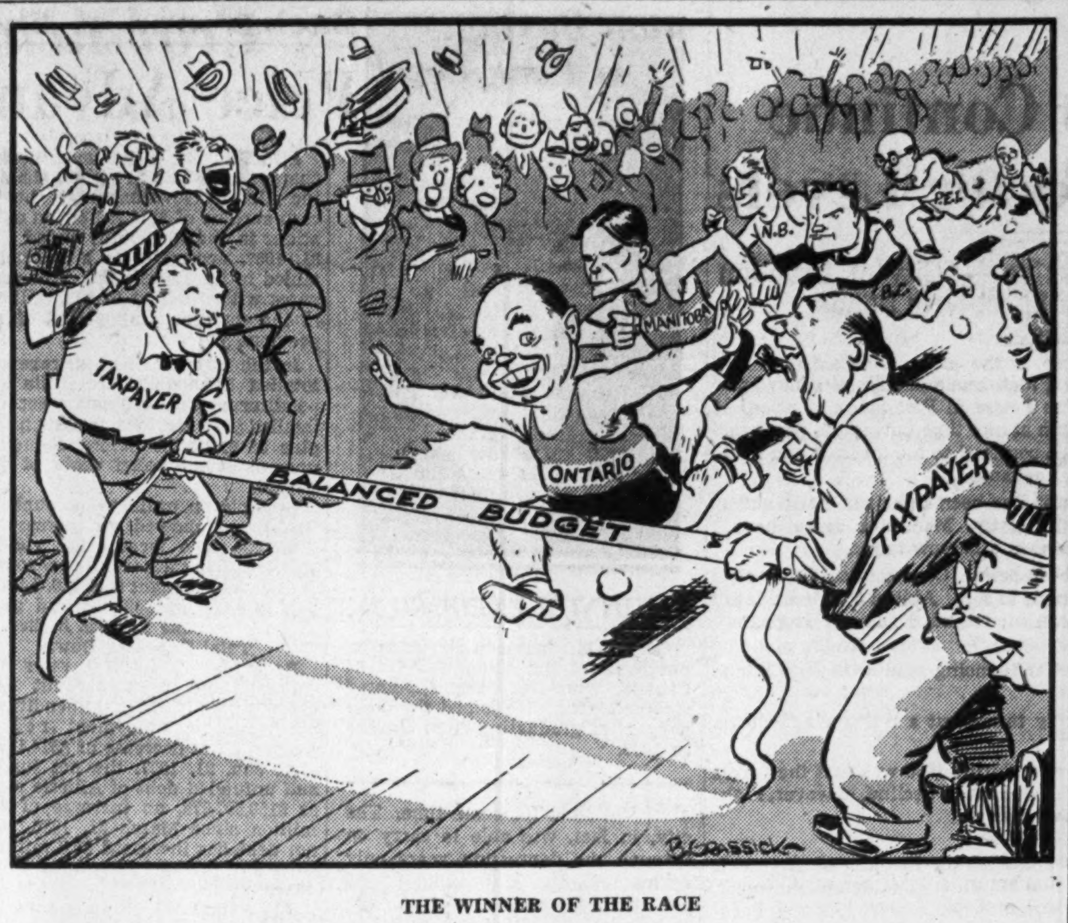
"If I were not a poor countryman who can hardly visualize what millions are I would say we were discussing for nothing whether we should spend $13 millions or $12,999,999."—*O. L. Boulanger, M.P.*

* * *

"We give the people in our municipalities the right to formulate any policy they see fit to adopt and the result is they have no qualms of conscience in mortgaging the future of the people who live in these communities." — *G. E. Wood, M.P. for Brant.*

* * *

"Price competition is a basic essential of a competitive system. No government can or should attempt to decide what are likely to prove to be reasonable prices for commodities or services."—*Hon. Norman Rogers on Combines Act.*



THE WINNER OF THE RACE

Aberhart's Glass House

Calgary Herald

Yesterday the Herald published the record of an $8,000 mortgage on a local radio station which was registered in 1934 in favor of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute.

There was nothing unusual about this document. Thousands of similar ones could be obtained at any Land Titles office. The mortgage it refers to was, we are informed, sold for cash by the Institute within a year after its execution and passed into the hands of H. G. Love, principal shareholder of the radio station in question. But to the public of Alberta the significance of this particular mortgage is a special one—a significance created by the head of the Prophetic Institute himself.

For this man time and again has expressed righteous and fiery indignation against the "money lenders." Last summer he delivered a scorching oration about the soullessness of the people who lend money at high interest rates, and drew a vague parallel between his own political position and Christ's expulsion of the money changers from the temple.

Now the interest rate specified in the mortgage we are discussing was 8% and the holders of that mortgage were the very owners of the temple in which Mr. Aberhart does most of his preaching. The Prophetic Bible Institute presumably collected its 8% on that mortgage for some time before it sold it. Yet from the pulpit of that Institute not many weeks ago came a crude sneer at one of the churches which the preacher accused of "living on usury."

Mr. Aberhart has talked about the iniquity of the "interest racket" and cited scriptural evidence to show that the exaction of interest was contrary to Biblical teaching.

Furthermore, Sunday after Sunday Mr. Aberhart addresses his appeals for money to people who have never been at the winning end of a mortgage—whose only experience of 8% has been the stern necessity of [illegible]ing it. Sunday after Sunday he exhorts these people to contribute to his seemingly prosperous Institute and benignly thanks them for the quarters and dimes they are able to spare from their drought-pinched resources.

Mr. Aberhart tells us he had a father who was fond of quoting an old saw about people who live in glass houses. As a great Bible lover he may himself remember a familiar passage about pulling the mote from thy brother's eye.

And if he does not remember it, he should be told that most other people in Alberta do.

New Books

The Place of Economics

THE LIMITS OF ECONOMICS. By Prof. Oskar Morgenstern. Published by William Hodge and Co., 86 Hatton Garden, London E.C.1. Price 7/6. In Canada by Reginald Saunders, Toronto.

This is one of a series of translations from the German by the London firm of Hodge. The two previous volumes in the series were "The Theory of International Trade," by Prof. von Haberler, and "Crises and Cycles," by Prof. Ropke. Both of them were volumes of extraordinary clarity and sanity, indicating a high degree of scientific detachment from the confusion of political ideology that goes by the name of economics in these feverish days.

Prof. Morgenstern's volume is similar in character. He endeavors to separate pure economics from current attitudes toward economic policy. His argument in short is that instead of attempting to shape economic "truths" to political ambitions the latter should be shaped to economic knowledge. He admits that the difficulty is one of application of economic principles to practical life and the problems of government and he discusses ways in which "control" may be effectively exercised.

Advice to Secretaries

HOW TO BE A SUCCESSFUL SECRETARY. By Louise Hollister Scott. Published by Musson Book Company, Toronto. Price $3.

This volume is written particularly for the beginner and inexperienced girl who wishes to become a secretary.

At considerable length Miss Scott describes how to find a job, and having found one, how to work up to the position of secretary. One chapter is devoted to showing how to develop a professional attitude, or simply how to develop an "office consciousness." Adapt yourself to any office by showing tact, dependability, and a "sense of appropriateness" in all things, she advises.

The author stresses personality and the assets which come from care in appearance and actions. These things are essential to social relations in any office.

The inclusion of questions on actual business problems at the end of each chapter, and the detailed technical suggestions at the end of the book, seem unnecessary, as every office routine is different, and the boy or girl who is working toward a secretaryship ought to have learned how to speak and write.

The most valuable information to a secretary, or to anyone who works in an office, is the author's advice to keep on learning; to keep the mind active by never being satisfied with what one already knows, to continue to develop an "informational background."

Mr. Wells Sees It Through

THE CROQUET PLAYER. By H. G. Wells. Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto. Price $1.25.

Mr. Wells has written a ghost story which is not about individual people or individual minds but about the whole world and all the nations. There may be a few people who will read "The Croquet Player" as a story of the rather unusual conversation of two or three people and who will enjoy it as a bit of fiction. But Mr. Wells obviously had no intention of writing merely a pleasant piece of hair-raising narrative. Rather, he desired to write social comment.

This is one of the best of Wells's new works, first because it is brief and second because it is to the point. When Dr. Finchatton says "We have poked into the past, unearthing age after age, and we peer more and more into the future. And that's what's the matter with us" he is expressing the theme of the book. Wells follows up with a masterly indictment of mankind for the fears and worries which he has permitted to bother it. And then, with a delightful touch of the old pre-war Wells, he puts all the psychological and social problems of the age in the proper perspective from which the individual (as an individual) should view them. For the Croquet Player fails to be properly horrified. Firmly but politely he says, as the book closes, "I don't care. The world may be going to pieces. The stone age may be returning. This may, as you say, be the sunset of civilization. I am sorry but I can't help it this morning . . . I am going to play croquet with my aunt at half-past 12 today."

As Others See Us . . . . .

Canada Needs Immigrants

Pembroke Bulletin

There was a very instructive article in The Financial Post, of Feb. 20, showing the trend of immigration from 1909 to 1937.

The prices of farm produce are up, and most all of the skilled labor have been given employment, so the demand is now for more immigrants. That a few hundred thousands coming into Canada yearly, those who have sufficient money to tide them over until they can get started, would save the West, and give new life to the East is readily understood. The biggest issue before the King Government is the need of the adoption of a strong aggressive immigration policy.

Politicians and Taxes

Evening Telegram, Toronto

Dividing 7,052, the number of agencies of local government in Saskatchewan, into 931,000, the population of that province, The Financial Post has discovered that there is one local tax-levying body for each 132 persons. Commenting on this bit of arithmetic, the St. Catharines Standard remarks that relatively, other provinces pay just the same for too much government, but Saskatchewan seems to take the ribbon.

There is something cognate to these sentiments in a "Jeremiad of Privilege" which recently appeared in the Chicago Daily News in a sustained condemnation of professional politicians of other than the honorable and respectable type. "We see them," it says in part, "arranging trips and excursions for themselves at the public expense. We see them idling and malingering, wintering in California or Florida, summering in Europe or the north woods, when they should be at work like other people. We see them piling up debt, piling up charges on the ordinary citizen, thus laying their hands gradually on nearly a third of the national income, to spend as they order and direct, though they themselves have not produced one cent of it."

In Canada, as in the United States or any other democracy, the country cannot get along very well without politicians. The danger to be avoided is the growth of the politicians and the governing bodies through which they operate to such proportions that sight is lost of the fact that they are merely means to an end. If the governing bodies are cut down to only what is essential, the politician problem will take care of itself.

No Cause of Satisfaction

Kingston Whig-Standard

Concluding some observations on Britain's rearmament programme and the defense debate in Parliament, The Financial Post says:

"There is no reason for anyone to feel particularly happy about the fact that this country can afford new cruisers and new mechanized artillery units but cannot afford unemployment insurance or state health insurance or an adequate programme for providing low-cost homes. But by the same token we would be all better off if we did not have to 'waste' money on police forces and fire departments; if people bought books or supported symphony orchestras instead of buying excessive amounts of liquor.

"In a world where madmen rule, no country can maintain itself as a private and secure Garden of Eden and so Britain and Canada have to arm themselves for any fray. But let us not be so shortsighted as to assume that such is the way to prosperity, to re-employment, to a higher standard of living. It is narcotic stuff that gives a temporary stimulus to business and leaves a long lingering moral and economic decadence as its continuing effect."

These words sum up briefly and pithily the case for improving the fenses of Britain and Canada as it has been presented by the heads of government in both countries. They point, too, the sobering fact about the effects of rearmament expenditures. Arms outlays, as The Post affirms, do not lead to real, well-based prosperity. They stand in the way of sound social progress. There is no need to elaborate the picture which The Post has presented so succinctly.

Canned Goods

St. Catharines Standard

An interesting cable is contained in The Financial Post this week on the ramifications of the British five-year plan of rearmament.

The annual consumption of canned goods in the British Isles is 16,000,000 pints, only one-third of which is produced at home.

Britain will not only pile up munitions but will also put in a food reserve, including wheat. Canned goods will play an enormous part.

This column made the statement unreservedly this week that the British programme was sure to have a profound effect on Canadian economy. We prefer the word economy to that of prosperity because war production acts like a narcotic on all industry, and is followed by a headache. But there can be no doubt there is big business ahead for the canneries, jam and other like factories in Canada.

The heavier the stock, field and orchard production is in the coming years, the better it will be for the farmer. And that production may well play its part for peace and in the final analysis, security.

Post-Scripts

Too Old at 31!

A BUSINESS executive received a letter of application for a position from a man who said he was 31 and who added: "I have often been told that 31 is too old for some positions for which I am applying."

Here we see written large one of the problems created by the depression. There are hundreds of young men who graduated in the late 1920's and had hardly gotten a foothold in business when the crisis came along and swept them into the ranks of the unemployed. They are still trying to get a start somewhere. Yet the years have passed on and all of them are well over 25 and many not far short of 35. Although they have passed the age when a man usually starts out on his business career, they have not yet really begun. Business firms pass them by for younger men.

One of the reasons is that a businessman is suspicious of the man of 30 who has yet to find a permanent niche. He feels there must be something wrong with him. Another reason is that if the average starting salary for juniors in a business is, say $60 a month, the employer does not like offering such a small salary to a man who is several years out of college. If the man is married, the difficulty is enhanced. It is the more necessary for the young married man to find a job to support himself and his family. And yet to find a job he may have to accept a very junior position. The employer does not mind paying a small salary to a young man who has all his life before him and has much yet to learn about business, but he is not willing to subject himself to possible criticism by offering the same salary to a married man.

With things getting better, many of these young men of the pre-depression and depression graduates are getting placed. Most of them should have learned something from their experiences. If so, they can, by earnest application, make up for their late start. A limited number of them are psychological casualties and will never make good.

Folks in Finance

Busy Man

FROM all accounts coming out of Quebec and Montreal, the busiest man in Canada must be Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec. He receives many deputations. Often half a dozen are lined up to get into his office. Probably if all the deputations that have called on him since he became Premier were gathered together in one place they would comprise a huge city in themselves.

Tales are told of the apalling piles of correspondence in his office, to which he has not yet had an opportunity to give adequate attention. One man who met him at a public function and chided him for not answering a letter, reports (and we do not know how accurately) that the Premier said "Oh, your letter must be one of 116,000 that I have not been able to answer." Another version puts the number at a more modest figure of between 75,000 and 80,000.

No one questions Mr. Duplessis's mental and physical energies. He delights in work and has not yet been heard to complain that being a provincial Premier is a harder job than he expected.

In the Mail

(Not over 200 words, please)

No "Duplication" of Debt

Editor, The Financial Post:

In a recent letter to the press, Professor Jackman of the University of Toronto characterized the Canadian National recapitalization bill as "high finance," and drew attention to a neat bit of legerdemain whereby the bill provides that the accumulated deficits of the Canadian National will in future be shown as a surplus!

An equally remarkable example of "black magic" in railway government finance is the astonishing declaration that present bookkeeping methods, whereby loans made to the Canadian National Railways and shown both on the Dominion balance sheet and the Canadian National balance sheet, constitute a "duplication of liabilities."

This contention will bear the most careful investigation. It is the real crux of the whole case for writing off liabilities in excess of $1.5 billion from the railway balance sheet; for the proposal that the railway accounts shall never again be required to remind the public of the facts of the case; for allowing the published results to ignore entirely the interest on the hundreds of millions of dollars of money borrowed by the taxpayers to lend to the railway; and for the highly interesting thesis that, notwithstanding that the taxpayers still pay fixed interest rates on money they lent to the railway, the latter will be entitled to regard it as extraneous to railway liabilities.

Proponents of the bill have stated that "the duplication arises out of the assumption in the net debt of Canada of loans, interest thereon, and capital cost of the Canadian Government Railways concurrently with the inclusion of the same liabilities in the accounts of the National System."

It is informative to look at these accounts and to see what is the precise position. The following table shows the items comprising the alleged duplication of 1.5 billion of liabilities as they appear in the railway accounts, side by side with the same items as carried in government accounts:

Dominion Balance Sheet
Asset Side

Loans & advances	$645,527,456
Can. Government Rys.	388,880,003
Unpaid interest	x

Railway Balance Sheet
Liability Side

Loans & advances	$645,527,456
Can. Government Rys.	388,290,294
Unpaid interest	495,030,137

xNot segregated, included in Consolidated Fund.

It will be clearly noted that on the Dominion balance sheet, the railway accounts are carried as assets, and not as liabilities as one would infer if there was a duplication of liabilities.

This set-up was adopted in 1920 by the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, with the full approval of Parliament.

It was not until 1934 that the railway auditors discovered what they termed a "misconception" as to duplication in the net debt. The present bill goes farther and has translated this misconception of a duplication into an actual "duplication." It is now argued that since these items are treated as "non-active assets," and included in the net debt of Canada, they are acknowledged by the Government as "written off" and as "not having any asset value." Hence, it is claimed that to record what the Canadian National Railways owes the Government on the railway balance sheet is "duplicating liabilities" and constitutes an unreal transaction. Such reasoning, of course, chooses to ignore all sense of business relationship and proportion. Should one treat the parliament buildings and the canal system, which are also included as nonactive assets in net debt, as "written off" and as "not having any asset value"?

It is certainly high time that the "searching examination" referred to by Mr. Dunning, and urged by Professor Jackman, should commence. The present controversy might produce lasting results if it awakened a real public demand for constructive action to solve the railway problem, and confounded those who would see this problem minimized by a calculated deception of the Canadian people.

A. L. A. RICHARDSON,
Toronto.

Stop Me If You've Heard This One . .

Baggsby—Who do you consider the greatest man this nation ever produced?

Crabshaw—I used to think it was either Lincoln or Jefferson, but now I'm convinced it was my wife's first husband.

Week in Business

Spring Trade Facing Higher Costs of Goods

Must Be Passed Along to Consumers — All Canada Watches Formation of Ontario Minimum Wage Law

Last fall witnessed the first big rise in the price of Canadian raw materials since the depression; a rise which, incidentally, is still continuing.

This spring sees the inevitable consequence, a sharp increase in the price of manufactured goods. Merchants restocking shelves for what promises to be the best spring trade since 1929 are going to have the diplomatic task of passing these increases along to the consumer. Hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, foods, automobiles and practically every other line of goods will have to be chalked up from two to 25% above last year's levels. Inventory values will have to be adjusted.

Where stocks on hand are fairly ample and have been laid in at the lower prices which prevailed some months ago, there may be a tendency to delay this upward revision for a few weeks, but eventually the higher costs must be passed along. Moreover any increase in present inventory would be justified by the losses taken on inventory back in the early days of the depression when many merchants found that goods had to be sold at actually less than original purchase levels.

* * * *

Watching Ontario Lead

Canadian business is watching closely the progress of Bill 72 in the Ontario Legislature. This particular bill covers the new proposed minimum wage scales for male workers. Similar legislation is being considered in Quebec. As the bulk of the Canadian manufacturing is carried on in these two provinces and as other provinces will probably follow the lead, the present situation is of interest to all Canada.

* * * *

Minimum Wage Regulations

Some legislation may be necessary to bring lower wages into line with steadily rising costs and standards of living though already industry has made considerable progress in this direction with practically no state control.

The provisions of the Ontario minimum wage bill are briefly as follows:

1. Minimum rates for different classification of labor are to be fixed after conferences of employers and employees by a board composed of five members, three of whom are to be officers of the Ontario Department of Labor.
2. This board is empowered to establish zones and fix different rates for different zones.
3. Hours for which the minimum rates are to apply are to be 48 per week in communities with a population of over 50,000, 50 hours in communities with a population of from 10,000 to 50,000, and 54 hours in communities with less than 10,000 population.
4. For overtime, the hourly rate shall be one-fortieth of the weekly minimum.

* * * *

Favorable

Car and truck sales up sharply. Retail trade index rises five points. Flour millings higher and flour exports up.

Unfavorable

C. P. R. gross earnings down. Sugar manufacturing down. Big slump in wheat exports and sharp contraction in bond sales.

Business Indicators as Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Latest 1937	Latest 1936	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1937	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1936
WEEKLY DATA				
Transportation—				
Car loadings (Feb. 27)	▲46,646	43,566	371,219	321,654
C.N.R. gross earn. (Feb. 21)	$ 4,028,534	$ 3,886,960	$ 24,345,208	$ 25,809,061
C.P.R. gross earn. (Feb. 27)	$ ▲2,632,000	$ 2,725,000	$ 20,098,000	$ 18,603,000
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index D.B.S. (Feb. 27)	▲115.7	108.7	......	......
MONTHLY DATA				
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (Jan.)	118.7	108.1	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net revenue (Jan.)	$ 913,509	$ 612,572	......	......
C.N.R. net revenue (Jan.)	$ 83,223	$ ‡576,330	......	......
Iron and Steel (Jan.)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	86,400	61,336	......	......
Steel ingots and castings prod. (tons)	115,237	100,225	......	......
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Cars:				
Domestic sales* (Jan.)	▲8,522	4,747	......	......
Factory output (Jan.)	15,009	11,261	......	......
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (Jan.)	▲1,677	889	......	......
Factory output (Jan.)	4,574	2,041	......	......
Exports (Jan.)	5,314	6,622	......	......
Construction—				
Building permits (Jan.)	$ 1,684,502	$ 1,302,758	......	......
Contracts awarded (Feb.)	$ ▲8,728,800	$ 8,227,700	$ 15,351,000	$ 21,838,100
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (Jan.)	287,691	227,955	......	......
Exports, tons (Jan.)	259,543	184,883	......	......
Sugar (lb.)—				
Melting & sales§ (raw)	▲21,673,501	21,055,285	......	......
Manufactured§	▲21,952,270	24,044,674	......	......
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (Jan.)	▲1,008,630	981,988	......	......
Wheat flour exports (Feb.)	▲347,884	340,102	661,807	654,413
Trade—				
Retail trade (index no. of sales) (January)	▲75.5	69.4	......	......
Imports (January)	$ 51,882,618	$ 40,590,276	......	......
Exports (January)	$ 83,416,124	$ 64,744,324	......	......
Wheat exports (bus. (Feb.)	▲5,362,031	14,241,169	15,151,058	21,798,489
Employment D.B.S. Index (Feb. 1)—				
All industries	104.1	98.4	......	......
Manufacturing	105.3	98.5	......	......
Electric Power Output (Jan.)—				
Total monthly m.k.h (000's omitted)	2,319,158	2,091,041	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering:				
Plank & board exports M bd. ft. (January)	156,913	72,236	......	......
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Jan.)	▲1,482,017	1,513,959	......	......
Crude petrol., imp. gal. (Jan.)	54,639,651	61,131,349	......	......
Cotton imports, lb. (Jan.)	15,189,187	19,939,607	......	......
Raw rubber imp., lb. (Jan.)	3,856,423	3,938,272	......	......
Coal imports, tons (Jan.)	574,877	452,678	......	......
Cigarette cons., (Dec.) No.†	435,425	461,468	5,600,448	5,305,369
Finance—				
Bank debits (Jan.)†	$ ▲3,227,355	$ 2,992,068	......	......
Bond sales (Feb.)	$ ▲98,524,192	$ 138,788,775	$305,795,692	$ 289,445,889
Life insurance sales (Jan.)	$ 28,764,000	$ 34,221,000	......	......
Automobile Financing (Jan.)—				
Used cars	$ 1,421,014	$ 1,016,336	......	......
New cars	$ 1,848,131	$ 1,054,002	......	......

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total. †000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to Jan. 30. ‡Deficit.

To Holders of

Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company Limited

Refunding and General Mortgage Bonds Series "A" 5% due January 1, 1956

Notice of Exchange Offer

Subject to approval by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities of Nova Scotia, the above bonds will be called for redemption on July 1 next at 104 and accrued interest and be refunded through an issue of 4% First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series "C", due July 1, 1967.

Holders of the Series "A" Bonds are offered, for a limited time, the opportunity to exchange them for Series "C" Bonds on a par for par basis. The Series "C" Bonds delivered on such exchange will carry a special coupon at the rate of 5% per annum for the half year ending July 1, 1937.

Particulars of the exchange offer and copies of the circular describing the new bonds may be obtained on application to any of our offices.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

Halifax Montreal Toronto Saint John Charlottetown Quebec Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver St. John's, Nfld. New York London, Eng.

Cotton Buying At Peak Level

Cotton consumption in United States in January and in the six months August to January, was reported at record high. Production and sales of cotton goods were reported at new peaks also in Japan and China, while British mills were said to have the fullest order books at any time since 1922.

American exports of cotton, however, in the last six months have been almost 15% less than for the corresponding period a year ago, and 32% less than the 10-year average. Undoubtedly, some of this curtailment is due to gradually increasing supplies of raw materials from South America, India and Africa and also possibly to earlier buying in anticipation of higher prices. Washington, however, is confident that the export outlook for the immediate future of American cotton is somewhat brighter.

Incidentally, a rather false impression was created in the minds of the general public by the recent wide publication of pictures from the flood area in the Mississippi Valley. These showed huge rows of cotton bales stored in Memphis, Tenn., with an underline stating that the material was being used as a temporary dyke against rising waters. As a matter of fact, the bales had been moved to high land for safe storage and were heavily guarded.

Mont. Trams Lowers Deficit

Commission Reports Income $133,000 Below Charges

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though there was an increase in passenger traffic, in 1936, the gain was not sufficient to enable Montreal Tramways Commission to break even after providing for all charges under the terms of the contract between the city and Montreal Tramways Co. Deficit for the year was $601,465, which was about $45,826 less than the year before.

Physical assets of the Montreal Tramways at the end of 1936, according to the Commission report, stood at $55.5 millions. During the year $3,311,762 was paid the company by the commission, being 6% on physical assets, and $1,408 as interest on working capital, also at the 6% rate. In all, the commission's revenue was about $133,000 short of meeting full payment to the company, while there was continued deferment of the $500,000 annual rental payable to the city.

Toward the year's deficit, Tramways contributed $633,745, but this was partly offset by the $32,279 profit shown by auto-buses.

Dom. Foundries Offering Stock

Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd., Hamilton, is offering an additional 36,000 shares of common stock to shareholders and employees at $15 a share. This action was forecast by The Financial Post several months ago.

Of the additional 36,000 shares which are to be sold, shareholders are being offered 24,000 shares on the basis of one share for each four held at March 15. Employees are being offered 12,000 shares. Subscription rights expire March 31, 1937.

Subscriptions of the new shares must be forwarded to the National Trust Co., Toronto, and payment must be made on or before March 31.

During 1936 the company sold $600,000 of 4½% five-year serial notes so that the total new capital raised for its expansion programme is $1.1 million.

Business Improves

Net profit of the company in 1936 totalled $311,319, compared with $192,632 in 1935.

Demand for the company's new cold reduced product is now in excess of the capacity of the company's enlarged mill.

C. W. Sherman, president, states that January results, immediate bookings, and new production indicate further improved earnings.

Background of Business

Price Advances Come In Rapid Succession

Steel, Hardware, Tires, Soap and Tea Join in Procession Upward — Higher Costs of Raw Material Responsible

Although increases were announced in most Canadian steel prices only last December, indications already point to further revisions. Practically every steel plant is understood to have orders booked for many months ahead.

In United States and Great Britain, plants are working 24 hours a day. No major increases are expected in British steel prices until May, however, when a majority of existing contracts expire.

There were sharp increases in United States prices last fall and early in the winter, but further advances are anticipated in the near future and with higher levels in both United States and Great Britain, Canadian manufacturers are expected to have no other alternative to following the general lead.

* * *

Tire Advance Soon?

Higher prices for automobile tires in Canada are expected though not immediately following the increase of 5 to 10% scheduled for United States within the next 10 days. Higher costs of raw materials and labor are cited as the reason. Though Canadian manufacturers are also facing higher costs and are reported to be working on an exceedinly narrow margin of profit, The Financial Post is informed that difficulties confronting any price rise here are not expected to be ironed out immediately. Prices are much more largely influenced by mail order catalogue quotations in Canada than is the case in United States, and it is difficult to make changes within the three to six month's life of these publications.

* * *

Hardware Lines Up

High raw material costs are being reflected in the price of manufactured hardware lines. This advancing tendency has been continued since Dec. 1, 1936, and the number of lines affected is continually broadening, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto.

Practically all lines of bolts, paint materials, lead and other pipe, solder, copper, brass and galvanized sheets, bolts, screws, wire and finished hardware are affected. Building paper and insecticides are also up.

Tariff reductions in the recent Dunning budget have largely been offset by higher manufacturing costs. Accompanying the higher prices has been a steady increase in sales volume. Retailers and wholesalers, states Hardware and Metal, are expecting the best spring trade in many years.

* * *

Soap Joins Procession

It is going to cost more to wash one's hands. Although prices of all kinds of soap have advanced considerably since the low point of the depression, further increases are expected by Canadian Grocer. Gains of from 5% to 10% in laundry soap and from 12% to 20% in toilet soap in the last few months, apparently were not sufficient to offset the increasing cost of fats and oils. On today's cost, it is stated, prices should actually be higher but manufacturers have been adopting the policy of making changes gradually.

Offsetting these higher manufacturing costs to some extent has been the very profitable prices received from glycerine, a by-product of the soap industry.

* * *

Want Tea Bans Off

Wholesale grocers packaging tea are beginning to get anxious about costs. It is estimated by Canadian Grocer that laid-down prices on certain lower grade teas for import would be anywhere from five to six cents per pound above recent shipments. There is a feeling that the export tea restriction in the eastern growing countries are too severe and there may be some agitation for increased production. For the present season, however, the percentage of reductions in tea production from the base year is already fixed so that no changes are expected to be made for at least 12 months.

* * *

C. G. E. Busy

For the first time since 1926 the payroll of the Canadian General Electric Co. at Peterboro has topped the 1,700 mark. Practically every section of the company's plant including texolite and porcelain building has participated. Wire and cable departments are operating at capacity, and the structural steel department is overflowing into the switch gear building. Advance orders are said to be ample to keep the plant running at full capacity for some time.

* * *

Canning Stocks Disappear

Only a few years ago Canadian canning companies were worried over great surpluses of inventory. Two years ago, however, a combination of short crops and increasing purchasing power reduced supplies, and last year there was no burdensome carryover and little surplus in any staple lines. What promises to be a final clean up with an actual shortage replacing normal carryover now comes in the announcement from Great Britain that the United Kingdom Government is planning to store a year's supply of food as an emergency measure against possibility of war.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Acme Glove	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., arrears	56¼c	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Amer. Cyan., A & B	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bldg. Prod., A & B	35c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brazilian Tr., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bright, T. G.	7½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Do., pref.	$1.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Brit. Amer. Assur.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
B. C. Power, A	45c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Bell Telephone	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Bralorne Mines	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., extra	10c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Belding Cort.	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Biltmore Hats, pf.	$1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Bk. of N. Scotia	$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Can. W. & C. pf.*	$1.75	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Can. Cottons	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do., pref.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Can. Gen. Insur.	5%	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Can. Indus. A, B	$1.50	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Malting	37½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Can. Celanese, pf.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do., partic.	69c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do., com.	40c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Can. Gen. Elec.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can Westinghouse	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Can. Cement, pf.	*$1	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Can. Pac. Rly. pf.	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Canadian Oil, pref.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Central Pat. Gold	4c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Can. Bread, 1st pf.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., B pfd.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cariboo Gold	2½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Chartered Trust	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Nor. Power	30c	Apr. 28	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Tor. Invest.	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Wire Box, A	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cons. Bakeries	25c.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Carnation, pfd.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Celanese of Amer., pr. pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., part. pfd.	$3.50	June 30	June 15
Do., partic.	$1.69	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., com.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Central Loan	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Cosmos Imp., pf.	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Canners, 1 pf.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominion Glass	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dome Mines	50c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do., extra	$2	July 20	June 30
Dom. Textile	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Electrolux	40c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do., extra	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
East. Steel, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Economic Invest.	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Falconbridge N.	7½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Fanny Farmer	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ford Motor	25c	Mar. 20	Feb. 27
Hamilton Cot'n, pf.	*50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	$1.25	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Hinde & Dauch	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hollinger Cons.	5c	Mar. 22	Mar. 11
Inter. Nickel, pf.	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 1
Indust. Accept. A	▲25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Indust. Accept. pfd.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Imperial Tob., ord.	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do., final	22½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do., pref.	3%	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Inter. Nickel, c.	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Inter. Mining	15c	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Inter. Power, pfd.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inter. State Rlty., A	28c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Inv. Found., pf.	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., com.	43¾c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lang, J. A.	17½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lake Shore M.	$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Land. Bkg. & L.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lava Cap	2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Louisiana Land	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Montreal Cottons	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Montreal Loan	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Mitchell, J. S., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
McColl-Front., c.	20c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
McColl-Front., pfd.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Monarch Knit, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Marcus Loew's, pf.	*$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Moore Corp.	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., pfd., A & B	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
National Trust	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Nat. Breweries	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	44c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Grocers, pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
New Eng. Pwr., pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., $2 pfd.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
N. Meth. Laund., p	$1.62½	Mar. 1	Feb. 22
Niag. W. Weav.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Biscuit, com.	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Ont. Silknit, pf.	$1.75	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$125	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Para. Pictures, pf.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	†75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Porto Rico Pwr., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pressed Metals	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pfd.	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Premier Gold	3c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Do., extra	1c	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Pioneer Gold	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Reliance Grain, p.	$1.62½	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Reno Gold	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Riverside Silk	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Remington-Rand	15c	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Do., stock bonus	1%	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Do., extra	15c	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Russell Motor	$1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Do., pref.	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
South. Can. Pwr., p.	$1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Saguenay Pwr., p.	$1.37½	May 1	Apr. 15
Sher.-Williams, p.	*$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard Steel, pf.	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., extra	*75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sylvanite Gold	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Do., extra	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Siscoe Gold	5c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do., extra	1c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Sun Life	$3.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Stand. Fuel, pf.	$1.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Toronto Mtge.	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Tip Top Tailors	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tamblyn	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do., pref.	62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Teck-Hughes	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Tor. Gen. Insur.	25c.	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Union Gas	12½c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
H. Walker-G.	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Do., pref.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
West Koot. Pr., pf.	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
West. Grocers	60c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
West. Assur., c.	$1.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Wright-Hargreaves	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., extra	5c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1

*On arrears.
▲Initial. †Of which 60c is on arrears.

Quinte and Trent Co. Postpones Meeting

The meeting of bondholders of Quinte and Trent Valley Power Co. called for March 1 has been postponed until March 25. Purpose of the meeting is to waive default on interest and sinking fund payments to July 1, 1938, and to appoint a committee of bondholders to operate the company. It is stated that a quorum of the outstanding bonds is assured for the March 25 meeting.

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The Greenshields Review

March issue, now available, discusses current conditions in Canadian business, and more particularly in paper and base metal industries. Copy on request.

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Big Companies And Trucking

Will the Canadian trucking business eventually find itself dominated by a few companies?

This, apparently is the history of trucking in United States. A survey just completed by the United States Bureau of Census shows that 1½% of the 61,216 operators in 1935 took in nearly half of the revenue. Total of such revenue was estimated at $500 millions. One-fifth of one per cent of the operators received actually 16% of the total revenue.

Nearly one third of the companies represented received an income of less than $1,000 a year and slightly under 30% received an average income of less than $2,000 per year.

Just about 80% of the total truckers in United States in 1935 received less than $5,000 per year.

In contrast to these small companies, 900 of the larger concerns representing 1.5% of the total number, had a revenue of $100,000 or more. They operated less than 30% of the number of trucks, but paid out well over half of the wages. They accounted also for more than 50% of the other expenses in connection with the industry, such as equipment, franchises, licenses and the like.

Studebaker Motor Sales Reported Up 60 Per Cent

Studebaker Corp. of Canada reports an increase in motor sales for February of almost 60% over the same month a year ago, while total for the first two months of the year shows a net increase of almost 25% over the corresponding period in 1936.

"We have actually only started shipment on the 1937 Studebaker commercial cars," states M. S. Brooks, vice-president and general manager, Studebaker Corp. of Canada, "but February was 140% ahead of its 1936 mark. These new Studebaker trucks have been very well received and we enter March with a very substantial number of orders on hand. There is every indication that March will be one of the best months for truck sales that we have had for several years."

Toronto Housing Co. Calls Block of Bonds

Redemption of $37,000 of the 5% first mortgage bonds, due 1953, of Toronto Housing Co. has been announced by National Trust Co.

The bonds have been drawn by lot for sinking fund purposes and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest on May 25, 1937. Payment will be made at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, New York or London, Eng.

Changing Conditions

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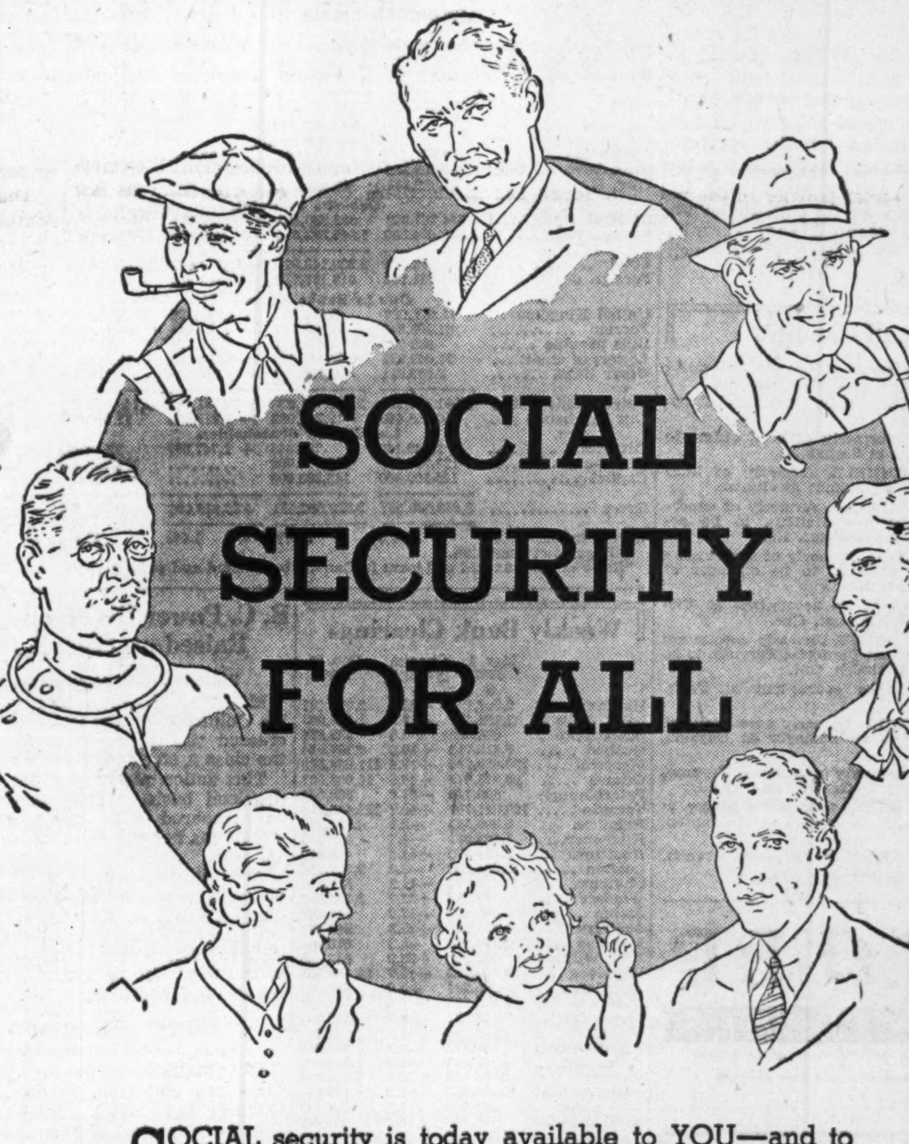

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Bank Chat

More Loans to Industry

FROM a banker's angle, a very pleasing picture is presented by the January bank statement. Current loans got away to a good start, chalking up a gain of almost $12 millions over the December total, while government security holdings eased off somewhat.

Comparison with a year ago, still shows a reduction of about $69 millions over the year. Only a part of this decline is attributable to lessened demand from ordinary commercial borrowers, however. A large portion represents repayment last spring of the outstanding balance of the government-guaranteed advances to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

For the benfit of those whose memories are not very retentive, the banks jointly made a loan of $60 millions to the C.P.R. in May, 1933, when the London market was closed, and the New York market unfavorable, to Canadian financing. The railway paid off $12 millions of the loan in 1934, but the remainder was outstanding until February and March last year.

Consequently, in comparing current figures with those of a year ago, it is well to allow for $48 millions, representing one large, "out-of-the-ordinary" loan outstanding last January but repaid later in the year.

* * *

Fewer to Utilities

INDEED, if the figures of the Canadian Bank of Commerce may be considered representative, the decline in commercial borrowing over the past year has been confined almost entirely to contraction of public utility loans.

According to classification of outstanding loans of the Commerce at the end of January, utilities were the only ones to register material declines, dwindling to $1 million from $9 millions in Jan., 1936. Construction loans were moderately lower at $5 millions as against $6 millions. Loans to manufacturers and to dealers in forest products were unchanged.

On the other hand, the demand from merchants was considerably higher, the total of $19 millions representing an increase of almost 50%. Even loans against agricultural and food products are slightly above last year's total, an increase in loans to flour millers and exporters more than offsetting a slightly lower total to farmers and ranchers.

Agricultural loans are on a strictly comparable basis for the first time this month. It will be recalled that in Jan., 1936, the change in the Government's wheat policy was effected. During that month, holdings of the wheat pools which had been maintained for the previous five years under Government guarantee, were finally taken over by the wheat board. As a consequence, bank loans dropped very sharply, and have since been on a much lower plane.

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank of Canada has made the following staff appointments:

H. LAWRENCE to be manager at Arntfield, Que.

W. DUNN, formerly of head office, to be accountant at Saskatoon.

W. M. GEMMELL, formerly of head office, to be accountant at Ottawa.

J. A. MacDONALD, formerly of supervisor's department, Halifax, to be accountant at Bridgewater, N.S.

H. D. HILTON, formerly of supervisor's department, Toronto, to be manager at Burk's Falls, Ont.

G. ADAMS to be accountant at Victoria Ave., Westmount, Que.

T. H. GILCHRIST, formerly accountant at Woodbine and Danforth, Toronto, to be manager at Lochalsh, Ont.

R. JOLY to be accountant at Paris, France.

R. G. GARCIA, formerly accountant at Cienfuegos, to be manager at Bayamo, Cuba.

J. BARO, formerly manager at Bayamo, to be manager at Guantanamo, Cuba.

C. E. FAIRLES, formerly manager at Burk's Falls, to be manager at Brampton, Ont.

R. M. HANSON, of Saskatoon branch, has retired on pension.

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Higher Loans Feature Of Bank Statement

Financial Post Credit Index Rises to 36.8 — Heavy Purchases of Foreign Securities Although Canadian Holdings Lower

Feature of the composite statement of Canada's 10 chartered banks for January is an increase in loans, both current and call. This development, coupled with a sharp decline in public deposits, resulted in an increase of 1.4 points in The Financial Post credit index during the month. This index, which is based on the ratio of call and current loans in Canada to Canadian public deposits, now stands at 36.8%.

Reflecting more active demand for loans from commercial borrowers, largely due to improving business and a rising price trend, current loans made by the banks advanced $11.9 millions in January. Call loans were also $5.5 millions higher, indicating greater activity in security markets. On the other hand, loans to provinces and to municipalities are moderately lower.

More Foreign Securities

Investment holdings rose almost $28 millions during the month, but this was entirely due to a very large increase in public securities other than Canadian. Holdings of Canadian issues declined materially, led by a $7.9 millions reduction in long-term government bonds.

The decrease in deposits was apparent only in demand accounts. Savings were relatively unchanged. Dominion Government balances at $91.3 millions were $66.2 millions higher than at the year end.

Comparative figures of the main factors affecting the Canadian credit situation are as follows:

Use of Bank Credit in Canada
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Jan. 31 1937	Dec. 31 1936	Change	Jan. 31 1936	Change
Loans	915.3	904.7	+10.6	951.7	— 36.4
Investments	1,411.6	1,383.7	+27.9	1,206.7	+204.9
Total	2,326.9	2,288.4	+38.5	2,158.4	+168.5
Deposits	2,192.9	2,230.1	—37.2	2,075.1	+117.8

Cash Higher

The banks' cash at $246.7 millions was up $6.8 millions from the previous month. Holdings of Bank of Canada notes were lower, but this was much more than offset by an increase of more than $10 millions in deposits with the central bank. It is through these deposits, of course, that the Bank of Canada exercises control over the volume of credit in the country.

Material changes are evident in the banks' foreign position. In addition to bulkier holdings of foreign securities, balances with banks abroad increased $16.4 millions. Foreign deposits, on the other hand, were off $12.7 millions.

Comparative figures of the composite statement of the 10 chartered banks are as follows:

	January, 1937 $	December, 1936 $	Change $	January, 1936 $	Change $
ASSETS					
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	5,664,901	5,060,578	+ 604,323	6,224,603	— 559,702
Bk. of Can. notes	44,011,345	47,863,653	— 3,852,308	34,579,212	+ 9,432,133
Bank of Can. depos.	197,040,751	185,973,780	+10,066,971	178,739,566	+ 18,301,185
Bank's cash	246,716,997	239,898,011	+ 6,818,986	219,543,381	+ 27,173,616
Other bank notes	5,523,441	5,923,125	— 399,684	5,683,253	— 159,812
Gold & sub coin ab'd.	4,857,028	6,115,140	— 1,258,112	10,257,400	— 5,400,372
Foreign banks	141,800,619	125,406,801	+16,393,818	126,264,711	+ 15,535,908
Foreign curr.	23,365,235	24,047,980	— 682,745	23,796,444	— 431,209
Gov. sec. short term	469,596,708	468,517,634	+ 1,079,074	452,791,527	+ 16,805,181
Do., long term	639,135,523	646,990,716	— 7,855,193	540,759,228	+ 98,376,295
Call loans abroad	72,433,375	75,424,484	— 2,991,109	59,401,596	+ 13,031,779
	1,603,428,926	1,592,323,891	+11,105,035	1,438,497,540	+164,931,386
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	109,600,945	109,595,338	+ 5,607	104,988,724	+ 4,612,221
Public secs.♦	85,170,317	46,945,940	+38,224,377	47,334,608	+ 37,835,709
Other secs.	108,050,549	111,601,752	— 3,551,203	60,832,100	+ 58,218,389
Can. call loans	119,409,697	113,945,859	+ 5,463,838	77,490,042	+ 41,919,655
Current loans	687,349,679	675,451,831	+11,897,848	756,418,932	— 69,069,253
Loans abroad	162,108,685	161,893,879	+ 214,806	144,609,643	+ 17,499,042
Prov. loans	17,481,616	19,733,763	— 2,252,147	18,084,003	— 602,387
Mun. loans	91,087,671	95,618,097	— 4,530,426	99,736,366	— 8,648,695
	1,380,259,159	1,334,786,459	+45,472,700	1,309,494,478	+ 70,764,681
Other Assets					
Non-curr. loans	11,979,935	11,991,412	— 11,477	13,555,593	+ 1,575,658
Real estate	8,784,459	8,802,580	— 18,121	8,644,593	+ 139,866
Mortgages	4,248,342	4,263,718	— 15,376	5,305,872	— 1,057,530
Premises	74,989,356	74,871,834	+ 117,522	76,075,904	— 1,086,548
Letters of credit	71,069,321	66,575,576	+ 4,493,745	58,661,251	+ 12,408,070
Loans to comp.	9,790,938	9,341,937	+ 449,001	10,765,520	— 974,582
Other assets	1,800,026	1,413,015	+ 387,011	1,938,003	— 137,977
	182,662,377	177,260,072	+ 5,402,305	174,946,736	+ 7,715,641
Total	3,166,350,462	3,104,370,422	+61,980,040	2,922,938,754	+243,411,708
Note circ. dep.	7,046,512	7,042,885	+ 3,627	6,879,684	+ 166,828
Int. bank bal.	88,227,991	130,926,287	—42,698,296	111,952,394	— 23,724,403
Gross	3,261,624,965	3,242,339,594	+19,285,371	3,041,770,832	+219,854,133
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	108,947,321	109,149,085	— 201,764	117,378,498	— 8,431,177
Dom. Govt.	91,332,396	25,101,863	+66,230,533	22,759,842	+ 68,572,554
Prov. Govt.	46,052,344	47,335,521	— 1,283,177	45,752,028	+ 300,316
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	644,267,905	682,326,453	—38,058,548	576,299,739	+ 67,968,166
Savings dep.	1,548,604,580	1,547,822,474	+ 782,106	1,498,797,270	+ 49,807,310
Total	2,192,872,485	2,230,148,927	—37,276,442	2,075,097,009	+117,775,476
Foreign dep.	405,464,162	418,177,732	—12,713,570	381,054,806	+ 24,409,356
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
United Kingdom	10,228,027	8,991,689	+ 1,236,338	8,280,762	+ 1,947,265
Foreign	31,393,848	31,368,927	+ 24,921	27,248,090	+ 4,145,758
Bills payable	680,072	698,811	— 18,739	1,227,572	— 547,500
Letters of credit	71,069,321	66,575,576	+ 4,493,745	58,661,251	+ 12,408,070
Other liabs.	3,082,951	3,193,393	— 110,442	3,066,140	+ 16,811
Total public liab.	2,961,122,927	2,940,741,524	+20,381,403	2,740,525,998	+220,596,929
Due bet. banks	10,756,488	12,268,982	— 1,512,494	13,081,077	— 2,324,589
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,540,142	793,045	+ 1,747,097	2,540,993	— 851
Reserve	133,750,000	133,750,000	....	132,750,000	....
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	3,253,669,557	3,233,053,551	+20,616,006	3,034,398,038	+219,271,489
Credit index*	36.8%	35.4%	+ 1.4%	40.1%	— 3.3%

♦Other than Canadian.
*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Mar. 4 1937 $	Change yr. ago %	Feb. 25 1937 $
Halifax	2,897,106	+28.4	2,074,127
Saint John	2,182,461	+19.3	1,552,968
Sherbrooke	616,969	+0.8	589,984
Quebec	5,612,712	+10.9	4,167,924
Montreal	130,850,796	+12.4	111,830,589
Ottawa	29,315,072	+46.8	14,038,507
Peterborough	500,778	—27.8	560,561
Toronto	190,051,757	+40.7	126,439,074
Hamilton	5,695,325	+2.9	4,602,583
Kitchener	1,128,933	—4.2	929,840
Brantford	1,121,375	+44.6	859,870
London	3,084,230	—2.2	2,337,162
Chatham	472,576	—11.2	511,218
Windsor	3,337,282	+22.9	3,112,404
Sarnia	499,497	+18.6	443,702
Sudbury	1,053,041	+85.8	940,202
Moncton	757,516	+8.3	618,621
Fort William	753,529	+26.9	635,386
Winnipeg	33,154,952	—15.7	28,164,858
Brandon	295,704	+5.0	218,721
Regina	2,893,023	—1.4	2,734,784
Moose Jaw	563,581	+9.5	442,939
Saskatoon	1,416,520	+11.9	1,128,664
Prince Albert	332,433	+8.9	270,880
Edmonton	4,177,311	+10.8	3,514,253
Calgary	6,396,585	+20.1	6,113,844
Medicine Hat	214,538	+5.2	170,442
Lethbridge	392,866	+1.7	380,225
N. W'minster	799,567	+19.1	497,622
Vancouver	24,185,783	+38.6	20,901,617
Victoria	2,183,541	+12.4	1,587,231

B. C. Power Dividends Raised on Class A Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of British Columbia Power Corp. have increased the quarterly dividend on the class A stock to 45 cents a share.

This action places the stock on a dividend basis of $1.80 per annum as compared with the $1.60 rate which has been in effect since April 15, 1936.

An initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share was paid on the class A stock on Oct. 15, 1928, and continued at that rate to the same date in 1933. From then until April of last year, alternate quarterly payments of 37 and 38 cents were made.

JOIN C. S. L. BOARD

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Kenneth T. Dawes, Montreal, and Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, have been added to the Board of Directors of Canada Steamship Lines.

Bank Debits Show Gains

Increase of Almost 8% is Shown During January

Gauged by the volume of bank debits, Canadian business got away to a most auspicious start in 1937 in all but the prairie provinces. Debits in January totalled $3,227 millions, an increase of almost 8% over the corresponding figure in 1936.

Improvement was most marked in the Maritimes, where sharp increases in Saint John and Halifax were instrumental in chalking up a gain of 31.9% above the previous January. Dollar volume of business in Quebec was $1,032 millions against $829 millions, an increase of 24.5%. Influenced mainly by greater activity in Toronto, Ontario debits were up 20.1%. The gain in British Columbia was 7.5%.

The lone exception to the increasing trend was in the Prairies, where the effects of crop failures are being felt. Although the majority of clearing centres in the three provinces report higher totals, a 54.4% decline in Winnipeg, where about two-thirds of Prairie debits are recorded, was mainly responsible for a 40.9% reduction in the total.

Debits to Individual Accounts

	January 1937 $	January 1936 $
Maritime Provinces:		
Halifax	39,174,002	29,544,171
Moncton	8,975,993	7,258,272
Saint John	18,249,074	13,556,760
Total	66,399,069	50,359,203
Quebec:		
Montreal	980,122,526	780,891,441
Quebec	46,271,369	42,823,363
Sherbrooke	5,804,824	5,321,124
Total	1,032,198,719	829,035,928
Ontario:		
Brantford	9,041,972	7,857,603
Chatham	9,126,146	11,270,246
Fort William	5,569,724	3,899,022
Hamilton	49,087,667	49,924,642
Kingston	6,258,690	4,993,305
Kitchener	12,323,975	9,948,315
London	36,034,969	35,977,586
Ottawa	115,774,887	108,616,136
Peterborough	6,798,702	5,131,351
Sarnia	6,484,919	6,640,556
Sudbury	6,405,767	4,779,471
Toronto	1,271,942,672	1,017,711,170
Windsor	41,083,686	45,630,274
Total	1,575,933,776	1,312,379,677
Prairie Provinces:		
Brandon	2,448,234	2,056,706
Calgary	54,010,953	49,296,280
Edmonton	33,917,565	37,595,418
Lethbridge	3,069,434	3,580,088
Medicine Hat	1,995,293	2,090,809
Moose Jaw	5,491,751	4,549,382
Prince Albert	2,236,506	1,861,963
Regina	37,957,966	33,475,062
Saskatoon	9,651,210	8,517,573
Winnipeg	224,250,014	491,942,890
Total	375,028,926	634,966,171
British Columbia:		
New Westminster	4,887,953	5,022,875
Vancouver	144,934,287	137,678,041
Victoria	27,971,870	22,626,344
Total	177,794,110	165,327,260
Total for Canada	3,227,354,600	2,992,068,239

Bank of Canada Weekly Statement

Largest individual changes in the Bank of Canada's balance sheet during the week ended Mar 3, were in miscellaneous items, with "other assets" and "other liabilities" advancing $7.4 millions and $6.7 millions, respectively.

Deposits of the chartered banks were $1.6 millions lower.

Balance Sheet

	Mar. 3 $	Feb. 24 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	10,100,000	10,100,000
Notes in circ.	120,500,953	118,581,723
Rest fund	743,716	743,716
Dep.: Dominion	26,145,085	30,883,110
Banks	195,437,691	197,074,638
Other	1,654,753	1,108,598
Total deposits	223,237,530	229,066,246
All other liabs.	8,431,897	1,004,575
Total liabs.	363,014,095	360,096,260
Assets		
Reserve: Gold	179,407,608	179,423,005
Silver bullion	2,317,290	2,280,780
Res. in sterling and U. S.	15,215,895	17,136,142
Total reserve	196,940,793	198,839,927
Subsidiary coin	179,613	174,395
Investments:		
Dom. Govt. short.	53,770,993	55,180,504
Other Dom. Govt.	101,840,052	102,247,175
Total invest.	155,611,045	157,427,679
Premises	364,095	360,247
All other assets	9,918,549	3,294,012
Total assets	363,014,095	360,096,260
Reserve ratio	57.29%	57.19%

C.P.R. Net Revenue in 1936 Best Showing Made Since 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway's net revenue in 1936 was sufficient not only to cover 4% on the preference shares, but to show about four cents a share available on the 13.4 million ordinary shares outstanding. This is the best showing made since 1931.

The preliminary report shows an increase in gross earnings for the year of over $8.8 millions; an increase in working expenses, including taxes, of just under $8 millions; for a net increase in operating revenues of $913,587 compared with 1935.

Special Income Gains

Details of special income, which amounted to approximately $10.2 millions, reveals a healthy gain in dividend income; ocean and coastal steamships and from separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources. Net earnings from hotels and communications, on the other hand, remained practically unchanged.

In view of the definite improvement the company has restored the preference stock to a paying basis, a dividend of 1% having been declared by the directors from earnings of 1936, payable April 1 next.

More for Surplus

Following are the results of operation of the company for 1936, together with comparative figures for the two preceding years.

	1936 $	1935 $	1934 $
Gross earnings	138,562,763	129,678,904	125,542,954
*Working expenses	115,251,652	107,281,380	101,158,931
Net earnings	23,311,111	22,397,524	24,384,023
†Other income	10,198,522	8,145,494	6,663,793
	33,509,633	30,543,018	31,047,816
Depreciation: Steamships	3,567,151	3,550,997	‡
	29,942,482	26,992,021	31,047,816
Fixed charges	23,913,298	24,159,938	24,578,026
Surplus for year	6,029,184	2,832,083	6,469,790

* Including taxes. † Other income is made up as follows:

	1936 $	1935 $
Dividends	3,901,187	2,649,720
Net income from interest, etc.	1,287,598	793,605
Net earnings from steamships before depreciation	3,553,088	3,235,820
Net earnings from hotels, etc.	1,456,649	1,466,349
Total	10,198,522	8,145,494

‡ In 1934 provision for such depreciation, amounting to $3,783,660 was deducted from profit and loss account.

Note:—Subsequent to the end of the year, a dividend of 1% on the preference stock was declared from the earnings of the year 1936, payable April 1, 1937.

Security Offerings

General Steel Wares

Dominion Securities Corp. heads a syndicate which is offering $6,577,000 first mortgage bonds of General Steel Wares. Proceeds of the issue are to be used to redeem the company's present 6% bonds.

The issue consists of $1.8 million of serial bonds, consisting of $459,000 of 3¼% bonds due 1940-1941, $675,000 of 3½% bonds due 1942-1944 and $675,000 of 4% bonds due 1945-1947; also $4,777,000 of 4½% sinking fund bonds due 1952.

GENERAL STEEL WARES LTD.
$6,577,000
First Mortgage Bonds

Dated: Apr. 15, 1937. Due: 1940-1952.

Principal and interest payable in Canadian funds only. Principal amount of $1,800,000 of 3¼%, 3½% and 4% bonds, maturing serially 1940 to 1947; and $4,777,000 of 4½% sinking fund bonds in 1952. Redeemable at various premiums.

Company—Incorporated in 1927 to acquire the business of The McClary Manufacturing Co.; The Sheet Metal Products Co. of Canada; and the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Co.; also control of the Happy Thought Foundry Co. and Macdonald Manufacturing Co.

Business—Manufactures electric, gas and coal ranges, heating stoves, furnaces, air-condition systems, and enamelled, japanned, aluminum, galvanized, nickel, tin and copper utensils and wares, etc.

Capital—	Author.	Issued
1st mtge. bonds	$10,000,000	$6,577,000
7% Preferred stock	$10,000,000	$4,500,000
Common stock, n.p.v.	200,000 sh.	200,000 sh.

Security — First and specific mortgage on all lands, buildings and equipment of the company, subject to prior rights of $155,000 of bonds of E. T. Wright Co. on the London wares plant. Total net assets are shown at $10.7 millions and depreciated value of buildings and equipment at $7.1 millions.

Purpose—Proceeds to be used to redeem $6,577,000 of present 6% bonds on May 1 at 104

Earnings — In three depression years, 1930-32 inclusive, the company reported an operating loss before depreciation and bond interest. No depreciation provision was made in the four years 1930 to 1933. In the last three years depreciation of $250,000 has been earned by a wide margin. Balance available for bond interest after depreciation was $684,998 in 1936.

Offered—The 1952 sinking fund bonds are offered at 97.34 to yield 4.75%. Offering is being made by Dominion Securities Corp.; Wood, Gundy & Co.; W. C. Pitfield & Co., and Kerrigan, MacTier & Co.

Burlington Steel

A. E. Ames & Co. has sold a block of 45,104 common shares of Burlington Steel Co., Hamilton. The offering did not represent new financing on the part of the company, but consisted of a block of shares acquired for resale. The stock was offered at $13.50 a share.

Application for listing of the company's stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange will probably be made.

BURLINGTON STEEL CO.
45,104 Shares of Common Stock

Company—Engaged in the manufacture of steel products ever since 1910. Equipped as a modern steel rolling mill and also owns and operates electric furnace equipment for primary production of steel. Supplies reinforcing steel to the construction industry, and also produces bars and shapes for general manufacturing. The company's works are located at Hamilton, occupying 9½ acres.

Capitalization—	Author.	Issued.
Common stk., n.p.v.	200,000 sh.	140,000 sh.

Funded Debt—No bonds or mortgages.

Assets—Total net assets as shown by the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, are $1,268,523, equivalent to $9.06 for each issued common share. Working capital amounts to $647,047.

Earnings—Average annual net profits of the company for the past 10 years have been $105,165, equivalent to 75 cents a share on the common stock. In 1936 net profit was $55,892 or 39 cents a share. This compares with $50,344 in 1935.

MacKenzie Air Service

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Collier, Norris & Henderson announce the sale of 140,000 shares of MacKenzie Air Service Ltd. at $1.50 a share.

MacKenzie Air Service at present operates six machines over its own routes, transporting passengers and supplies to the various mining areas in the north country. With the proceeds of the new issue, the company will purchase three planes which are expected to double the earning capacity of the company's fleet.

Particulars of the issue follow:

140,000 Shares
MACKENZIE AIR SERVICE LTD.

Capital—	Author.	Issued
Shares, n.p.v.	500,000	291,500

Company—Organized in 1932; operates a fleet of airplanes for the transportation of passengers and supplies, base headquarters at Edmonton, Alta.

Business—In 1936 the company handled 509,100 pounds of express as against 224,000 pounds in 1935 and 147,000 pounds in 1934. Passengers carried in 1936 were 1,668 against 903 in 1935 and 704 in 1934.

Purpose of Issue—$120,000 will be used to purchase three new airplanes, while the balance will be used for additional working capital.

Assets—At the end of 1936 the company had assets totalling $189,538, against which current liabilities amount to $91,060. Fixed assets are carried on the books at $82,458.

Earnings—Gross revenue in 1936 totalled $134,049, of which $36,244 was transferred to earned surplus. In the previous year gross totalled $109,783 and surplus $667.

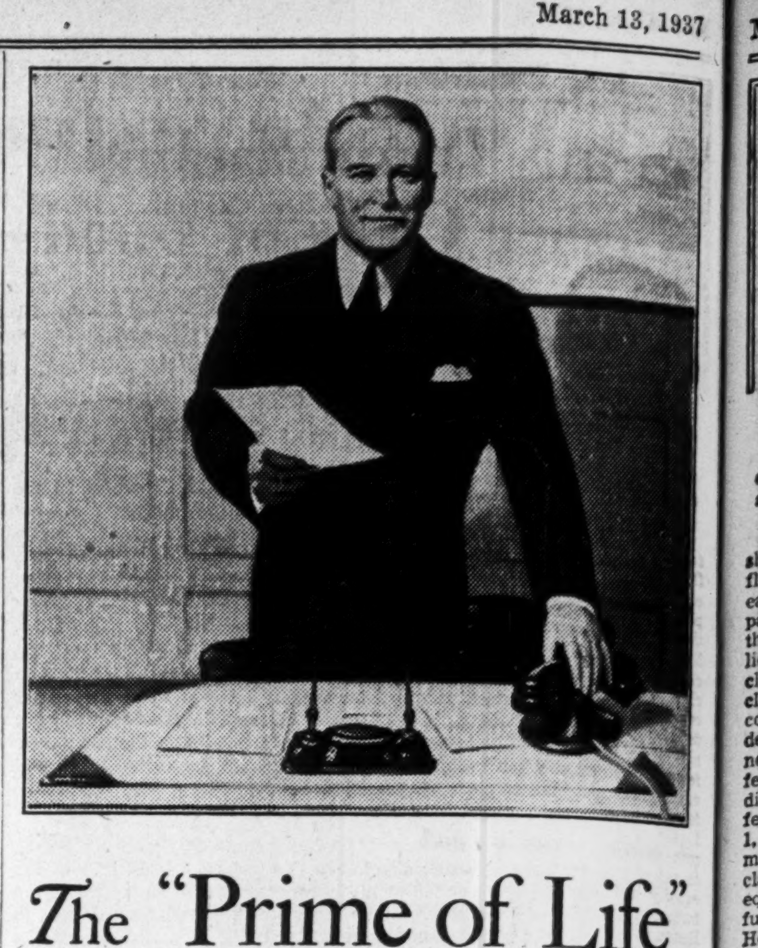
Insurance—The company is fully covered by insurance.

Offered—140,000 shares at $1.50 a share by Collier, Norris and Henderson.

Robert Mitchell Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Curb Market has called for trading 2,400 additional no par value common shares of Robert Mitchell & Co., bringing the total number of issued shares to 72,400.



The "Prime of Life"

YOU may have read that the average length of life has risen from 49 to more than 60 years since the beginning of the century. You may not know that the greater part of this extension in the length of life is due to gains in mortality at the younger ages. For those who have passed 40, conditions are much the same as they were.

The period from 40 to 60 years should be the "prime of life" when mental powers are high. The majority of the deaths which occur in this period are caused by chronic diseases of the heart and arteries, Bright's disease, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer or diabetes. Heart disease is responsible for more deaths than any other cause.

While your doctor will not offer any medicine to soften arteries that are becoming brittle, or to rebuild your heart, he can do a great deal to help you to lengthen your life. He can do what you can't—he can, almost literally, look inside your body.

With the fluoroscope and X-ray, with chemical and other function tests he can observe your vital organs in action and can tell you their strength or weakness.

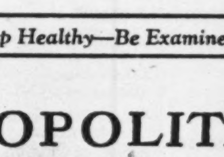
Unselfish men and women who try to give all they can to their families or their work, and people who are ambitious to reach a certain goal often neglect their health. Chronic invalids are more likely to seek medical advice and to follow it faithfully than are vigorous men and women who scoff at being coddled, and who often race past physical danger signs.

A great scientist said recently, "We know how to lengthen the lives of children. We must learn how to persuade men and women past 40 to get the benefit of what modern science can do for people of their age."

To everyone interested in prolonging life, the Metropolitan will gladly send its booklet, "Taking Your Bearings." Address Booklet Dept. 3-F-37.

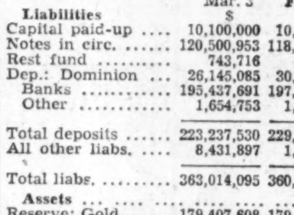
Keep Healthy—Be Examined Regularly

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman of the Board

LEROY A. LINCOLN, President

SERVING CANADA SINCE 1872

G. S. HOLMESTED
Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy
Liquidator, Receiver, Etc.
McKINNON BUILDING - TORONTO, ONT.



GLENEAGLES HOTEL SCOTLAND
The Unrivalled Playground of the World
Descriptive Literature (No. 201) and full particulars from Frank S. Stocking, 1010 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Canada, or Arthur Towle, L M S Hotels Controller, London, England.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(ESTABLISHED 1817)
(With which the Western Australian Bank & The Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. are amalgamated)
Paid-up Capital . . . £8,780,000
Reserve Fund . . . 6,150,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors . . . 8,780,000
£23,710,000
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1936 . . . £115,150,000
A. C. DAVIDSON, General Manager.
780 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australasian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.
HEAD OFFICE: GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.
London Offices:
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2; 47, BERKELEY SQUARE, W. 1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of January 30, 1937, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

Name of Bank	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advances from Bank of Canada $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits Elsewhere▲ $	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada $	Due to Banks in U.K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $	Bills Payable $	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $	Total Liabilities $
Montreal	24,488,780	88,724,131	7,990,819	....	172,641,941	417,724,208	63,599,758	2,386,257	2,070,433	4,768,590	52,982	8,783,676	1,933,347	729,178	39,000,000	36,000,000	870,894,866
Nova Scotia	9,477,929	209,858	1,387,950	....	41,878,079	147,190,180	42,355,559	1,636,870	339,387	1,613,946	44,266	6,998,809	268,419	8,713	24,000,000	12,000,000	289,409,872
Toronto	4,030,405	231,288	1,455,257	....	30,240,214	76,612,586	5,572,440	1,376,719	316,953	1,157,247	269,500	2,707,684	....	150,602	9,000,000	6,000,000	139,120,899
Provinciale	3,196,297	8,727	185,980	....	5,396,704	36,885,375	161,329	1,203	....	66,709	....	20,558	4,168	4,289	1,000,000	4,000,000	50,931,344
Commerce	22,759,452	508,168	14,857,483	....	139,627,110	204,978,983	61,241,589	1,168,134	1,539,066	8,813,504	42,846	21,598,560	....	607,127	20,000,000	30,000,000	627,742,033
Royal	28,308,337	484,958	14,659,921	....	164,540,687	309,179,844	225,128,975	160,493	1,435,952	11,244,448	236,374	24,866,241	360,159	716,592	20,000,000	35,000,000	835,722,987
Dominion	6,003,459	219,964	1,767,371	....	20,380,482	[illegible]	3,524,589	1,399,525	567,686	614,454	....	3,144,675	301,876	2,450	7,000,000	7,000,000	134,703,495
Nationale	4,400,159	266,897	424,650	....	23,764,998	43,934,754	1,044,907	765,162	24,956	377,978	34,104	509,386	214,929	145,577	5,000,000	7,000,000	137,908,462
Imperial	5,993,868	662,148	3,922,866	....	34,210,287	85,955,566	282,585	1,163,618	789,943	1,212,372	....	1,018,152	....	175,614	8,000,000	7,000,000	150,327,124
Barclays (Canada)	288,655	16,257	42	....	1,587,303	3,766,164	2,552,431	357,807	3,143,651	1,524,600	....	1,421,580	....	....	750,000	1,500,000	16,908,475
Total	108,947,321	91,332,396	46,052,344	....	644,267,905	1,548,604,580	405,464,162	10,756,488	10,228,027	31,393,848	680,072	71,069,321	3,082,898	2,540,142	133,750,000	145,500,000	3,253,669,557

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Name of Bank	Capital Authorised $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	*Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Average Notes and deposits with Bank of Can. $	Greatest amount of Notes in Circ. $
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	721,854	78,639,086	25,273,505
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	2,509,933	20,508,000	9,477,929
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	559,372	11,112,381	4,110,570
Provinciale	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	319,951	3,624,221	3,210,702
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	2,941,654	48,466,325	22,909,951
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	1,240,222	46,870,871	28,308,337
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	1,253,598	10,260,913	6,003,459
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	155,659	9,954,572	5,152,814
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	618,522	10,177,075	5,993,868
Barclays (Canada)	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	....	775,474	308,525
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	10,320,765	240,388,918	110,749,660

▲ Of this amount $56,753,707 represents deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian, carried under demand and savings deposits in Canada prior to Aug., 1935.
* And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

Name of Bank	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes of Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Cheques on other Banks	Balances from other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Govt. sec. short term	Govt. sec. long term	Canadian municipal securities	Public securities other than Can.	Other bonds and stocks	Call loans in Canada	Call loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	Real estate other than bank premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	Total assets
Montreal*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provinciale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nationale§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays (Can.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5,664,901	4,857,028	[illegible]	197,040,751	5,523,441	23,365,235	84,131,184	[illegible]	22,700,827	119,030,797	469,596,708	639,135,523	109,600,945	85,170,317	108,050,549	119,409,697	72,433,375	687,349,679	162,108,685	17,481,616	91,087,671	11,979,925	8,784,459	4,248,342	74,989,356	7,046,512	11,590,853	3,261,624,965

* The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

† The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in San Francisco, and the assets and liabilities of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

‡ The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to the Royal Bank return.

§ The assets and liabilities of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, France, same being considered a branch operation of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, are included in the above return.—Footnote to Banque Canadienne Nationale return.

[illegible] Including total credit outstanding as shown above, $71,069,321 [illegible]

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Great Lakes Paper

What are the chances for appreciation in the market value of stock of Great Lakes Paper Co.

Great Lakes Paper Co. common shares are selling at a price to reflect prospects of improvement in earnings in the future. The company was reorganized last year and the new capital consists of $6 millions of first mortgage bonds, 100,000 class A preferred shares, 100,000 class B preferred shares, and 100,000 common shares. The company has deferred two interest coupons on its new bond issue and therefore preferred dividends are in arrears. The dividends on the class A and B preferred shares accumulate from Oct. 1, 1935, and rank ahead of the common shares. In addition, the two classes of preferred stock participate equally with the common stock in further dividend disbursements. Hence, you could buy preferred shares, with the arrears of dividends, and have a similar chance of increased earnings to holders of the common shares.

The price of these shares already reflects, at least in part, the company's improved outlook.

Colonial Steamships

Do you consider Colonial Steamship 6% bonds a "safe investment?"

Colonial Steamship 6% bonds may not suit completely the description of "a safe investment." However, we understand that the company's earnings in 1936 showed substantial improvement, and that bond interest was covered by earnings, before charging depreciation. The company is expected to show a loss of about $25,000, after charging depreciation of approximately $60,000. This represents a doubling of the depreciation charge, which, therefore, is responsible for the loss. Also, the company has sold three older vessels, leaving it with 10 ships, and the proceeds, approximately $33,000, are being used to retire as many as possible of the $275,000 prior lien bonds.

The prior lien issue is senior to the $1.2 million of 6% general mortgage bonds, but the company now appears capable of covering the interest. For 1937, the outlook is rather favorable, as navigation on the Great Lakes will open earlier than usual.

Rogers-Majestic

What are the possibilities of a dividend on Rogers-Majestic Corp. stock?

Rogers-Majestic Corp. is expected to show earnings of about 60 cents a share for the year which ends March 31, 1937. However, in the last statement, the company had an accumulated deficit, and this year's earnings are expected only to be sufficient to wipe out this deficit and create a small earned surplus. Under these circumstances, declaration of a dividend is not possible.

Canadian Canners

What do you consider to be the possibilities of Canadian Canners for 1937?

Canadian Canners must pay 60 cents a share in dividends on the second preferred stock before anything can be disbursed on the common. Thus, there is not much prospect of an early dividend on the latter although the company has just concluded a very successful year. Canadian Canners has been benefitting from increased exports to the British Isles and this appears likely to continue. However, the situation of the company changes each year in accordance with crop conditions in Canada. If crops are particularly good, for instance, there may be an increase in competition in the canned goods market. It is therefore difficult to tell, at this time, just what are the prospects for 1937. In view of higher prices for commodities and foods the company seems likely to enjoy another reasonably good year. The shares, however, do not appear to have spectacular possibilities.

Waterloo Manufacturing

Can you give me any information on Waterloo Manufacturing Co.?

We have been unable to obtain a financial statement of Waterloo Manufacturing Co. for the past two years. The last statement showed the company to be virtually in the hands of the bank, because it had no substantial working capital. The company manufactures threshing machines and combines. If you are thinking of investing in farm implement shares, you might do better to consider the shares of major companies with more diversified lines of equipment.

Can. Hydro Dividend

I have continued to hold my Canadian Hydro first preferred stock in the hopes that the company would be able to re-establish its position and resume dividends. Can you tell me whether or not there is any likelihood of dividends being paid in the near future?

Interim reports on earnings of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. have been encouraging and it is anticipated that the report for 1936 will show the dividend on first preferred stock earned. In the last few months the company has reported a further increase in the sale of power and it is now expected that the dividend will be earned. Several months ago the directors passed the dividend on the first preferred stock in view of the uncertain outlook. It is anticipated that in view of the better outlook for the company's operating subsidiary, Gatineau Power Co., consideration will be given before very long to resuming these dividends.

McColl-Frontenac

It would be appreciated if you would let us have your views on McColl-Frontenac Oil, common stock.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.'s sales during the current fiscal year are understood to be somewhat less than a year ago, but it is expected that the financial statement will show the dividend on the common earned by a comfortable margin. Marketwise the oil stocks have not done very well lately. There is no particular reason for this, except the possibility of keener competition in Canadian retailing and some apathy toward this group.

Walkerville Brewery

Can you give me any information regarding recent earnings and prospects for Walkerville Brewery Ltd.?

Walkerville Brewery Ltd. had a small profit in 1936, contrasting with a loss in 1935. The earnings, however, amounted to only five cents a share. The company has a satisfactory working capital position, and if earnings are realized it would be able to pay dividends. However, the brewing industry in Ontario has been highly competitive and does not indicate possibilities of great expansion.

Goodyear Tire Preferred

Will you please give me your views of Goodyear preferred for investment purposes?

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. covers the preferred dividend of $2.50 a share by a margin of about 10 times the amount of dividend. The safety of the payment under present earnings, therefore, hardly seems questionable. We would only point out that the stock sells at a substantial premium above the redemption price of $52.50 a share. Hence, if you were to purchase the shares, and they were later to be called for redemption, you might suffer some loss of capital. There is no immediate prospect of this, but in paying this premium, the investor should make provision for writing off part of it out of income.

Imperial Oil

Can you give any reason for the failure of the stock of Imperial Oil Ltd. to advance at the same rate as many other stocks?

Imperial Oil, as you say, has not advanced with anything like the rapidity of other shares. It is a comparatively stable earner and dividend payer, rather than being the type of company which lends itself to spectacular developments. However, you are now receiving a substantial dividend return on the shares. The company has not been earning the dividend of $1.25 a share in full but there is confidence that earnings will rise gradually and meanwhile the company's huge reserves enable it to pay the excess dividends comfortably.

Tip Top Tailors

What is your view of Tip Top Tailors stock as an investment at present prices?

Tip Top Tailors has benefitted from improving business conditions during the past three years. In 1936 the company earned 59 cents a share on its common stock compared with 30 cents a share in 1935 and 20 cents a share in 1934. In 1933 and 1932 there were no earnings available for the common stock. The working capital position is strong so that it is able to pass on all earnings to shareholders. It is possible that eventually the company will be able to regain its pre-depression level of profits. In 1930 the company earned $1.11 a share on its common stock.

George Weston

Will you please give me a review of George Weston common stock, giving particular regard to dividends and earnings?

George Weston Ltd. new common stock represents several splits in the shares over the last few years. Since 1932, for instance, the common shares have been subdivided twice, so that four of the present shares represent what was one share in 1932.

Earnings per share as adjusted to the present capital, would apparently be for 1933, about 65 cents; for 1934, $1.04; for 1935, $1.08; for 1936, an estimate is about $1.40 to $1.50 a share. This does not take into consideration, however, that the company's refinancing in 1936 had the effect of reducing the dividend rate on the preferred stock from $7 to $5 a share annually, and also funded some mortgage and other debt at a reduced rate of interest. Some saving is effected on this account for the common shares.

The present dividend rate is 80 cents a share annually, and if the 1936 rate of earnings were maintained, there would be possibilities of bonuses. The capital stock outstanding consists of $1,750,000 of 5% preferred stock and 375,882 common shares. In 1934, the dividend record on the old shares was $1 a share, the dividend was, in effect, doubled by maintenance of the same rate after the shares were split two for one in 1934. After the shares were again split two for one in 1935, a rate of 60 cents a share, equivalent to $2.40 a share on the old stock was paid. This has now been raised to 80 cents a share, which is equivalent to $3.20 on the old stock.

In view of the rapid expansion of the past year in earnings on the common shares, it may be doubted whether this rate of increase can be maintained. In recent months rising prices of materials such as shortening, sugar, flour, cocoa, etc., increase the company's costs.

Abitibi-Provincial Paper

As a holder of Provincial Paper preferred shares, I was particularly interested in changes in this year's balance sheet, showing a reduction of some $250,000 in holdings of Government bonds, apparently accounted for by advances of $300,000 to Abitibi Power & Paper Co. As no dividend has been paid to Abitibi from 1936 earnings, do advances of this kind indicate withdrawal of working funds from Provincial Paper in anticipation of dividends to Abitibi which owns all the common stock? I would also like your comments on the transfer of $225,000 from general reserve to depreciation reserve.

You appear to be correct in your assumption that the reduction of holdings of Government bonds of Provincial Paper Ltd. is accounted for by the advance of $300,000 to Abitibi. The loan is secured by certificates of the receiver for Abitibi and this is regarded as high quality protection. Apparently Provincial Paper's working capital is ample, while Abitibi has required increased working funds because of greater activity in newsprint production. It may, therefore, be good business for Provincial Paper to obtain a somewhat higher rate of interest, and for Abitibi to save interest by this piece of financing.

Where an operating company like Provincial Paper is wholly controlled by ownership of all the common stock, there is always the possibility that the controlling firm will draw on working capital of the subsidiary. In the case of Provincial Paper, however, the company has had over $2 millions of working capital throughout the depression, which is a contrast to some other cases where working capital of operating companies has been depleted by the holding firm. There is no immediate indication of a dividend by Provincial Paper, so it would be incorrect to say that the $300,000 represents anticipation of dividends to Abitibi.

As to the transfer from general reserve to depreciation reserve, the auditors suggest that this be done, to bring the depreciation figure up to what they consider necessary, in addition to the annual provision of $100,000 on this account. Up to 1932, Provincial Paper was writing depreciation of $250,000 annually out of earnings. The annual write-off has been $100,000 for the past five years, and apparently the auditors regard this as inadequate. The company has been transferring $225,000 annually from general to depreciation reserve for the past four years. The effect of this withdrawal from general reserve, rather than from earnings, is to show a large coverage for the preferred dividend in the income account, and to avoid a decrease in the earned surplus.

Ford Motor

Please give your comment of Ford Motor Co. stock as an investment.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada had a good year in 1936, profits being the best for any year since 1930. Dividends have now been stabilized at $1 a share which makes the stock more satisfactory from the investment standpoint than it was when dividends were irregular. The company expects an increase in production in 1937. It is in a strong liquid position and should be able to handle increased business by the plant enlargements now being undertaken at Windsor.

International Utilities

What do you think of the possibilities of dividends on the $1.75 series preferred stock of International Utilities Corp.?

The position of International Utilities Corp. has shown considerable improvement recently, and with distributions made on March 1, the company liquidated arrears of dividends on its $7 preferred and $3.50 preferred. These two issues are prior securities to the $1.75 series preferred. In view of the substantial amount paid in arrears on these two issues in 1936 the company may be in a position to resume dividends on its $1.75 series preferred during 1937.

National Steel Car

Some time ago I purchased shares of National Steel Car. Since then they have appreciated in value and I am wondering whether to take my profit or to hold on if the outlook for the company is satisfactory.

Within the last year National Steel Car has experienced a substantial increase in business. The report for the 1936 fiscal year showed a net profit for the first time in several years and the prospects are that the current year will show a further gain in earnings. As the company has no funded debt and its capital stock consists only of common, the stock ranks first for any payments. No dividend is being paid on the common, but if the expected earnings materialize it is likely that the management will take steps to put it on a paying basis.

Winnipeg Electric

I would like to find out whether or not Winnipeg Electric first mortgage bonds are regarded as a good investment.

Winnipeg Electric new first mortgage bonds are well regarded. As a result of the reorganization of this company and its subsidiaries, the funded debt has been placed on a much sounder basis and even with the present low earnings the company can service the bonds.

Dosco

Dominion Steel and Coal B stock has been recommended to me for purchase and I would like to have your views on this security.

Dominion Steel and Coal B stock has come in for speculative attention. While the report for 1936 has not been made public, it is understood that there was no income available for the B shares; in fact, no earnings have been reported on the junior securities since the company was formed. Prospects for the iron and steel operators are certainly more encouraging and if Dosco is able to secure a larger amount of business, which seems a probability, it will be possible to record substantial earnings on the B stock in view of the low funded debt charges. The company's principal subsidiary, Dominion Coal Co., is operating on a profitable basis. Surplus earnings of this company have not been taken into the income account of the parent concern.

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U. K. Trade Pact in Review

Five-year Pact

The Canadian - United States trade agreement now appears to be assured of at least five more years of life. The special legislation under which President Roosevelt negotiated this and similar reciprocal pacts with other countries was renewed for three years in the U. S. Senate last week. The agreement with Canada normally was for a period of three years from Jan. 1, 1936. It should, therefore, come up for renewal before the expiration of President Roosevelt's special powers and also within the normal life of its Canadian sponsor, the present Parliament at Ottawa. Of course, even under these favorable circumstances there may be some modifications made in the present agreement when renewal negotiations are started.

Dumping Duty Cut Facilitated

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—A downward trend in tariff administration is provided for in the amendment to the Customs Tariff dealing with market valuations used in calculating dump duties. The resolution calling for the change was moved by the Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech. Subsection 2A of Section 6 of the Customs Tariff is the one affected.

The change bears on unusual conditions set up in countries where special levies, such as the processing taxes in the United States, are imposed. The usual practice in calculating dump duties has been to take, as the fair market value in the country of origin, the price at which such goods are currently sold.

Where special duties and taxes are in effect, this sometimes results in a selling price in the country of origin which the customs authorities here feel is not truly representative of the fair market value.

The new subsection gives the Government the power to pass an order-in-council instructing customs appraisers to disregard such special import, excise or other duties and taxes, when calculating the dumping duty to be paid on imports from any specified country. The section amended this year did not allow import duties to be disregarded in making such a calculation.

* * *

B. C. Lumber

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—The new trade agreement with Britain was cheering news to British Columbia's lumber industry which during the past three or four years has come to depend on the United Kingdom as its chief export market.

Retention of the wooden door market in the United Kingdom was particularly welcome. In 1932 this province had practically none of that business, mills in Washington and Oregon getting the bulk of the orders. The Ottawa agreement gave B. C. a preference of two shillings a door and in Jan., 1935, this was increased to two shillings sixpence. Exports from here started in a small way in the latter half of 1934, amounting to 404,000 doors. A year later more than a million doors were shipped and last year the total was 1,682,000.

* * *

Leather Concessions

Although Canadian manufacturers of patent leather obtain a fixed margin of preference of 15% in the U. K. market, as a result of the U. K.-Canada trade agreement many firms in the leather industry in Canada feel the continuance of this and other outlets in the British market has been bought at considerable cost.

Since leather has been an item subject to considerable discussion and objection on both sides of the water it was expected that in return for continued preference in the British market, Canadian producers would be expected to give some concessions.

The main concession appears to consist of granting U. K. producers additional preference in the Canadian specialty and belting leather fields. Belting and specialty leathers may now enter Canada at 7½% compared with 12½% heretofore. Other groups are cut 5% to enter free or at a 5% rate, instead of rates of 5% and 10% respectively.

The rate of entry for sole leather remains unchanged.

* * *

Milk-Salmon

Exporters of food products such as condensed, powdered, and evaporated milks, canned salmon, canned apples, honey, cheese, butter and wheat are expected to reap some advantage from the "margins of preference" given them by Great Britain. These preferences are pretty much what they were before, but they have now been made definite so that exporters can plan ahead with assurance that no matter what happens in the Old Country, their products will always have the special "margin of preference" as set out in the agreement even although free entry is not guaranteed.

* * *

Chocolate Bars

Similarly the duty on certain preparations of cocoa and chocolate confectionery has been reduced 7½% and this is likely to open the gate a little wider for Old Country chocolate bars. Canadian confectionery manufacturers consider these reductions unfair in view of the fact that the United Kingdom candy maker gets a drawback of any duties paid on his raw materials and has no $1 per hundredweight excise tax to pay on sugar as is the case in this country. Also, it is contended, wages are lower.

Canners putting up jams, marmalade, jellies, pickles, etc. won't have their worries increased very much by the reduction in the British preference of ¾ cent per lb. on Old Country goods. The British products scarcely compete with Canadian in view of the fact that their prices are much higher. Jams and marmalades are imported for special trades and the quantities brought in are limited.

* * *

Food Products

Changes in the treaty, it is believed will have but a minor affect on food imports from the United Kingdom. Perhaps the most seriously affected manufacturers in this country will be those making the cheaper grades of candy and confectionery. The duty is reduced 7½% which is likely to increase imports.

Empire Test In New Treaty

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—For the first time in Anglo-Canadian relations, the "Empire content" test which goods must meet in order to qualify for the British preferential tariff into Canada, or the present Canadian rates into Britain, has been put into an agreement. The pact signed last week binds the content requirement against increase above 50%. There are a few items on which the British regulation is already above that figure, and these will not be changed, but there will be no further increases above the rate.

While the general United Kingdom requirement regarding Empire content is not very high, averaging perhaps 25%, according to information given The Financial Post here, there has been a tendency in recent years to step it up item by item. A case in which Canada was interested developed some time ago when a branch factory of an American optical firm, operating in Toronto, found itself unable to meet the 75% Empire content clause imposed by Britain only on that particular line of manufactured goods, with the result that the branch factory moved to Britain.

On wheat and other grown produce, the British require 100% Empire origin. There is no change in respect to such items.

Ottawa Aid to C.P.R. Totals $113.3 Millions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Pacific Railway since its incorporation has received from the Federal Government cash subsidies and financial assistance amounting to $113.3 millions, according to information given in Parliament by Hon. C. D. Howe, Dominion Minister of Transport

The largest item in the total was $37.8 millions the book value of lines constructed by the Government and transferred to the C.P.R.

Dominion cash aid, including subsidies to main projects and to acquired and leased lines, amounted to $33.4 millions, while cash consideration for lands given up by the C.P.R. was about $10.2 millions.

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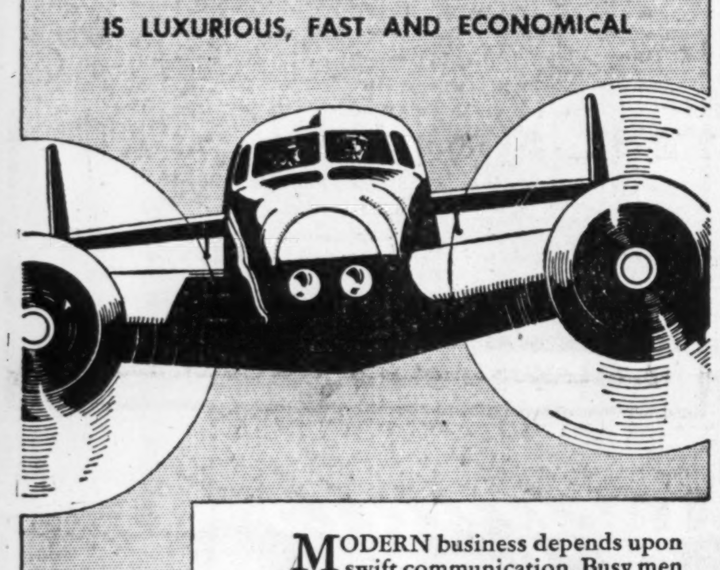

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Many Visitors From Canada In Bahamas

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Harry Oakes Are Among Home Owners

Nassau is the centre of the Bahamas and for years has been widely patronized by visitors from Canada, the U.S. and England, but the influx of Canadians this season lends a distinctly Canadian atmosphere to the winter colony. Names famed in Canadian business and industry, the professions and in Canadian social life are legion in the Nassau roster of 1936-1937, and not a few of them have established palatial permanent homes in the island group of the Bahamas.

The Nassau season is now at its peak, the harbor is filled with yachts of all sizes and the Star class boats are racing for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup. Among the favorites in this boating classic are the governor's "Malice Scourge" and Anthony Drexel's boat.

Large English Colony

The English colony is larger than ever, according to advices reaching The Financial Post, and its members continue keenly interested in the horse-racing season, now at its height at Montagu Park.

Among the English visitors in Nassau are the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Stanley and her sister Lady de Trafford, the Hon. Percy Thellusson, Lady Burns and Mrs. John Dewar, all of whom are staying at Government House. Lord and Lady Plunkett are staying at the British Colonial.

Usual rendezvous of the U. S. set is the Porcupine Club, where Mrs. I. W. Killam, of Montreal, recently gave a large dinner party which included several officers from the German naval training ship "Schlesien," lying outside the harbor.

Recent events at Nassau also included a dinner party at Government House in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes, formerly of Niagara Falls, Ont., who have built a large house in Nassau, overlooking Lake Killarney.

Seagram's in Nassau

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Toronto, are spending part of the season at the Fort Montagu Beach Hotel, and have attended the Art Show where the self portrait by Rembrandt, owned by Harry Oakes, is on display with other art treasures.

The Nassau Art Show, started on a modest scale by the Hon. Lady Clifford three years ago, assumed international prestige this year when 10 of the world's most famous paintings, valued at more than $2 millions, were added to the exhibition. The paintings were obtained through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes first loaned Lady Clifford their famous "Self Portrait of Rembrandt," purchased for over $250,000, and then conceived the idea of obtaining other masterpieces for the show through a New York firm.

Visitors in Nassau this season who have rented cottages include Mr. and Mrs. James Benning, Victoria, B.C.; George Westinghouse, Saanichton, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Winkworth, Jr., of Montreal and London; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. MacMahon, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Dalley, Ancaster, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnstone, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Sweeting, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beardmore, Toronto; and Col. and Mrs. James Ramsay, of Edmonton, who have bought their own home for winter use.

Sir Herbert Holt's Home

Among the show places of Nassau is the home of Sir Herbert Holt. Another prominent figure in Canadian financial life who has maintained a home in the Bahamas for many years is Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, whose cottage is on Hog Island. C. H. and Mrs. Carlisle, Toronto, are also at their winter home in Nassau.

This winter many Canadians sailed from New York in the Empress of Australia on early cruises, disembarking at Nassau to return on the last call the Empress makes northbound.

Among more recent visitors is Col. R. Y. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., who sailed for Nassau on Feb. 20, and is expected to return, with Mrs. Eaton, to Toronto next week.

BUSINESS BAHAMAS-BOUND

Canadian mining, investment and newspaper fields are represented (top) in the group above, attending "Ye Olde English Faire" at Government House, Nassau. Left to right are William H. Wright, Barrie, Ont., discoverer of the Wright-Hargreaves mine; John F. McCarthy, Bahamas realtor; C. George McCullagh, president and publisher of the Toronto Globe and Mail; Dr. W. P. St. Charles, Toronto, president of Lake Shore Gold Mines; Harry Oakes, prominent Nassau resident, former president of Lake Shore Gold Mines and ex-resident of Niagara Falls, Ont.; Hon. Percy Thellusson, London, England, sportsman; and Douglas Weldon, London, Ont., investment dealer.—C.P.R. photo.

Unique Welcome Prepared For Canadians in London

Canadians attending the Coronation ceremonies in London will find an unique welcome waiting them through the enterprise of a church which has the distinction of being the official Church of Guildhall and the Corporation of London, "St. Lawrence Jewry-Next-Guildhall." in Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

In the church, where John de St. Lawrence was rector in 1180, and where Queen Elizabeth's great great grandfather is buried, are objects of unusual historic interest. The church's patron saint, St. Lawrence, a Spaniard by birth, lived in A.D. 258 and served under Bishop Sixtus. He was ordered to be "roasted over a slow fire" for refusal to surrender the church's treasures.

Today in the heart of what was once known as "Jewry" in London, the church displays the "Canadian ensign" and a special pew has been set aside for Canadians attending the Coronation. Ladies of the church will act as guides to the church for Canadian visitors who will recognize their pew by the painting of the Canadian coat-of-arms on the pew end. The flag was presented to the church by the city council of Vancouver, in acknowledgement of the mace presented to Vancouver by the lord mayor of London.

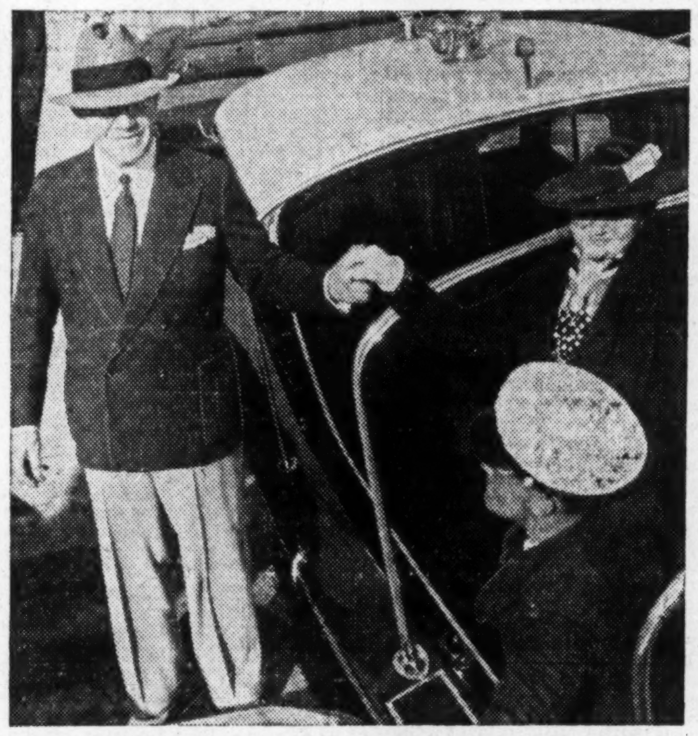
Motor Highway May Aid Mines

Road to Mackenzie River May Cut Freight Rates

A new winter freight road connecting the Peace River country in northern Alberta with the new mining area opening around the Mackenzie River Basin is proposed. Formal application has been made by Gordon Wilson to the Alberta Government but as the territory to be opened also includes the District of Mackenzie, truckers would be forced to obtain Federal as well as provincial consent.

At present this country is connected by a winter road from Fort McMurray and then by steel and railway from that point to Edmonton. Mr. Wilson proposes to connect up water traffic from Great Slave North with the end of the Peace River Railway, about 200 miles to the west of Fort McMurray.

The company represented by Mr. Wilson, it is stated, is prepared to slash freight rates into the north mining country next fall.



IN BERMUDA

R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont., president of General Motors of Canada, is shown assisting Mrs. McLaughlin from their new 35-foot cabin cruiser during a recent visit to Hamilton, Bermuda.

SAILINGS TO THE Coronation of KING GEORGE VI
MAY THE TWELFTH

Express ships all, sailing from New York mid-town piers particularly convenient to the railroad stations for arrivals from Canada; and all these ships landing at Southampton, England, except the S. S. Columbus which goes to Plymouth.

Bremen April 18 | Hansa April 22 | Europa April 28 | Deutschland April 29
Columbus May 1 | New York May 2 | Bremen May 5

Due to the advance bookings on these popular ships for this Great Event, the precaution of early reservations in Cabin Class and Tourist Class is advised.

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Travellers

Lieut-Col. G. Victor Whitehead, of Montreal, and **Mrs. Whitehead** are sailing on the "Duchess of York" on April 23, to attend the Coronation.

* * *

Gordon R. Bongard and **Mrs. Bongard** have returned to Toronto after a holiday in Nassau.

* * *

James Y. and **Mrs. Murdoch**, Toronto, are spending three weeks at Palm Beach.

* * *

Air Vice-Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C., and **Mrs Bishop** are in Miami.

* * *

F. M. Connell, Toronto, is spending the winter in Florida.

* * *

Leighton and **Mrs. McCarthy**, Toronto, are at "The Cloister," Sea Island, Georgia.

* * *

Sir James Dunn, president of Algoma Steel Corp., has sailed for England. He expects to return to Canada in April.

* * *

E. W. and **Mrs. Bickle** and **G. H. Rennie**, Toronto, are among recent arrivals at "The Cloister," Sea Island, Georgia.

* * *

Z. G. and **Mrs. Lash**, Toronto, are spending a month in Florida.

* * *

T. F. Rahilly, general manager of Algoma Steel Corp., is visiting England and Germany, observing methods in use in steel plants of both countries.

* * *

Hon. William Walsh, former lieutenant-governor of Alberta, is in Victoria, B.C., following a holiday at Santa Monica. He and Mrs. Walsh intend to make their permanent home in Victoria.

* * *

Arthur B. Wood, president and managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and a director of the Royal Bank, is on a brief visit of inspection in Cuba.

* * *

Sailing in the Cunard liner "Berengaria," **Raymond Massey**, noted Canadian actor, returned recently to New York from England.

* * *

Hon. A. A. Dysart, premier of New Brunswick, will attend the Coronation, sailing from Canada shortly after the close of the New Brunswick legislature.

* * *

George H. and **Mrs. Cassels**, Toronto, have returned from a trip to England.

* * *

James E. Day, Toronto, has returned from a holiday in Tucson, Arizona.

* * *

W. H. Joliffe, Toronto, accompanied by members of his family, sailed recently from New York for a six weeks holiday in California.

* * *

Sir Joseph Flavelle is visiting South America, having sailed in the "Aquitania" on a cruise which includes ports of call in eight countries.

* * *

R. R. Bongard, Toronto, is spending a month with his mother in California.

* * *

Hugh Paton, well-known textile executive, is cruising in the British West Indies, aboard the "Empress of Australia."

* * *

Among Canadians who sailed aboard the "Lady Somers" on its recent cruise of the West Indies were **Michael Dwyer**, Halifax; **H. A. K. Drury**, Ottawa and **Carl Erickson**, Toronto.

* * *

Dr. Sigmund Samuel, Toronto, is spending two months in England.

* * *

S. H. Beardmore, Toronto, is making a two months visit to England.

* * *

Sir John Aird and **Lady Aird**, Toronto, are visiting in England.

* * *

Gustave H. Rainville, Montreal, is a visitor at Palm Beach, accompanied by **Mrs. Rainville**.

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LEFT — Man's overnight case: 16-inch size weighing 3 lbs. at 19.50; 18-inch size at 3½ lbs. at $21; 20-inch size at 4 lbs. at 23.50; 22-inch size at 4½ lbs. at $25.

BELOW — Man's short-trip gladstone: 18-inch size weighing 6 lbs. at $30; 20-inch at 6½ lbs. at 32.50; 22-inch at 7 lbs. at $35; 24-inch at 8 lbs. at 37.50.

Luggage Department—Fourth Floor

Simpson's

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Fire Loss Ratio of 35% All-time Canadian Low

Premium Volume Declines to $42 Millions in 1936 — Insurance Men Expect Upswing Will Follow

Feature of 1936 from a fire insurance standpoint was a reduction in the ratio of losses incurred to premiums written to 35.07%, the lowest figure in Canadian history.

Net premiums written during the year, according to the preliminary report of G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance, were $41.2 millions, a reduction of almost $800,000 from the previous year. Reason for the decline is attributed by insurance men, in part, to reductions in rates. In the current year, given improvement in general business conditions and rising property values, it is considered likely that some advance may be registered.

Losses incurred, exclusive of adjustment expenses, totalled $14.4 millions compared with $15.2 millions in 1935. Most insurance men are inclined to believe that this experience is too good to last, and that there will be an upswing in loss figures in the not too distant future.

Most Provinces Improve

Only three provinces reported a higher loss ratio last year, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Lowest ratio, and greatest improvement over the preceding year, is shown by the Yukon.

Loss Ratio by Provinces

	1936 %	1935 %
Prince Edward Island	48.83	39.29
Nova Scotia	44.64	41.42
New Brunswick	31.05	41.67
Quebec	43.74	45.82
Ontario	35.83	33.44
Manitoba	25.89	27.43
Saskatchewan	25.35	27.65
Alberta	26.20	29.87
British Columbia	27.56	34.94
Yukon	4.25	43.65

Less British Business

Reduction in business volume was experienced by the British companies operating in the Dominion. Canadian companies show a slight increase over the previous year, and foreign companies, mainly those with head office in the United States, report a more substantial gain in premium income of $168,000. British insurers wrote premiums of $16.5 millions, a decrease of about $950,000 from their 1935 total.

Comparative figures on underwriting experience follow:

Fire Insurance Record

Companies:	Net Prems. Written $	Losses Incurred $	Loss Ratio 1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
Canadian	8,988,329	2,993,614	33.30	33.78	40.51	48.67	56.32
British	16,495,135	5,839,777	35.40	35.84	40.10	54.04	61.21
Foreign	15,708,913	5,613.494	35.73	38.24	42.07	56.04	71.84
Total	41,192,377	14,446,885	35.07	36.29	40.90	53.59	64.22

Insurance Reports

Canadian Fire

Investments of Canadian Fire Insurance Co. are carried in the company's statement at $1,312,925, which represents book value less $59,604 investment reserve. Book value, in turn, is $147,260 less than market value of the securities.

Owing to a transposition of figures, it was stated in error last week that book value was $147,260 more than market.

Portage la Prairie

A feature of operations of Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Co. last year was an increase of $599,482 in the premium note business in the Prairie Provinces. Premiums on cash business were also higher. Loss ratio was slightly less favorable than the 1935 figure of $54.8%. Collections on premium note business amounted to more than 90% compared with 87% in 1935.

The policy of restricting the company's business to fire and windstorm insurance, which was adopted in 1935, has now been completed, and all other forms of insurance have either been cancelled out or reinsured. While this meant some writing down of assets, an even greater reduction was made possible in liabilities, so that the company's surplus shows a net increase of some $37,000 and now stands at $360,727. This figure is exclusive of policyholders' premium notes, which amount to an additional $585,096.

Total assets are shown in the company's balance sheet at $556,159 compared with $622,994 in the previous year, most of the items being slightly lower. As stated above, however, this reflects restriction of business during the year.

Northwestern Mutual

Net surplus of Northwestern Mutual Fire Association increased by almost $200,000 to $2,016,206 during 1936, the annual statement shows. Total assets, at $6,908,141 compare with $5,984,877 in the previous year. Largest single change was in cash which more than doubled to $1,014,160. Investments are $300,000 higher at $4,803,736. Reserves have been materially strengthened.

The above figures are based on book valuation of securities. If market quotations had been used, assets would total $7,096,406 and surplus $2,205,471.

Premiums written in 1936 amounted to $6,511,778, or an increase of $435,000. This represents premium income of the company as a whole. Figures on Canadian business only are not yet available. Losses paid were approximately $300,000 higher at $2,150,763.

Dividend payments to policyholders during the year, at $1,143,727, were $45,299 more than in 1935.

Toronto General

A small increase in the volume of business and a higher loss ratio are reported by Toronto General Insurance Co. on 1936 operations. Both developments are largely attributable to automobile business, where a higher premium volume was coupled with a substantially heavier loss experience.

Fire premiums dropped from $146,330 to $132,338, but loss experience here was more favorable, the earned loss ratio standing at 38.15%. Casualty business showed a small gain, with loss experience slightly less favorable. The year's operations resulted in a net underwriting loss of $42,692 compared with $16,153 in 1935 and a net profit for the year of $11,149 as compared with $34,630.

Toronto General

	1936 $	1935 $
Fire:		
Net prems. written	132,338	146,330
Net prems. earned	137,471	152,170
Net losses inc.	52,443	61,850
Earned loss ratio	38,15	40,64
Automobile:		
Net prems. written	322,915	297,406
Net prems. earned	315,199	293,946
Net losses inc.	219,848	175,125
Earned loss ratio	69.75%	59.56%
Casualty:		
Net prems. written	177,263	174,451
Net prems. earned	166,787	163,189
Net claims inc.	60,001	55,495
Earned loss ratio	35.98%	34.00%
Total Business:		
Net prems. written	632,516	618,187
Net prems. earned	619,456	609,304
Net losses inc.	332,293	296,470
Earned loss ratio	53.64%	48.00%
Expense ratio (inc.)	29.55%	30.65%
Comm. ratio	23.70%	24.00%
Assets	1,238,730	1,220,090
Free surplus	390,059	389,475
Net und. profit	*42,692	*16,153
Net profit	11,149	34,630

*Loss.

Canadian General

Feature of the Canadian General Insurance Co.'s balance sheet for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, is an increase of almost $120,000 in assets to a total of $1,532,816. Bulk of this total is in investments which amount to almost $1.3 million. Surplus is $42,000 higher at $359,491.

The year's operations resulted in a net underwriting loss of $32,600 and a net profit of $66,586. These figures compare with an underwriting loss of $24,291 and net profit of $37,125 in the previous year.

Loss experience continues unsatisfactory in automobile insurance with the ratio of losses incurred to earned premiums 65.49%, substantially the same as last year. Fire loss showed improvement, but the loss ratio in casualty lines was considerably higher, although it still stands at the low figure of 28.69%.

	1936 $	1935 $
Fire:		
Net prems. written	157,711	131,520
Net prems. earned	142,545	127,228
Net losses incurred	52,514	48,660
Earned loss ratio	36.84%	38,25%
Automobile:		
Net prems. written	403,931	380,957
Net prems. earned	398,455	364,620
Net losses incurred	260,960	237,834
Earned loss ratio	65.49%	65.23%
Casualty:		
Net prems. written	273,215	278,783
Net prems earned	270,358	257,222
Net losses incurred	77,556	61,574
Earned loss ratio	28.69%	23.94%
Total Business:		
Net prems. written	834,857	791,260
Net prems. earned	805,134	749,070
Net losses incurred	391,031	348,068
Earned loss ratio	48.73%	46.47%
Expense ratio	30.53%	31.04%
Commission ratio	24.52%	22.70%
Assets	1,532,816	1,414,618
Surplus	359,491	317,905
Net under. profit	*32,600	*24,291
Net profit	66,586	37,125

*Loss.

British Insurers Raise Rates on Spanish Risk

Damage to a British liner has led British insurance companies to announce a 300% increase in insurance rates on ships passing through Spanish waters in the next three months. The insurance coverage, of course, is on the ship itself.

Very little hull insurance is placed in Canada, marine insurance companies state. Most marine business here is on cargoes. Very little business has been done on Spanish shipments for some time, as trade has been almost at a standstill. There are no published insurance rates covering shipments to Spain from Great Britain or Canada. United States insurers quote a rate of 1½%, a figure about double the last published Canadian rate.

Montreal Power Output Reflects Shorter Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Light Heat and Power Consolidated reports a decline of 2.5% in electric output figures for February, compared with the same month last year, but after allowing for the extra day's operating in the 1936 figures, there was an increase of approximately 1%. February production was 90.7 million kw.h. as against 93 million kw.h. in February a year ago.

Gas output in February was 384.3 million cubic feet as compared with 416.6 million cubic feet in Feb., 1936. Gas output for the year to date totalled 805.2 million cubic feet, as compared with 850.8 million cubic feet for the first two months of last year, a decline of 5.37%, or, on a comparative basis, an actual decline of 3.71%.

Insurance Inklings

J. D. GRAHAM has been appointed supervisor of the Minneapolis agency of the Great-West Life Assurance Co.

ERIC TROOP is now associated with T. HAWGOOD as estates analyst with the central Toronto branch of the Canada Life Assurance Co.

New Licenses

The federal department of insurance has granted a certificate of registry to **British Canadian Insurance Co.** to transact inland transportation insurance and personal property insurance in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

* * *

Empire Insurance Co. has been licensed by the federal insurance department to transact sickness insurance and insurance against bodily injury and death by accident. J. P. Moore, of Montreal, has been appointed Canadian chief agent.

Automobile Loss Points to Increase

A new schedule of automobile insurance rates, probably somewhat higher than those now in effect, will be enforced by the Canadian Underwriters' Association this spring.

Loss experience has been unfavorable in recent years, and with greater use of motor cars, it is unlikely that the accident toll will show improvement in the near future at least.

Release of preliminary figures on 1936 automobile insurance experience of G. D. Finlayson, Dominion superintendent of insurance, adds to the case of those who hold that higher rates are essential. Net premiums written last year for all classes of automobile business amounted to $13.5 millions, an increase of almost 13%. Losses, however, were proportionately even greater, rising to $7.6 millions, or 56.49% of the premiums written. This loss ratio compares with 54.38% in 1935.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Economical Mutual

I have been asked to insure with the Economical Insurance Company. Is this a safe company to do business with? I have heard good reports of the company, but would value your opinion.

The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kitchener, has illustrated over a period of 65 years its ability to underwrite profitably fire insurance risks. Less than a year ago, it made application to broaden the scope of its operations by taking out a license with the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance and last fall was granted a certificate to transact plate glass and weather insurance in addition to fire business.

Recently, the company took over Merchants Casualty Co., obtaining in this way a fair volume of automobile insurance business. It is planned to extend operations in this line.

The company is highly regarded and is in a very strong financial position. It has total assets of $2.3 millions and surplus of $1.9 million. Net premium income in 1936 amounted to $308,158, and losses $108,350, giving a ratio of losses incurred to premiums written of 35.2%.

McColl-Frontenac Gets Own Crude

Company Issues Official Report on Trinidad Enterprise

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. states that encouraging results have been obtained during the past year from the operation of Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.

This wholly owned subsidiary was formed a little over a year ago to acquire control of certain oil leases in Trinidad. The original holdings comprise 2,662 acres, but during the year these have been increased to over 40,000 acres, with the current crude oil production from the wells already drilled at the rate of over 25,000 barrels a month. An extensive drilling programme to bring in other wells is now under way.

The object of McColl-Frontenac Oil in securing these oil leases was to ensure a substantial proportion of the company's future crude oil requirements.

Regent Knitting Mills Assessment is Reduced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Jerome Council has agreed, subject to approval of the ratepayers, to reduce Regent Knitting Mills' tax assessment from $539,125 to $350,000 a year for the period 1938-1948. The amount paid in taxes remains about the same. In return the company is to agree that during the next 10 years it will keep its St. Jerome plant open and will give employment preference to local residents.

Vickers Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Vickers has under way construction of 18 foot diameter steel penstocks for Ontario Paper Co.

These penstocks will be used in the new hydro-electric plant at Outardes Falls, which will supply electric power to the new 320-ton newsprint mill at Comeau Baie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Estates Law Meets Praise And Criticism

Ontario Succession Duties Remain Subject of Dispute

REVISION OF ACT

Favorable comments on what are regarded as progressive changes in the revision of the Ontario Succession Duties Act are qualified by lawyers and estates officers with criticism of some of the new provisions. Some government lawyers as well as opposition members have criticized the bill in the legislature.

Administration of the Ontario Succession Duties Act of 1934 has caused considerable friction between the treasury and administrators of estates. The act to amend the statute is aimed at removing some of the grounds for dispute, but also toward stricter administration. Among the important changes are these:

1. Valuation of securities at the market closing prices at time of death, except for unlisted securities which may be valued by the provincial treasurer.

2. Exclusion from the estate and exemption from duty of gifts to Ontario charities; gifts to a member of the family for necessities and education; gifts to a member of the family more than 10 years before death; pensions and annuities to dependents up to $1,200 annually; gifts to religious, charitable and educational organizations operating both within and outside Ontario in proportion to the charity's relative expenditure in Ontario; gifts to Canadian Red Cross Society.

3. Provision for taxing the act of giving property in Ontario, or the property given under certain conditions, instead of taxing at the time of death the property given; and under certain conditions taxing the persons receiving the gift.

There are also provisions for stricter penalities, for dealing with succession duty free bonds, for requirements of consent in disposing of estate assets and papers, and similar administrative matters.

Comment Mixed

Legal comment with regard to provisions concerning gifts is that the Government is taking a forward step in widening the class of people to whom gifts may be made more than 10 years prior to death. This is an addition to the provision exempting gifts totalling not more than $20,000 to closer relatives more than three years before death.

One of the first criticisms of the act is that it leaves a great deal to the Ontario treasury administration. One lawyer suggests, for instance, that trouble may arise from the requirements that the estate must establish the necessity of gifts for education in the family.

Another complaint is that the treasury is still empowered to pry into any gifts made since July 1, 1892. It is also suggested that the proposal to tax the act of giving may not be within the legal powers of the province, and that it may result in attemps to tax foreign property.

Still another complaint is the valuation of securities at the last moment before death. This, it is claimed, may result in unjust valuations depending upon the uncertainties of stock and bond markets.

Lawyers who defend access to the courts claim that the revised act virtually makes the Ontario treasury into a law court. It is suggested that reference to the surrogate courts should be allowed in cases of dispute with the treasury, on the ground that the revision makes it necessary to take a dispute into Supreme Court and then to the Privy Council to get a judicial ruling.

The provision requiring the consent of the treasury before destroying estate papers is regarded as unnecessarily troublesome and likely to lead to needless accumulations of musty documents.

An inconsistency is seen in the provision that the revised act applies if a man dies the day after it comes into force but that the 1934 act applies if a man dies the day before the new law is in force.

Lloyd's Business Is Up $1 Million

Lloyd's of London increased Canadian insurance business by 60% in 1936.

Net premiums written for all classes of business totalled $3,016,265 compared with $1,917,895 in the previous year. Earned premiums advanced from $1,468,301 in 1935 to $2,600,474.

Underwriting experience was more favorable despite an increase in losses from $949,685 to $1,580,491. The ratio of losses incurred, including adjustment expenses, to net premiums earned was 60.78 in 1936, 64.68 in 1935.

Most of the increase in premium volume occurred in Ontario, where written business advanced from $607,972 to $1,414,767. Quebec insurance accounted for $964,889, Alberta $127,884, and other parts of the Dominion $553,724.

Bulk of the insurance is in fire and automobile lines, of course. Fire premiums increased from $735,130 to $1,017,036 with losses in 1936 $334,744, or $30,000 less than in 1935. Automobile business recorded even greater advance, with premium income jumping from $730,080 to $1,387,308. Loss experience in this line was not as favorable, the total being $913,676 compared with only $404,379 in the previous year.

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to Plymouth and London
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Mar. 25 AUSONIA
Apr. 1 ANTONIA
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Mar. 27* SCYTHIA
*calls at Boston following day

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to Plymouth and London
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Apr. 3 ANTONIA
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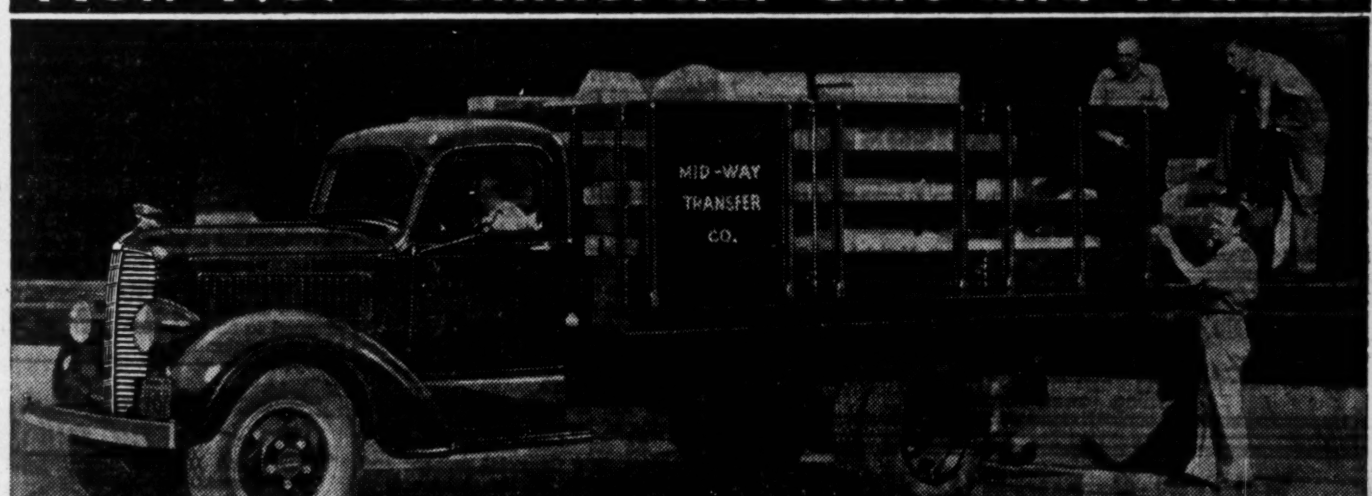

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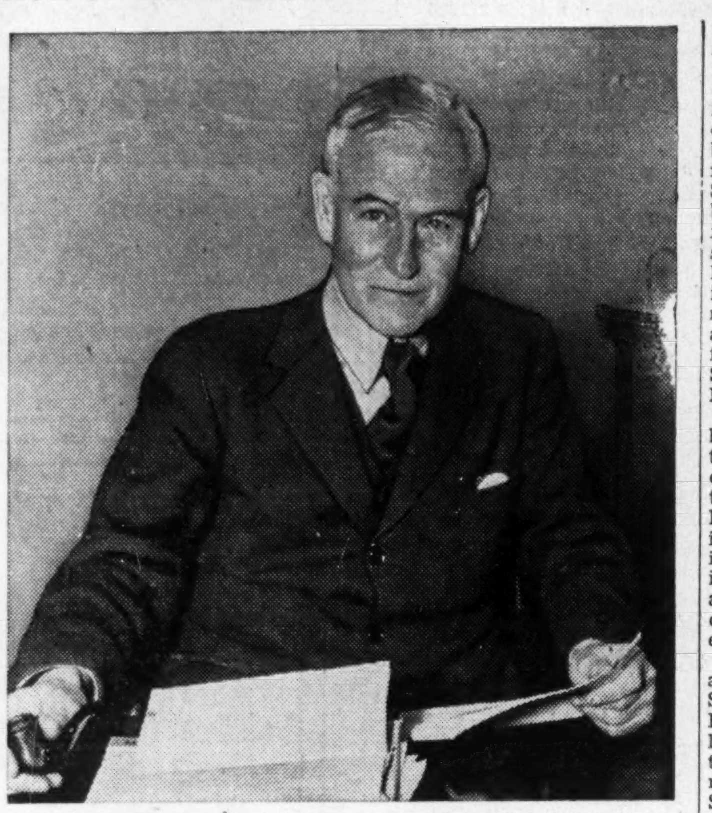
A Man of Steel ~

Forty Years Ago a Struggling Lawyer, Sir James Dunn Today Nears Realization of His Dream to Create a Steel Empire

By NORMAN A. WHITE



SIR JAMES DUNN

Forty years ago, a young Bluenose from Bathurst, N.B., James Hamet Dunn, followed Horace Greeley's advice and left Halifax for Calgary the day after he had been called to the bar of Nova Scotia.

It was not, however, the influence of Greeley's "Go West Young Man" that was instrumental in sending James Dunn west in search of fame and fortune. It was rather the example and influence of a young Calgary lawyer, R. B. Bennett. Even at this time Bennett was well on his way to becoming an outstanding graduate of the Dalhousie University law school. Dunn was also a graduate of Dalhousie.

With western Canada in the throes of a period of rapid expansion, James Dunn felt that he would have a much better chance of making his fortune there than in the Maritimes. Furthermore, a group of Maritimers who owned a charter for a railway from Edmonton to the Yukon had commissioned him to investigate the possibilities of the proposed railway. Dunn knew little about the West and naively believed that the charter had great potential value. He pictured himself as the legal adviser to a profitable railway enterprise. Thus he was greatly disappointed on his arrival in the West to find his hopes to be groundless and the railway but a dream.

As might be expected, he first visited Calgary in order to see his friend and fellow alumnus, R. B. Bennett. On his arrival he was met by Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook, who had reached Calgary two weeks earlier. Dunn and Aitken had known each other for years, their homes being about 40 miles apart. Aitken's father was a Presbyterian minister and Dunn's father a Presbyterian elder.

It was again on the advice of R. B. Bennett that Dunn and Aitken went from Calgary to Edmonton, where the former started to practise law and Aitken to sell life insurance. The fates were to decree, however, that Dunn's sojourn in the West should be brief and that he was not to attain fame or fortune there.

Had Little Funds

Through discreet enquiries he learned that the charter of the railway from Edmonton to Yukon, for the owners of which he was still acting, had a potential value. If an amendment could be secured to the charter to build a branch line from any point outside Edmonton to the Pacific Coast then it might be possible to sell it to the Mackenzie-Mann interests. Dunn had no funds with which to get to Ottawa in order to secure the amendment, but Lady Luck was with him. One day a client came into his office who wanted to secure permission from the Department of the Interior to operate an overland route to the north of Edmonton. Dunn asked for payment of a fee of $200 in advance so that he could go to Ottawa to secure the necessary permit. The client did not have $200 in cash with him, but did have a bill of exchange on a Chicago firm. By securing six backers, Dunn was able to have the bill discounted at the Merchants' Bank. He set out for Ottawa, never to return to his Edmonton law practice.

After carrying out his client's commission he started to work on the Edmonton-Yukon railway charter. The amendment was secured and the charter later sold to the MacKenzie-Mann interests, though Dunn received a very small sum for his services.

He did, however, make a name for himself and was able to secure additional business in connection with private legislation being submitted to the Federal Parliament. This work came to the attention of the late J. N. Greenshields, prominent Montreal lawyer, who offered to take him into his firm. Dunn accepted and for several years acted for Greenshields at Ottawa and Quebec.

This was a period of rapid expansion in Canada and Canadians were financing railway, tramway and power developments in the West Indies and South and Central America. Attracted by the opportunities of the investment business, Dunn, in 1902, put his law books aside and borrowed $20,000 in order to buy a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange. At the outset, Mackay Edgar was associated with him in this venture, but due to a disagreement, Dunn finally took the seat himself.

Successful From Outset

From the very first Dunn's career in the financial world was successful. An important factor in this were the valuable connections he had made with men of wealth and influence during the few short years he practised before the legislature bar at Ottawa. Furthermore, he had read law while a student with Pearson & Co., prominent Halifax legal firm. Dr. S. F. Pearson, head of the firm, was associated with a number of South American enterprises.

Canada at this time was fertile ground for a hard-working and capable young financier. Many prominent and supposedly wealthy Canadians had purchased large blocks of securities of South American railway and power companies, financing their purchases to a large extent by borrowing from the banks. Thus they welcomed with open arms anyone who would offer to market the securities to the public at a profit to themselves.

Havana Electric Co.

One of the first large deals in which Dunn participated was the financing of Havana Electric Co. In order to dispose of over $1 million of bonds of this company he took a man out of the Bank of Montreal and sent him to England. There the entire issue was sold.

Dunn realized that Canada could not begin to absorb the securities of these developments in foreign countries. Rather she needed all available capital for her own development and would be a borrowing nation for many years to come. For this reason he felt that London, Eng., offered much greater attractions to a financier. In 1905 he moved to London. In 1907 he formed his own banking house of Dunn, Fisher & Co. with offices both in England and on the continent.

Underwrote Securities

Within a very short time his firm became a prominent underwriting house, being especially active in the financing of various enterprises in South and Central America and Mexico which were controlled by Canadian groups. Among these were Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co.; Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co.; Sao Paulo Electric Co.; Mexico Tramways Co.; Mexican Light & Power Co.; all of which still have their head offices in Toronto.

Few Canadians realize that he was also one of the financial genii behind the merger of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Sao Paulo Tramway and Sao Paulo Electric into what is now the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. The merger was conceived by Dr. F. S. Pearson and Dunn while they were having lunch in a Paris restaurant.

Financed Barcelona Traction

Another Pearson enterprise which Dunn helped to finance was the Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., which operates in northern and eastern Spain. In financing this enterprise Dunn and his associates raised $25 millions in 48 hours.

Dunn, Fisher & Co. also played a prominent part in the financing of the International Railways of Central America.

During the war Dunn rendered valuable services to the British Government as a member of various commissions. One of his most important jobs was to see that no nickel shipments reached Germany. In this connection he paid numerous visits to Norway, the United States and Canada.

Created a Baronet

In recognition of these services the British Government created him a baronet in 1920.

The war had brought British financing of foreign enterprises to an end At its close London was no longer a free financial market and the character of the business of Dunn, Fisher & Co. changed, its efforts being confined to raising finances for British industrial concerns. His largest undertaking in this regard, in which he was associated with the Tobacco Trust, was the merging of a number of tile concerns into the Marly Tile Co. This company today controls three quarters of the concrete tile business in Great Britain and Sir James retains a large personal interest in the company. Today, Dunn, Fisher & Co. still carries on a general investment business, but is mainly interested in looking after Sir James's personal investments. Sir James is the sole partner.

Sir James first became interested in the Algoma Steel Corp. in 1907 when he was acting for a prominent United States investment firm in connection with the liquidation of the Sovereign Bank. The bank had made large loans to the Canadian Improvement Co. which had been formed by F. H. Clergue, founder of the various industries at Sault Ste. Marie, to underwrite bonds of Lake Superior Corp., then in control of Algoma Steel and associated enterprises. Sir James got Robert Fleming, a British financier, interested. They formed an investment company, in which Dunn had a one-fifth interest and Fleming four-fifths, and bought the Lake Superior securities at auction in New York.

The stocks and bonds purchased had a face value of $25 millions, but the purchase price was only slightly over $6 millions. Dunn marketed the securities at a profit of $2.4 millions. His undertaking with Fleming, however, was that the original investment and profit should be put into Algoma Steel Corp., for even at this time Sir James had visions of building up an enormous steel enterprise at Sault Ste. Marie.

Thus when $23 millions of first and refunding bonds of Algoma Steel Corp. were offered in 1912, the Fleming Investment Co. took up a large part of the issue. Throughout the years the investment company retained its interest in Algoma Steel Corp. and in 1925 Sir James bought the Fleming interests out.

Increased Holdings

Over a period of years Sir James gradually increased his holdings in Algoma Steel bonds by purchase in the open market. Following bankruptcy of the company in 1932 he purchased the entire holding of the London protective committee. Thus at the time of reorganization in 1934 Sir James's personal holdings and those controlled by him amounted to about 80 per cent of the first and refunding bonds. Further he held 25% of the collateral trust bonds of Lake Superior Corp., which were secured by purchase money bonds of the Algoma Steel Corp.

Foreclosure under the bond mortgages would probably have resulted in a long and expensive legal battle. Instead Sir James secured Ontario legislation transferring the assets of the old company to a new company on condition that all bondholders would receive similar treatment.

Had Lure For Him

It will be difficult for some to understand why Sir James has stayed with this enterprise through thick and thin for a period of 30 years. The secret lies in a vision which he caught when he first visited Sault Ste. Marie in 1907. Like F. H. Clergue, its founder, he envisioned building at the Sault a miniature steel empire. Today he is in a position to undertake the task. Not only does he personally control the company but he can finance a large part of its development himself. He has hopes that his dream may come true in the not too distant future.

Canadian at Heart

Although Sir James maintains a home in London and one in southern France, between which he has in recent years spent most of his time, he has throughout the years remained a Canadian at heart and is proud of his Canadian ancestry. This ancestry goes back 150 years, but one only has to look at him to know that originally his ancestors came from Ireland. Both his father and grandfather were builders of wooden ships at Bathurst, N.B. Sir James, however, has progressed with the times and would be more interested in steel ships than wooden vessels.

Since he first left Canada in 1905, Sir James has returned to his native land at least once a year. He still maintains a house at Bathurst, and almost every fall enjoys a few weeks fishing in New Brunswick streams, familiar to him since boyhood.

Friend of Lord Greenwood

Furthermore his best friends in England are Canadians, the closest being Lord Greenwood, with whom he breakfasts at least once a week when he is there. Greenwood is treasurer of the Conservative Party and is the most influential Canadian in the Old Country.

His success can be attributed not to one trait of character, but several. He has a genius for making friendship. He has always been a hard worker, but perhaps most important is the fact that he has pursued to an end anything that he has undertaken.

Steel Empire Planned In Algoma Expansion

(Continued from page 1)

ager to whom it was addressed, the letter was delivered back to the sender, who found that he himself had been appointed to guide the destinies of the subsidiary, and therefore would have to answer for the mix-up.

Financial Structure Simplified

For years there was a fight going on underneath the surface between British and American interests who had investments in the company. In addition, it was handicapped by a top-heavy financial structure which involved heavy fixed charges. For instance, in 1929 the company had $20.9 millions of bonds outstanding, $10 millions of preference stock and $15 millions of common stock.

There has been a radical change in the company's set-up as a result of the reorganization in 1935. The holding company, Lake Superior Corp., has been eliminated and the control of Algoma Steel Corp. now rests in the hands of its president, Sir James Dunn. He gained control through acquisition of more than two-thirds of the old company's first and refunding bonds which were exchanged for common stock in the new company. The capitalization of the new company is simple. There are outstanding $2,417,500 of 5% preference stock and 398,900 shares of no par value common shares. An issue of $5 millions of first mortgage bonds has been authorized; but none has been issued as yet.

Diversifies Production

In the past Algoma Steel Corp. has depended to a large extent on the railways for its business, its principal products being steel rails. Like most heavy industries the company had large profits in some years and losses in others. In recent years, however, the railway business fell off sharply and there is little possibility of its ever recovering its former level. The period of railway expansion in Canada is over. For this reason the company has undertaken to diversify its production. Considerable has been accomplished in this direction during the past two years, but much more still remains to be done. Despite its programme of diversification of products the company is still, for the most part, a producer of heavy steel lines. Included among its products at the present time are rails, heavy structural shapes, sheet piling, merchant bars, light rails, rail fastenings, pig iron and alloy steels.

To Make Flat Steel

Present plans of the company do not call for entry into the manufacture of small steel and other lines at present manufactured by other Canadian companies, but rather into the manufacture of products which today are imported into Canada, products which for the most part are used by consumers' goods industries.

Two of the principal products of the Company will be tin plate and sheet steel. At the present time the only company manufacturing these lines in Canada is Dominion Foundries and Steel Co. at Hamilton and its production is only a small percentage of the total Canadian consumption. In this connection Sir James points out that imports of flat steel into Canada this year will probably exceed 100,000 tons.

No decision has been made by the company as to when it will commence expansion of its plant at Sault Ste. Marie, but its present equipment will gradually be extended so as to permit the manufacture of additional products. Since receivership of the old company the company has used and is continuing to use its earnings for this purpose.

As already indicated the total cost of the company's expansion programme will probably reach $10 millions. Part of the funds for this programme, will be provided through the sale of $6 millions of first mortgage bonds which have already been authorized.

The programme planned for last year has been deferred to await the outcome of the new Empire trade pacts. Directors wanted to be sure that the dumping duties would not be removed and Canada made the slaughter ground for the surplus output of the British steel industry. Now that the new treaty has been announced the company has nothing to fear from this source.

Funds for the expenditure of $1.5 million at Michipicoten are to be advanced to the company by its president, Sir James Dunn. Later, when it gets its programme under way, it is possible that this loan will be funded.

In the current fiscal year, which ends April 30 next, operations of the company have been less satisfactory than in the year ended April 30, 1936, when an operating profit of $1.2 million was reported and a net profit of $541,000. In the first half of the current year, earnings were substantially lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year due to the lack of railway business. In the second half volume of business has shown material improvement and earnings should be higher than in the same period of 1935-36. It is not expected, however, that this will be sufficient to offset the first six months.

Business Improving

Volume of business on hand at the present time is substantially higher than a year ago and the outlook for the 1937-38 fiscal period is promising, especially in view of rising steel prices. Tonnage of new products developed by the company in recent years is showing steady improvement. Recently the company secured a large order of sheet piling for the new breakwater to be constructed at Toronto Island and another for a new dock which is being constructed at Rimouski, Que. Business secured from automobile and structural steel companies is also increasing.

Rail business in the current year has been small. At the present time the company has a 23,000-ton order from the Canadian Pacific and also orders for the Canadian lines of New York Central and Pere Marquette. One of the reasons for the small volume of rail orders this year has been the volume of stock on hand from relief orders given during the depression. Expectations are, however, that the railways will have to undertake considerable rail replacement as soon as improving revenues justify such action. In this connection it might be pointed out that replacement orders by American railways per mileage of line are considerably higher than in the case of the two Canadian roads.

Sir James informs The Financial Post that the company has no intention of paying dividends in the near future. Rather it will be the policy of the company to plow back earnings in the next few years into plant improvement in order to improve the company's earning position in the future. The 5% cumulative preference stock does not become cumulative until 1940.

The recent rise in the company's preference stock to $98 a share and of the common stock to $24½ a share is based on long term rather than immediate prospects. The rise in the preferred stock has been due to its convertible feature, being exchangeable into common on the basis of four for one.

Under normal conditions the company has demonstrated a strong earning power. In 1929 and 1930 it had a net operating profit of $3.5 millions and $2.8 millions respectively. Since that time the former heavy interest charges have been eliminated, the company's plant improved and its production diversified.

The manufacture of coke should not be overlooked as an important factor in the company's operations. The coke plant has operated in both good and bad times and at present supplies all the coke requirements of the International Nickel Co. and Falconbridge Nickel. The company has three batteries of coke ovens, 160 ovens in all. One of these batteries the company intends to tear down and replace with more modern and larger equipment in the immediate future.

Tar, sulphate of ammonia, benzol and light oil, by-products of the manufacture of coke, are sold to the Dominion Tar and Chemical Co., which has an adjacent plant. Gas, another by-product, is used by the company in its own furnaces and is sold to the Great Northern Gas Co.

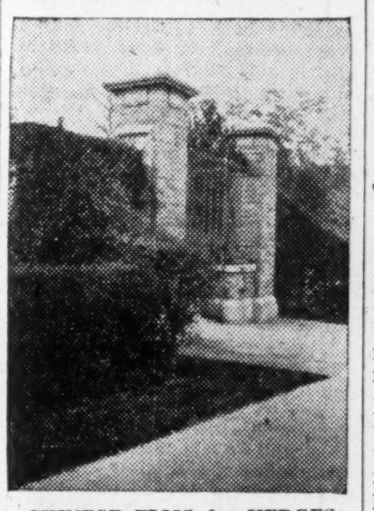
The company's plant covers 2,300 acres of land and includes a steel plant, four blast furnaces, open hearth plant, duplex plant, blooming mills, rail and structural mill, merchant mills, 160 coke ovens, benzol plant and power plant.

Coal for coke production is drawn from the West Virginia mines of two wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Cannelton Coal and Coke Co. and the Lake Superior Coal Co. The Cannelton Coal owns 5,200 acres of land which are underlaid with coal seams and there are four mines on the property. The company has a potential output of 4,000 tons per day. Average annual consumption for the five years ended Dec. 31, 1935, was 413,317 tons. Production in 1935 was 523,485 tons.

Lake Superior Coal Co. has mines with a potential capacity of 2,000 tons daily. Average annual production for the five years ended Dec. 31, 1935, was 197,041 tons. Production in 1935 was 274,331 tons.

Both companies ship most of their output to the parent company's plant at Sault Ste. Marie.

Another subsidiary is the Fiborn Limestone Co. which owns limestone quarry at Fiborn, Mich., and dolomite deposits at Ozark, Mich., 60 miles south of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. At the present time the limestone quarry is inactive and dolomite operations are carried on only to the extent of requirements of the Algoma Steel Corp.



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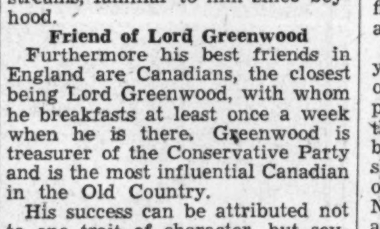

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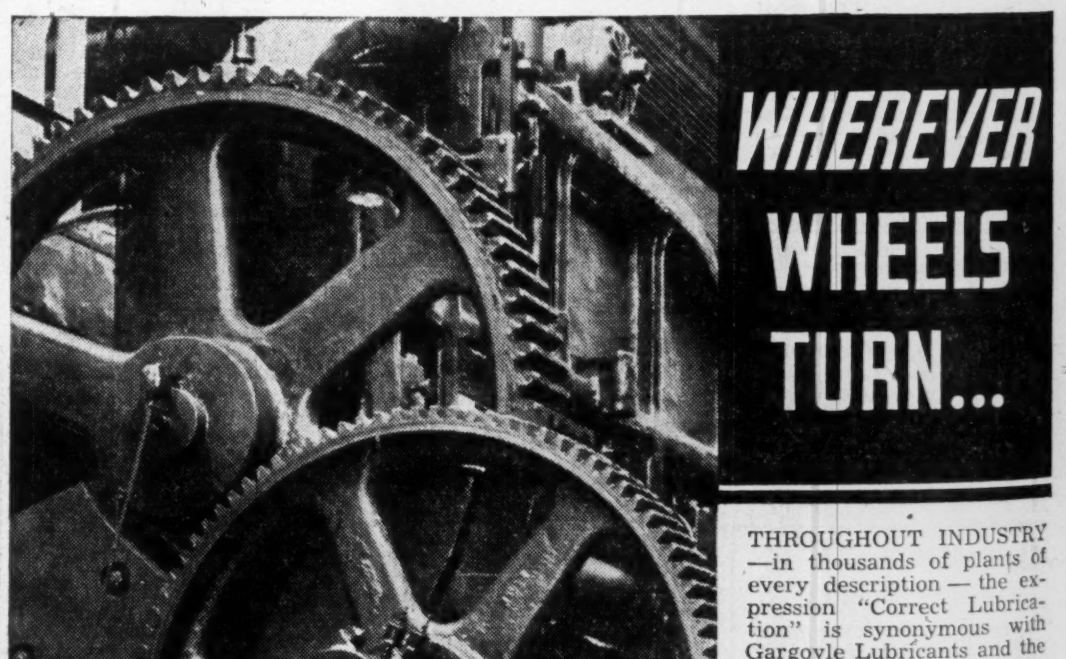

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Who Benefits by Life Insurance?

By KENNETH R. WILSON

LAST week 12 men were asked by a friend how much money they had made "in the market" in the past few years. It took some time to get the whole story. When it was uncovered it was found only two of them were actually "ahead of the game," despite the fact they had been trading in one of the most active "upside" security markets in many years.

All of them had at some time or other made money in the past two or three years—several had been in on some of the most spectacular mining "strikes" of 1936 that sent individual stocks sky-rocketing to dizzy heights. In each case subsequent losses had all but wiped out previous gains.

The Life Insurance Way

TELL this story to a life insurance man and he will say "I told you so." He will probably point the moral that these men were trying to reach the port of financial success by paddling their own canoes instead of getting aboard the big, slow, but surer and safer craft of life insurance.

Last year Canadians put over $200 millions into this slow-but-sure method of financial security. This sum was about five per cent of the entire national income in that year. Even more impressive than the amount, was the fact that it was made up by tens of thousands of very small contributions ranging all the way from 10 cent weekly "debits" on industrial policies to annual deposits of several hundred dollars on ordinary contracts.

When nearly five million people do this sort of thing regularly year in and year out, the results become hard to visualize. Tell the average man there is now over $2 billions invested in life insurance funds in Canada and he will shrug his shoulders and mutter something about "big business." He will probably do the same if you tell him the market valuation of mining and industrial shares in Canada is over the $6 billions mark.

But "big business" becomes **his** business when you mention the name of his pet stock or when you give him some up-to-the-minute news about the output, earnings or prospects of a company in which he is interested. It is also very much "his" business when the time comes to make a premium payment on his life insurance policy.

Who Benefits?

LIFE insurance has often been called the greatest co-operative enterprise on this continent. Yet its "greatness" is often a barrier to the understanding of its function and to an appreciation of its benefits.

Who does benefit by life insurance?

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a few typical examples of the work that life insurance is performing in individual cases. These examples could be multiplied literally thousands of times in all parts of Canada. But underneath these day-by-day examples are one or two fundamental aspects of life insurance that demand emphasis.

Close-up View of Vast Co-operative Enterprise Shows Widespread Distribution of Assets and Services

A simple answer to the question is that it benefits most those who purchase it. The past six years provide ample evidence of this. In that time something over a billion dollars was paid to policyholders and their beneficiaries in Canada, of which about 75 per cent went to living policyholders in the form of policy dividends, matured endowments, policy loans, annuities, surrender values and disability benefits. The remainder was paid to beneficiaries.

True, this was an abnormal situation, but the fact that these payments were more than double the total relief payments in Canada during that period is further impressive evidence of the important rôle these individual savings funds and policy contracts were able to play in the aggregate. Even in normal times, over 65 per cent of life insurance benefits are returned to living policyholders.

Two Sources of Income

LOOKING back still farther, it is interesting to recall the reason these individual funds were established. An authority on this subject recently pointed out that there were only two sources of income in life, one of which he described as "man-power at work," the other "dollar-power at work." He then went on to show that for most people if there are to be dollars at work producing an income later in life, they must come from the period when "man-power" is at work. Thus, in every young man's pocketbook there are two incomes. One income belongs to the young man who has earned it. The other income belongs to the old man that he will some day be.

"A part of the dollars in the young man's pocketbook are the old man's as surely as if they had his name printed on them. But unfortunately no name is printed on them, with the result that without being aware of it, the young man slips across the line and spends the old man's money.

"We must have a plan," he continues, "which will get the old man's dollars out of the young man's pocketbook, keep them out, appreciate them at interest, save them carefully and send them ahead, waiting surely and certainly ready for the day when the young man has become an old man.

"The problem is so simple that it can be stated in a single sentence and yet so difficult that millions of men spend a lifetime wrestling with it only to admit defeat in the end."

This is evidenced by the fact that out of every hundred men, aged 65 or older, only five have independent incomes large enough to enable them to retire in decent comfort. About 28 will continue to work for a living and the remaining 67 be dependent either on public charity or on the kindness of their children or family friends.

To make a long story short, life insurance through the past three hundred years has gradually established itself as perhaps the only way in which this objective of financial security can be accomplished with complete safety and at the same time provide assurance that the plan will be fulfilled in case the "young man" is unable to complete the job himself.

Within Everyone's Reach

ONE important feature of the benefits of the life insurance plan is that its flexibility permits it being readily available for the use of almost everyone. Just a few weeks ago figures were published analyzing the occupations of some 20,000 persons who purchased life insurance in December of last year. The results showed nearly 65 per cent of these buyers bought policies of less than $2,000 each. Yet only a very small proportion of this total were the sort of people described as "owners, managers or executives." The great majority were ordinary employees, office workers and laborers.

For example, in machinery, and metal product plants, out of 1,089 insurance policies bought, only 111 were "engineers, executives and owners;" 283 were foremen, clerks and inspectors; while 695 or almost 70 per cent of the total were "factory workers."

Double Duty Dollars

WHAT happens to these individual contributions?

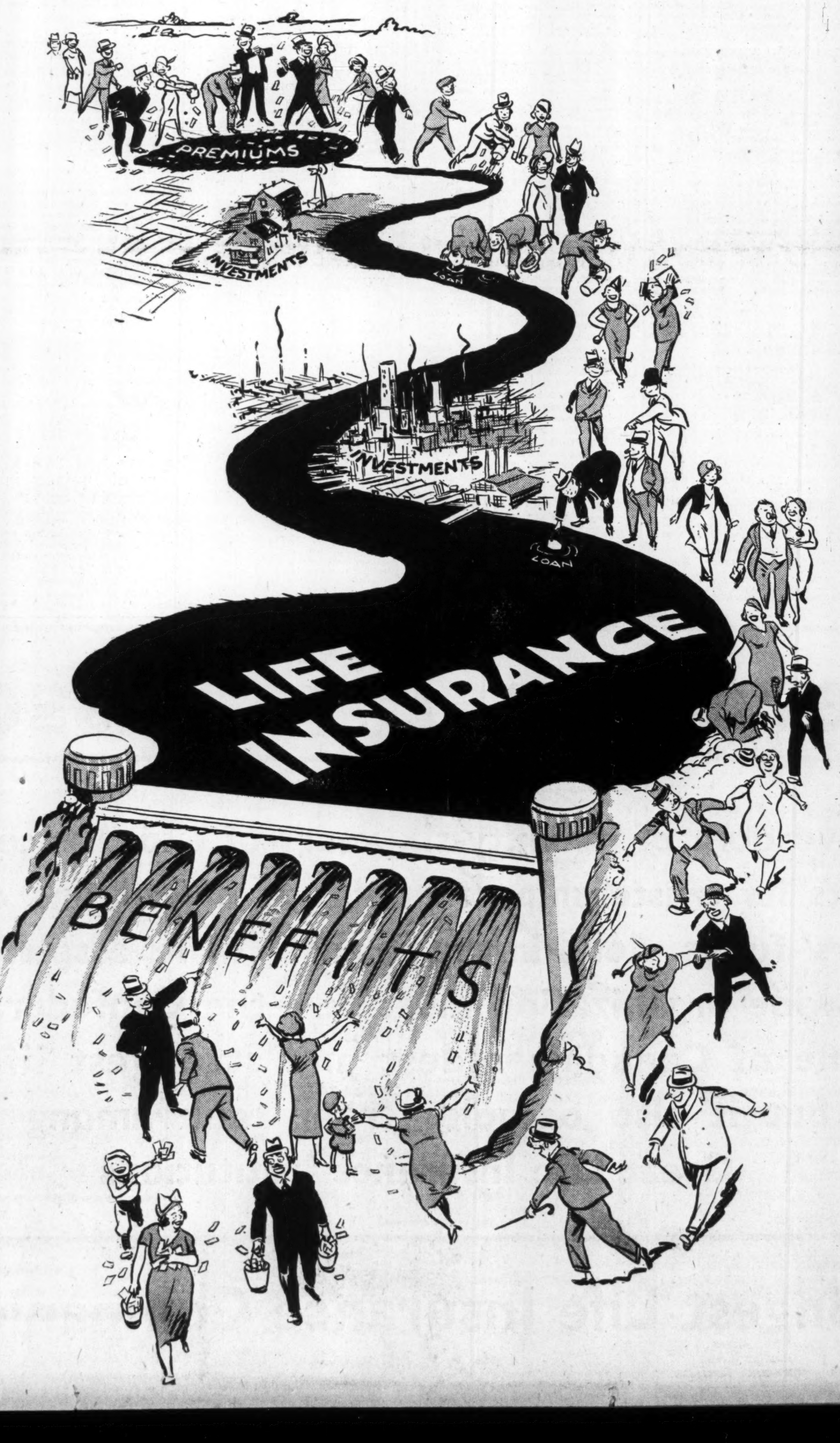
If a man buys shares in an industrial concern he purchases an "equity" in the property, and participates in dividends and other privileges which accrue to those equity-holders. In life insurance it is the policyholders rather than the shareholders to whom the equity belongs. Shareholders in a life insurance company play a very minor rôle and in the case of mutual companies (which are entirely owned by policyholders) they disappear entirely.

And not only do most policyholders participate in profits, dividends and other privileges of ownership but they share, through the investment of their funds, in almost every form of productive enterprise on this continent. Thus a cross-section of life insurance funds shows that 98 per cent are owned by the members themselves and that the average ordinary policyholder has an equity under his contract of about $440 behind which stands protective assets of roughly $460. After allowance is made for an average loan against each policy of $70, the remaining $390 is invested for policyholders as follows: $110 in Government bonds; $108 in first mortgages; $55 in municipal bonds; $32 in railway and public utility bonds; $21 in industrial and miscellaneous bonds; $27 in cash and other assets; $24 in real estate; $13 in various stocks.

For example, one typical Canadian company has figured out that each of its life insurance policies represents a certificate of ownership in each of more than nine thousand carefully selected investments. Among these are included the securities of 35 national, state and provincial governments; 810 civic and rural municipalities; 397 industrial and public utility companies—not to speak of nearly 7,700 individual urban and rural mortgages. In short, through life insurance the individual is not only able to diversify his savings to an amazing degree but a way has been found to extend the benefits of co-operative savings to almost ten per cent of the entire national wealth of the Dominion.

Nation-wide Organization

FINALLY, there is the nation-wide organization which maintains and extends this co-operative system. For through life insurance, constant employment is given to some 25,000 persons in Canada who receive $70 millions annually in salaries, commissions and so forth. It is no exaggeration to say that there are few financial or industrial institutions in this country that keep so closely in touch with their clientèle as do life insurance companies. These direct contacts are made and maintained by some 10,000 full-time salesmen, of which a considerable number are chartered life underwriters whose chief responsibility is to service and extend the $6.5 billions of business now in force in this country.



Clear Need Is Seen For Use in Canada Of Amortizing Plan

G. Cecil Moore Pleads For New Basis of Valuation of Life Company Securities in Canada — Cites Dangers of Present System

By G. CECIL MOORE

General Manager, Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada

The Dominion Insurance Act respecting life insurance companies requires that each company shall prepare annually a statement of its conditions of affairs. The main purpose of such annual statement is that the solvency of the companies may be determined.

The wording of the Act regarding the valuation of the securities of a life company for such statement reads:

"In every annual statement required to be deposited by this Act, the bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities shall be taken into account at the market values applicable to the said securities at the date of the statement, or, in the discretion of the superintendent, at a date not more than 60 days before the date of the statement.

"When the said market values are, in the opinion of the minister, unduly depressed, the minister may, on the report of the superintendent, authorize the use of values in excess of the said market values, not, however, exceeding the values at which the said securities were shown in the next preceding annual statement, or if acquired since the date of the next preceding annual statement, then not exceeding the book values of the annual statement to be filed."

What is Market Value?

What is the market value of any security at a specified time and particularly when conditions exist at that time that are abnormal?

Is there not, because of special factors in the life insurance business, a better and more stable method of valuation for the bonds and debentures of a life company's statement than the market valuation basis? The merits of what is known as the amortization basis of valuation of bonds and debentures for a life company's statement, as used in the various states of the United States of America, as contrasted with the merits of the market valuation basis, naturally come up for discussion in this connection.

Terms are Misleading

I do not know why the term "market value" has been generally accepted by the public as meaning bond and stock quotations on the exchanges. Certainly, the court decisions of this continent defining the term—and there are many such decisions—do not give it this meaning. It is true that one reading these court decisions would find it hard to arrive at a complete definition capable of general application.

Nevertheless, a principle common to practically all these decisions appears to be that the market value of any asset is the value under normal conditions, with no undue influences operating either to compel selling or to induce buying, and with, therefore, the rate of interest, the safety of the capital invested and all the other important factors affecting intrinsic worth given proper weight and consideration.

Neither in times of unduly inflated values, nor in times of unduly depressed values, do current market quotations conform to the principle just stated and reflect true intrinsic worth and in such times market quotations are quite inappropriate either as a test of solvency or as a basis of operations for a company constituted as a life insurance company is.

Two Dangers

If in a time of wide speculation, over-development and inflation a life company employs market quotation values and distributes surplus on the basis of such values, it thereby reduces its future surplus earning power, weakens its financial structure and leaves itself in an impoverished condition to meet any succeeding period of depression.

If, on the other hand, in times of depressed business conditions and unduly deflated market quotation values a life company is forced to employ such values, not only is an injustice in regard to dividend allotments done the present policyholders of such company to the undue advantage of future policyholders, but a company well able to carry out all its obligations in their entirety as they mature in the future and moreover make large surplus earnings yearly might readily be forced into a technical insolvency.

Typical Example

To illustrate this, assume a company has $100 millions of liabilities and that its policy reserves, which would naturally form the bulk of these liabilities, are calculated upon a 3% interest basis. It also has assets of exactly $100 millions, which we will say for the sake of simplicity are all invested in 4% Dominion Government bonds, which are carried in its books at par.

The company is, therefore, not only able to carry out all its obligations, but will have large surplus earnings from interest alone, these surplus earnings in the early years being around $1 million a year.

Apparent Insolvency

Now, assume a change in general financial conditions takes place, forcing interest yields to higher levels and depreciating the market quotations of corresponding 4% Dominion Government bonds to 90. This on a bond carried at par and having 20 years to run would require a rise in interest rate of only ¾% of 1%.

If the life company referred to were compelled to employ market quotation values in its statement, we should have the anomaly of such company being rendered insolvent to the extent of $10 millions, al-

(Continued on page 15)

Policyholders Warned Of Arguments Against Level Premium System

Insurance Authority Points to Fallacies in Current Propaganda Favoring One-year Renewable Term Policies

Propagandists who would substitute one-year renewable term insurance for the whole of life, in place of the level premium system as used in this country, seem to think they have discovered something new.

Those of you whose memories go back as long as 30 years will recall that in the early years of this century there were operating in Canada scores of associations and fraternal societies promising life insurance benefits on the basis that you "pay for protection only" and, as the slogan then was, "keep the reserve in your pocket."

Beginning with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Pennsylvania in 1868 and continuing into the early '90's, thousands—not hundreds—but literally thousands—of such organizations came into being on this continent. Many of them were local in their operations but the field of others was continent wide. All flourished for years but except for a few that reorganized on a legal reserve basis, all failed so long ago now that the present generation never heard of them.

While it is true that these organizations paid claims promptly to the amount of millions of dollars, it is also true that at their inevitable liquidation hundreds of thousands of their certificate holders, because of their inability to pay the premium for new insurance at their attained ages, or, both young and old, because of acquired physical impairments, were left with no "protection."

Co-operative Enterprise

Under any system a life insurance company is a co-operative association of all its policyholders. There is no life company management (directors and officers) in Canada that has not a lively sense of this basic principle and its obligation as trustee of the co-operative funds held.

And if we take the mortality records of the old American Experience Table it will be seen that this co-operative enterprise must have (for example) $8.95 from every one of a great number of members, age 35, to pay the death claims of the year among those members. The cost of this protection rises sharply so that the amount required from survivors for one year's protection would be, at age 45—$11.16; at age 55—$18.57; at age 65—$40.13; at age 75—$94.37; at age 85—$235.55. Expenses of administration must also be met

Theoretically this is a sound system of life insurance. Practically it has never worked and will always fail because those members who remain healthy refuse to continue to "co-operate." They withdraw as the rates increase while those who have become unhealthy and uninsurable complain bitterly but continue as long as they, or prospective beneficiaries, can dig up the increasing premiums. The result is excessive death rates for which the quoted premiums based on normal past experience prove to be inadequate, and ultimately insolvency comes.

And it is not because of a "racket" that you cannot get this kind of contract from any company. For a great many years many companies issued term policies renewable at increased rates, yearly, or at five year intervals, up to attained age 65. The mathematicians of the companies have records of a vast experience in this class of insured lives. If they have found among survivors at renewal dates the same self-selection, with accompanying subsequent excessive mortality, that ruined the associations referred to above, who can blame the managements for ceasing to issue such contracts?

An applicant can get "protection" for short terms from any company; it is immaterial at any age whether the premium is step-rate or level for such term. If he will make his family assume the risk of his becoming uninsurable he can continue from period to period as long as he is an acceptable risk, and on this basis he will be a truly co-operative member of his company.

Nearly 200 years of life insurance experience show the level premium system as the only practical plan of insurance for the whole of life. Using the same mortality table as before, and assuming interest on funds at 3%, all entering the co-operative group at age 35 would pay $21.08 plus an amount for expenses each year of life for $1,000 payable at death. True this is more than the cost of one year's insurance of $1,000 for the first and many subsequent years. The excess from all members, accumulated at interest, constitutes the co-operative insurance fund which is drawn on for claims every year as we shall presently see.

But let us carry survivors through 10-year periods as we did with members under the renewable term plan. The basic fact is that every entrant at any age wants $1,000 estate at death. A new entrant at age 45 would pay a net premium $29.67 annually for life. At 55 the rate is $45.54 and at 65 it is $76.11 all, of course, being subject to proper additions for administration. Survivors of those who entered at age 35 continue to pay $21.08 a year. In every year a part of every $1,000 claim paid comes from the accumulated co-operative fund and the remainder from the current year's premiums of all members.

The whole matter becomes simple when it is realized that no member's claim is met by his individual premiums and individual accumulation. He cannot have life insurance as an individual; he can have it only as a member of a great co-operative group. It is lack of a real appreciation of this fundamental fact that misleads the advocates of the one-year renewable term system of life insurance into making all their arguments and illustrations as for a single life.

Confederation Life

Total Business in Force Crosses $400 Millions Mark in Recent Weeks—Assets Total Almost $113 Millions at End of 1936

Established in 1871, Confederation Life Association ranks seventh among Canadian life insurance institutions on the basis of total business in force. In addition to Canadian operations, it does extensive business in Great Britain, British West Indies, Central America and the Far East. The company withdrew from Mexico last year.

New business issued and paid for during 1936 totalled $47.5 millions, including revivals. This is a small decrease from the previous year's total of $47.7 millions. Business in force at the year end, however, was $398.5 millions, an increase of 3%. Withdrawal from Mexico is responsible for a considerable decline in business, the decrease in this account at the year end being about $3 millions. Early in March the company reported toal business in force to have crossed the $400 millions mark.

Surplus earnings of the company were $2.2 millions in 1936, compared with $2.5 millions in 1935. Last year's earnings were affected by less favorable mortality and lower excess interest earnings. The company has appropriated $369,000 for revaluation of assets and increased free surplus by $712,000 to $4.8 millions. In addition, it maintains contingency reserve at $1 million and retains an actuarial "cushion" by reason of computing its policy liabilities on a basis $800,000 greater than necessary to meet Government requirements.

One of the features of 1936 was a gain of more than 40% in new group business which amounted to $6.4 millions.

The company's consolidated surplus account for 1936 showed surplus earned for the year of $3.2 millions, made up in part by a credit of $732,800 as net profit on securities and exchange. This surplus has only been exceeded twice in the company's history. Unassigned surplus now stands at more than $4 millions.

The company's balance sheet shows total assets of $112.9 millions, of which $70.5 millions is in bonds and debentures at authorized values; $14.6 millions in policy loans and $14 millions in mortgages. Market value of these assets is currently $5 millions in excess of book value. Policy reserves and surplus registered substantial gains during the year.

Officers—
C. S. Macdonald, pres.; R. S. Waldie and Col. J. F. Michie, vice-pres.; V. R. Smith, gen. mgr.; C. D. Devlin, gen. supt. of agencies; C. R. Dent, sec.; J. H Birkenshaw, actuary.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: C. S. Macdonald, John Firstbrook, J. E. Ganong, F. Grenville Rolph, W. C. Laidlaw, R. V. Le Sueur, V. R. Smith, all of Toronto; P. A. Thomson, Montreal.
Representing policyholders: R. S. Waldie, Col. J. F. Michie, A. C. Matthews, A. F. White, all of Toronto.

Field of Operations—
Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New York State, Mexico, Cuba, Curacao, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, Trinidad, British Honduras, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hong Kong, San Salvador, Singapore, Porto Rico Canal Zone and China.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	1,000,000
Paid-up	200,000

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—$4 per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	17,265,975	63,764	12,248
1917	22,329,534	82,274	15,038
1922	33,535,923	154,813	26,688
1927	57,435,782	258,466	50,872
1930	81,936,094	369,027	67,792
1931	88,490,249	381,085	53,852
1932	92,232,305	374,071	43,465
1933	94,205,166	361,045	38,858
1934	99,131,082	365,214	46,940
1935	106,377,955	387,065	*47,730
1936	112,945,505	398,499	47,506

*Exclusive of Capital Life business.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	20,168,864	259,893,630
(b) Non-partic.	17,527,910	107,120,620
Group	6,432,645	31,485,323
Total, 1936	44,129,419	398,499,573
1935	44,617,778	387,064,752

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	34.7	30.6	28.0	22.0
Municipal	18.6	18.1	17.1	16.5
Other	11.7	13.8	14.1	16.4
Total	64.5	62.6	59.2	54.8
Mortgages:				
Farm	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0
Urban	11.7	12.2	13.1	13.6
Total	13.0	13.8	14.8	15.6
Policy loans	13.4	15.5	17.7	20.7
Stocks	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7
Real estate	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3
Other	1.0	.8	.9	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.85%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received for annuities, 1936, $1,720,336 (including group but net of reassurance).
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .. $150,281,915
(b) New paid for *18,066,065
*Including group.

Sovereign

Earned Surplus Shows Increase of $80,000—New Business Less

Insurance in force of Sovereign Life Assurance Co. at the end of 1936 totalled $28.6 millions, an increase of $1.1 million over 1935. Last year's figure, however, is on the new basis put out by the Federal Insurance Department and excludes all new business issued during the year, but not taken up by applicants as fully paid or settled for. On a comparable basis, the net increase for 1936 would have been $1.9 million.

New paid-for business last year was about $300,000 below that in 1935. The explanation given by the company is that the decline is due mainly to "a continuance of disturbed conditions in the Prairie Provinces."

Bond Holdings Increased

Analysis of assets shows a sharp increase in Government bonds which now amount to 16% of invested assets compared with only 12% last year. Stocks held almost doubled during the year in value, accounting for 4.7% of assets. Assets total $6.5 millions, an increase of $340,000 from 1935.

Earned surplus after meeting all payments prior to allocation of dividends, reserves and other special purposes amounted to $469,000 or $80,000 more than in 1935. Surplus is unchanged at $145,000 while investment reserve is slightly lower at $215,000.

Sovereign Life, with head office at Winnipeg, is licensed under Dominion charter. The company was incorporated in 1902, the first head office being in Toronto. Head office was moved to Winnipeg in 1912, and since then the company has expanded rapidly in the west.

SOVEREIGN LIFE

Officers—
W. Sanford Evans, pres.; E. W. Montgomery, M.D., W. F. Hull, K.C., vice-presidents; M. D. Grant, F.I.A., man. dir.; Ernest Atkins, sec.; J. J. Douglas treas.; J. Turnbull, F.A.S., actuary; H. M. Meiklejohn, supt. of agencies; E. W. Montgomery, M.D., medical dir.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: E. W. Montgomery, M.D., W. F. Hull, K.C. John Martin, John W. Horn, Roy W Milner. M. D. Grant, all of Winnipeg.
Representing policyholders: E. E. Sharpe, K.C., W. Sanford Evans, LL.D., William Whyte, all of Winnipeg.

Field of Operations—
Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	840,600
Paid-up	209,995

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—$1.25 per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	945,739	3,850	831
1917	1,578,841	7,627	1,780
1922	2,474,693	16,485	2,621
1927	4,235,835	23,571	2,985
1931	6,250,371	27,215	2,290
1932	5,978,885	26,025	2,916
1933	5,867,320	24,710	2,307
1934	5,850,488	25,793	3,183
1935	6,120,213	27,469	5,065
1936	6,461,241	28,621	4,757

Classes of Business Written

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	3,052,075	18,652,592
(b) Non-partic.	2,332,591	9,968,318
Total, 1936	*5,384,666	28,620,910
1935	‡7,033,832	27,468,744

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.
*Business placed in 1935.
‡Business issued in 1935.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	16.0	12.0	10.0	9.4
Municipal	15.2	16.6	16.4	15.8
Other	7.0	8.1	6.4	4.4
Total	38.2	36.7	32.8	29.6
Mortgages:				
Farm	18.0	20.4	21.2	21.3
Urban	17.3	19.4	21.0	21.8
Total	35.3	39.8	42.2	43.1
Policy loans	15.2	16.2	18.0	20.6
Stocks	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.2
Real estate	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
Other	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.35%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, $109,360.

Manufacturers Life

New Business for Year Reported at $56.4 Millions Last Year — Assets Rise $9.8 Millions to Total of $143.7 Millions at End of 1936

Now ranking sixth among Canadian life companies on the basis of total business in force, Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. was established 50 years ago with head office in Toronto. The company extended operations outside the Dominion for the first time in 1893, when a branch was opened at Bermuda. Since then it has expanded to include the United States, Great Britain, West Indies, Central and South America, Africa and Asia. Foreign business accounts for about half the total volume.

Business in force increased $12.6 millions in 1936 to $532.5 millions. New business paid for last year amounted to $57 millions as against $57.8 millions in 1935. Sale of business on ordinary insurance plans was $3 millions greater in 1936. Policies surrendered during the year were $4 millions lower and policies lost by nonpayment of premium were $2 millions lower than in the previous year.

Increase in Assets

Total assets increased $9.8 millions during the year to $143.7 millions, the highest point in the company's history. Of the total $79.1 millions is represented by bonds and $6 millions by stocks. These are carried at a figure which is substantially below market quotations.

Net premium income was slightly lower last year, but total premium income was higher when an amount of $795,000 "deposited for payment of future premiums" is taken into consideration. Net profit from sale of securities amounted to $510,000 a figure for which no comparable item appears in 1935.

Out of surplus earnings, the company appropriated $500,000 toward contingency reserve which now stands at $2 millions. Free surplus was increased by $137,300 and now amounts to $3.3 millions.

Gross rate of interest earned on all assets during 1936 was 4.7% compared with 4.8% in 1935.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Officers—
M. R. Gooderham, K.C., pres.; G. G. Mitchell, vice-pres.; J. H. Lithgow, gen. mgr.; E. S. Macfarlane, asst. gen. mgr. and exec. sec.; A. MacKenzie, asst. gen. mgr. and mgr. of agencies; S. M. Thompson, treas.; G. L. Holmes, actuary; H. C. Cruickshank, med. officer; R. E. Dowsett, sec.; J. R. Beveridge, H. J. Stowe, asst. actuaries; D. R. MacKenzie, asst. sec.; R. C. Montgomery, asst. med. officer.

Directors—
Representing shareholders—M. R. Gooderham, K.C., G. G. Mitchell, G. H. Cassels, K.C., H. B. Henwood, Col. A. L. Bishop, J. H. Lithgow, all of Toronto.
Representing policyholders—R. A. Daly, F. G. Osler D. G. Ross, all of Toronto.

Field of Operations—
Canada, states of California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington; also Alaska, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dutch Guiana, Egypt, Federated Malay States, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Java, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama (Canal Zone), Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Virgin Islands, Santo Domingo, St. Lucia, Tobago, China: Chile, Macao, Shantung, Treaty Ports, Kwangtung.

Capital—Authorized	$3,000,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	1,500,000

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—10% per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	16,132,947	73,889	12,195
1917	24,585,927	98,129	13,814
1922	42,084,330	217,422	38,162
1927	76,483,180	402,554	70,820
1930	109,027,467	529,985	75,301
1931	115,527,218	542,450	69,217
1932	117,786,626	526,253	57,975
1933	119,459,942	504,681	48,789
1934	124,822,028	508,079	55,310
1935	133,824,000	519,957	57,830
1936	143,685,519	532,540	56,992

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	38,226,403	410,097,421
(b) Non-partic.	17,871,925	113,544,450
Group	351,000	8,897,837
Total, 1936	*56,449,328	532,539,708
1935	63,737,904	519,956,595

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.
*On the "new business effected" basis.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	29.1	27.3	24.8	18.2
Municipal	14.1	12.1	11.6	14.4
Other	14.0	12.8	13.3	11.7
Total	57.2	52.2	49.7	44.3
Mortgages:				
Farm	14.1	15.6	17.6	19.8
Urban	4.9	6.0	6.7	7.5
Total	19.0	21.6	24.3	27.3
Policy loans	13.9	16.0	17.9	20.1
Stocks	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.0
Real estate	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.4
Other	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.70%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $1,752,080.67.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .. $271,188,194
In force Dec. 31, 1935 .. 257,395,802
(b) New paid for, 1936 ..... *$34,975,769
New paid for, 1935 38,253,204
*On the "new business effected" basis.

1887 GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR 1937

Around the World

FIFTY years ago the first Manufacturers Life policy was written. Since that day the Company has extended its operations until now it has Branch Offices and Agencies throughout the world.

The policyholders who constitute the world-wide Manufacturers Life family dwell far apart; they differ in language and customs; but they are united in the confident goodwill they feel towards the Company.

Their Life Insurance has brought peace of mind to the present, given stability to the future and ensured independence in old age. Greatest benefit of all—they know their dependents are protected against economic hardships which so often follow untimely death.

Established 1887

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO, CANADA

Monarch

Monarch Life Assurance Co., licensed under federal charter, does business in western Canada, Ontario and Quebec. Operations of the company, which has head offices at Winnipeg, are restricted to the Dominion.

At the end of 1936, the company had total business in force of $55.9 millions, a moderate increase from the previous year. New fully paid business written last year amounted to $6.2 millions, up 7.6% from the 1935 total. Another feature of the company's financial statement is substantial improvement in assets which advanced $657,000 to an all-time high of $512.6 millions.

Despite a writing down of book value of securities to about $250,000 less than market valuations, free surplus also registered a gain in 1936. This margin is available to provide for possible fluctuations in market values without reducing the available surplus which is now carried at almost $500,000.

Volume of terminations and lapses showed reduction for the fifth successive year, while mortality experience was more favorable than in either of the two previous years.

Officers—
W. A. Matheson, chm. of board; E. J. Tarr, K.C., pres.; W. L. Parrish, vice-pres.; G. C. Cumming, gen. mgr.; W. Bartholomew, asst. gen. mgr.; Darrell Laird, actuary; G. J. Telfer, sec.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: W. A. Matheson, R. J. Gourley, W. L. Parrish, E. J. Tarr, K.C.; G. H. Stewart, J. A. Flanders, all of Winnipeg.
Representing policyholders: A. O. Marrin, W. T. Gwyn, D. H. Hudson, Winnipeg.

Capital—	
Authorized	$2,000,000
Subscribed	996,600
Paid-up	100,740

Dividends Paid—$1 per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in force ($ 000)	New ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1927	7,081	52,512	7,013
1928	8,045	57,542	8,280
1929	9,001	61,569	7,656
1930	10,070	63,901	6,944
1931	10,373	61,148	6,025
1932	10,692	56,347	4,903
1933	10,861	52,602	6,037
1934	11,501	54,244	6,513
1935	11,977	54,491	5,792
1936	12,635	55,887	6,231

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	4,786,630	40,834,650
(b) Non-partic.	3,187,754	15,051,873
Total, 1936	7,974,384	55,886,523
1935	7,980,695	54,490,686

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	6.0	6.8	5.0	5.4
Municipal	4.0	7.8	4.8	1.6
Other	19.1	11.6	13.7	9.6
Total	29.1	26.2	23.6	16.6
Mortgages:				
Farm	22.8	23.3	28.2	31.3
Urban	14.9	17.8	21.1	24.6
Total	37.7	41.1	49.4	56.0
Policy loans	16.5	17.8	19.5	21.3
Stocks	9.9	7.0	4.0	2.7
Real estate	5.6	7.2	2.8	2.1
Other	1.2	.7	.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.3%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $106,263.

Maritime

Maritime Life Assurance Co. began business under federal charter in 1924 with head office at Halifax. Since that time operations have been extended not only throughout the Maritime Provinces but also to Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. About one third of total business in force is outside of Canada.

The company's 1936 statement records gains in new business, total assets and insurance in force. Total business in force is now above $14 millions, an increase of about $900,000 from 1935. New business, issued and revived, during the year was $2.2 millions, a slightly higher figure than in the previous year.

Assets rose to the highest total in the company's history last year, $2.1 millions, or an increase of 13% from 1935. Income for the year was 18% above that of 1935, the company reporting a rate of 5.5% as interest realized on book value of securities. Free surplus after all liabilities was substantially higher at $24,709.

MARITIME LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., chm. of board; J. G. MacDougall, M.D.D., pres.; H. R. Silver, vice-pres.; B. Lockwood, F.F.A., A.I.A., sec.-treas. and actuary.

Directors—
Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., Moncton; J. G. MacDougall, M.D., H. R. Silver, R. B. Colwell, G. H. Murphy, M.D., all of Halifax; Hon. Senator F. B. Black, Sackville; W. F. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. D. McKenna, Saint John; W. H. Miller, Campbellton; Dr. J. L. McIsaac, M.L.A., Antigonish; Red Hugh McLean, Saint John; J. H. Winfield, Halifax.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	1,000,000
Paid-up	250,000

Dividends to Shareholders—3% paid in 1937.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	1,169,000	12,362	2,143
1932	1,337,367	12,314	1,631
1933	1,497,834	12,217	1,412
1934	1,675,117	12,665	1,863
1935	1,877,067	13,208	1,811
1936	2,121,240	14,115	1,979

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(b) Non-partic.	2,146,514	14,114,863
Total, 1936	2,146,514	14,114,862
1935	2,064,225	13,208,039

†Inclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Totals Assets

	1936 %	1935 %
Bonds:		
Government	13.93	16.15
Municipal	19.59	21.19
Other	27.02	24.14
Total	60.54	61.48
Mortgages:		
Urban	12.72	14.41
Policy loans	7.80	8.29
Stocks	9.93	5.78
Real estate	1.01	.70
Other	8.00	9.34
Total	100.00	100.00

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.50%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $2,251.
3. Foreign Business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .... $3,819,713
(b) New paid for 194,281

London Life Insurance

Company Records 10% Gain in New Business Written During Year — Assets Reach New Peak of $109 Millions — Surplus of $4.5 Millions

A 10% gain in new insurance issued and an increase of $24.4 millions in business in force were reported for 1936 by the London Life Insurance Co. Total insurance now in force amounts to $541 millions.

Assets reached a new peak last year at $109 millions. Of this total about 80% represents two items: mortgages and bonds and debentures. Bulk of the former is in loans on Ontario and Quebec urban properties, while more than three quarters of investments are in federal and provincial bonds.

Investment reserves now total $5.3 millions. In addition, securities which have not suffered depreciation are reported to have an excess market value of $3.1 millions above the figure shown in the statement. Surplus at the end of the year shows an increase of about $500,000 to $4.5 millions. Rate earned on the company's invested assets was 5.2% in 1936, compared with 5.45% in 1935.

With head office in London, the London Life ranks fourth among Canadian life insurance companies on the basis of business in force. It was originally organized in 1874 with an Ontario charter, but this was extended to a federal charter about 10 years later. In 1887 it commenced writing industrial business, and in 1919 was one of the pioneers in the group insurance field. Industrial insurance constitutes about one third of the company's total business in force, with new industrial business written during 1936 amounting to about 50% of the total.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Officers—
J. Edgar Jeffrey, pres.; Edward E. Reid, vice-pres. & man. dir.; J. D. Buchanan, asst. gen. mgr. and actuary; J. G. Stephenson, asst. gen. mgr. and supt. of agencies; O. D. Newton, sec.; Angus Graham, M.D., med. dir.; J. H. C. Graham, publicity executive; J. A. Campbell, assoc. actuary.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: J. E. Smallman, G. E. Reid, J. E. Jeffrey, C. L. Jeffrey, E. E. Reid, A. McPherson, all of London, Ont.
Representing policyholders: W. Gorman, London, Ont.; T. W. Baker, Toronto; Lebert H. Jones, London, Ont.

Field of Operations—
Canada.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	500,000
Paid-up	200,000

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—20 % per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for* ($ 000)
1912	4,059,376	23,265	7,786
1917	8,050,269	50,787	14,539
1922	19,234,188	129,682	33,228
1927	44,068,930	295,906	80,670
1930	65,346,490	439,701	102,008
1931	72,221,418	461,207	93,574
1932	77,558,313	471,955	95,684
1933	84,516,221	476,812	92,091
1934	92,448,738	500,634	91,726
1935	100,560,916	517,006	77,131
1936	109,101,346	541,417	84,312

*After deducting reinsurance.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	23,415,948	230,315,485
(b) Non-partic.*	17,191,198	94,788,831
Group	7,542,999	35,231,189
Industrial	47,292,195	181,081,892
Total, 1936	95,442,340	541,417,397
1935	86,896,199	517,006,245

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.
*Duplex series business; that is non-par. for the first 15 years.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	28.7	24.6	21.8	15.4
Municipal	7.5	7.7	8.6	10.2
Other	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
Total	38.7	34.3	32.3	27.5
Mortgages:				
Farm	.5	.6	.6	.8
Urban	39.5	43.5	48.1	53.6
Total	40.0	44.1	48.7	54.4
Policy loans	13.9	14.3	14.3	13.8
Stocks	.9	.9	1.1	1.2
Real estate	4.1	2.9	2.7	2.3
Other	2.4	3.5	.9	.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.22%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $222,508.

Occidental

Company Has $6.8 Millions of Business in Force in Canada

Occidental Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, California, has operated in Canada under federal license since 1928 No information on Canadian business in force at the end of 1936, or of new business written during that year, has as yet been released. At the year end, however, a deposit of $789,720 was maintained with the receiver general for the protection of policyholders. Of this amount, $717,770 was specifically held against life insurance contracts, the remainder applying to casualty business.

At the end of 1935, the company had $6.8 millions of insurance in force in Canada. Canadian head office is at London, Ont.

The 1936 statement on operations of the company as a whole shows business in force at a new high level of $292.8 millions. New business written was 35.75% above 1935.

Confederation Life Association

Rich in the wisdom of its sixty-six years of experience. Conservative as befits its trusteeship of hundreds of millions of dollars of policyholders' funds. Solid in the strength of its assets. Progressive as a world-wide organization must be—the Confederation Life is not only one of Canada's oldest and strongest life insurance companies, but it also occupies front rank among the world's Great Life Insurance Institutions

One of the Strongest Life Insurance Companies in the World

Clear Need is Seen Of Amortizing Plan

(Continued from page 13)

though it can carry its bonds to maturity and will then receive full value for them with full interest in the meantime.

Life Companies Unique

Several factors unique with a life insurance company tend to bring about this anomaly and to make either distress market quotation or inflated market quotation values inapplicable to a life company's statement.

One important factor is the rigid and conservative basis on which a life company's liabilities have to be calculated, which under Canadian law does not permit the assumption for future interest earnings of a higher rate than 3½% in computing the insurance and annuity reserves which, as before intimated, form the bulk of a life company's liabilities. In the case of many companies these liabilities, or the major proportion of them, are calculated on a basis as low as 3% interest.

Long-term Investors

Another important factor is that life companies are long-term investors and that even in times of great depression, when an abnormal demand for loans and surrender values has made the life companies to some considerable extent the bankers of the nation, they have still been able to meet all disbursements out of current income, thereby making it unnecessary to liquidate assets in the depressed markets that then exist.

Menace to Business

The foregoing remarks regarding valuation of securities are applicable in more or less degree to all classes of securities entering into a life company's statement. They make evident the menace to the life insurance business which would follow slavish adherence throughout varying economic and financial phases to market quotation values and show why common sense rules should be and are applied to the valuation of a life company's assets.

Very Important to Canada

To the Canadian companies, because of their large holdings of Government and other bonds purchased in the last few years at low interest yields, the question of the method of valuation which applies is bound to become of particular importance, once the present cycle of low interest yields is succeeded by a cycle of higher interest yields, with consequent depreciation in the market value of such bonds.

By the amortization method, this depreciation in value, resulting from an increase in general interest yields, would not take place, all amply secured bonds being valued throughout, on the basis of their purchase price at the rate of interest which would be realized on the purchase price if the bonds are held until maturity. The adjustment made each year brings the bond exactly to its par value at maturity, whether bought at a premium or at a discount and regardless of the contract rate of interest.

OUR years of experience have taught us that the buying of Life Insurance is one of the soundest ways of building an Estate, and of providing the ready funds necessary for the prompt settlement of its debts and Succession Duties.

Life Underwriters are invited to consult our officers at any of our branches.

The
ROYAL TRUST
Company

New York Life

Canadian Business in Force Now $146.6 Millions

New York Life Insurance Co. began business in Canada in 1868 and now has $146.6 millions life insurance in force in the Dominion. All Canadian business is written on the ordinary plan and 95% of the outstanding business is participating.

New paid-for insurance written in Canada last year amounted to $4.6 millions, a decrease of $235,000 from the previous year.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Head Office in Canada—Montreal Trust Bldg., Montreal.
Chief Agent in Canada—P. V. Raven, Montreal.

Growth of Business (In Canada)

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. *Paid for ($ 000)
1912	13,593,281	59,119	9,217
1917	13,514,045	79,228	10,877
1927	34,114,255	172,043	20,342
1930	44,984,462	198,506	18,377
1931	48,529,243	194,494	11,039
1932	50,082,617	185,382	8,966
1933	49,890,811	170,620	6,102
1934	50,695,005	160,518	6,163
1935	49,909,798	152,521	4,849
1936	......	146,644	4,614

*Including paid-up additions.

1936 Summary of Life Insurance in Canada

(Compiled Exclusively by The Financial Post)

CANADIAN COMPANIES (Total Business)
(Ranked According to Total Business in Force at December 31, 1936)

	Began business in Canada	Insurance in force at Dec. 31, 1936 $	New policies sold (paid-for basis) 1936 $	Total assets, Dec. 31, 1936 $
Sun	1871	2,775,949,087	219,966,000	777,803,539
Canada	1847	814,131,652	46,328,398	252,513,476
Great-West	1892	556,210,648	41,623,725	150,005,674
London	1874	541,417,397	84,312,000	109,101,346
Mutual of Canada	1870	537,895,286	44,472,000	161,106,208
Manufacturers	1887	532,539,708	56,992,000	141,685,519
Confederation	1871	398,499,573	47,506,000	112,945,505
Imperial	1897	281,579,244	18,788,910	79,100,809
North American	1881	211,194,004	29,346,682	54,845,907
Crown	1901	170,268,583	31,447,000	27,192,878
Dominion	1889	164,019,813	22,001,668	33,758,945
Excelsior	1890	98,229,239	14,685,000	20,769,061
National	1899	56,324,406	7,343,000	12,035,660
Monarch	1906	55,886,523	6,231,000	12,634,807
Northern	1897	43,789,170	5,725,000	10,118,721
Equitable of Can.	1920	40,982,811	3,077,000	10,302,438
Montreal	1910	40,665,882	5,558,567	6,225,487
Continental	1899	38,369,821	*5,227,000	8,817,441
Empire	1923	34,557,405	4,304,547	8,632,362
Sauvegarde	1903	34,395,120	9,914,000	5,196,684
Sovereign	1903	28,620,910	4,757,000	6,461,241
T. Eaton Life	1920	28,385,786	2,871,000	6,710,872
Maritime	1912	14,114,863	1,978,735	2,121,240
Dom. of Canada	1887	10,718,570	1,972,000	1,305,000
Commercial	1913	10,024,843	†1,452,279	2,217,009
Saskatchewan	1914	8,708,741	1,361,000	1,927,028
Western	1911	7,242,921	....	1,511,388

*Settled for basis. †Business written.

Life's Safeguards

Farmer, Student and Businessman Share Alike in Enjoyment of Life Insurance Benefits — Some Typical Canadian Examples

Who benefits by life insurance?

The answer to this question in Canada is as wide and broad as life itself.

With several million insurance policyholders, reaching into every walk of life, in every trade and industry, in every town and hamlet, the distribution of these benefits runs to scores of millions annually and has, in fact, exceeded in value and importance the total distribution of relief moneys during the past five years.

To show just how life insurance is accomplishing its task, The Financial Post has gathered together typical instances that have occurred in different parts of Canada recently of the wide and beneficial effects of this institution.

Here are some of the examples:

Holidays vs. $43,000

A WELL-TO-DO Canadian bought two life insurance contracts recently, one to provide in the event of his death a lump sum of $10,000 and the other $100 a month until his two-year-old child would be 22 years of age and his wife fifty-six. At that time she was to receive a further cheque for $10,000.

The insurance came very close to never having been purchased. This, for the simple reason that it was a toss-up between an extensive holiday and a life insurance policy. There was a strong temptation to take the well-deserved rest and buy the insurance upon return.

A life company representative persuaded him to take the policy immediately, even if it meant curtailing his holiday somewhat. He agreed. Within two months he died from cerebral meningitis.

The total amount paid to the company in premiums was $594.20. In return the widow and her family will receive $43,000 including monthly income cheques for a payment of 19 years and ten months.

* * *

Life Begins at 30

IN 1921 a young office worker became aware of rapidly declining eyesight. The following year he was informed that nothing could be done to restore his vision which had then fallen to a very low level. On April 1, 1923, he received his first cheque under a disability clause of his insurance policy. This man has since received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in economics from a Canadian university, and is the author of several important studies on Canadian economic subjects.

* * *

The following are a few excerpts from letters received by Canadian insurance companies:

Full Measure

IN 1918 my late husband insured his life in your company for the sum of $2,000, on the 20-year endowment plan. The premiums were paid in full up to 1924, when he borrowed about $230. Since then he was unable to pay either the premium or the interest on the loan, and, when he died in February this year, I really did not expect to receive any benefits under this policy, thinking it was no longer in force.

"As a matter of fact, I made no claim and I was very pleasantly surprised when I received your letter intimating that this policy was still in force under the extended term insurance benefit.

"I expected that when settling this claim the company would deduct the unpaid premiums for the past eight years, as well as the loan and accumulated interest, but the biggest surprise of all was that the full amount of the policy was paid without deductions of any sort!"

* * *

No Fluctuation

I WAS teaching school at Souris 20 years ago, and must admit that in the second year of the policy I was going to drop it, as I thought the premium was too great an expense to me. An agent of the company at that time persuaded me to pay it, and I have had many services from it since.

"Experience has proved conclusively to me that you can depend upon the —— Life making payments promptly, which is very satisfactory, compared with other investments which fluctuate in value, and, to my sorrow, pay little or nothing at maturity.

Prudential, U.S.

Marked expansion of Canadian operations in 1936 is reported by Prudential Insurance Co. of America. New, paid-for business written during the year, including "net" increases in group life insurance, amounted to $76.7 millions, compared with $69.7 millions in 1935. Business in force at the year end was $506.5 millions, an increase of about 18%.

Head Office—Newark, N.J.
Canadian Officers—
H. P. Douglas, mgr. (ordinary business) for Quebec and chief agent in Canada; A. R. Traynor, Dominion supervisor in Canada for company's industrial agencies which are operated in all parts of the Dominion.

Growth of Business (In Canada)

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1930	82,848,979	499,263	82,974
1931	90,134,317	515,532	83,165
1932	92,468,103	506,687	74,213
1933	90,949,132	494,991	64,801
1934	98,961,767	492,406	70,506
1935	96,711,529	497,562	69,677
1936	101,507,321	506,527	*76,701

*Including "net" increases in group life insurance.

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Dom. of Can.

Assets Advance to New Peak — New Business Totals $2 Millions

New paid-for insurance issued by the life branch of Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co. in 1936 amounted to almost $2 millions, an increase of more than 20% over the previous year. Business in force at the year end was $10.7 millions compared with $9.7 millions in 1935.

Assets advanced $215,000 during the year to a peak of $1.3 million. More than 65% of invested assets are in bonds.

The company writes only nonparticipating insurance.

Officers—
Geo. H. Gooderham, pres.; Col. A. E. Gooderham and D. G. Ross, vice-pres.; H. W. Falconer, man. dir.; J. C. Dodds, treas.; J. C. Stuart, gen. supt.

Directors—
Geo. H. Gooderham, Col. A. E. Gooderham, Col. G. G. Blackstock, Henry Gooderham, D. G. Ross, E. D. Gooderham, H. W. Falconer, all of Toronto; J. P. Nicholls, Vancouver.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1930	541,000	7,463	1,477
1931	641,000	7,824	1,407
1932	727,000	7,857	1,483
1933	813,704	8,086	1,337
1934	935,906	8,894	1,669
1935	1,090,351	9,657	1,615
1936	1,305,000	10,719	1,972

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	nil	nil
(b) Non-partic.	1,927,280	10,510,832
Group	nil	207,738
Total, 1936	1,927,280	10,718,570

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Le Sauvegarde

Organized in 1903, with head office at Montreal, Le Sauvegarde Life Insurance Co. operated under Quebec supervision until 1912 when a Dominion license was obtained. The company is the leading French Canadian life insurance company operating in Canada.

New paid-for insurance written by the company in 1936 was $9.9 millions, an increased of 56% over the previous year. Business in force at the year end was $34.4 millions, compared with $28,297 at the end of 1935.

Assets increased $200,000 to $5.2 millions in 1936, most of the increase being attributable to a sharp rise in security holdings. Mortgages held by the company declined during the year.

Officers—
Narcisse Ducharme, pres. & mgr.; L. M. Lymburner, 1st vice-pres.; Alphonse Milette, 2nd vice-pres.; Jean Pasquin, sec.; Pierre Camu, actuary.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: Narcisse Ducharme, L. M. Lymburner, C. A. Roy, all of Montreal; Alphonse Milette, Terrebonne, Que.; Paul Drouin, K.C., Quebec. Representing policyholders: R. R. Bachand, N.P., Waterloo, Que.; Adjutor Coté, N.P., Montreal; Arthur Vallee, K.C., Outremont.

Capital—Authorized	$2,000,000
Subscribed	1,196,000
Paid-up	232,440

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	4,361,409	30,891	3,960
1932	4,832,500	28,422	3,500
1933	4,818,372	26,931	2,978
1934	4,930,047	25,681	3,115
1935	4,980,518	28,297	6,338
1936	5,196,684	34,395	9,914

Mutual of Australia

The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. reports a decrease of 12% in new, paid-for insurance and a small increase in business in force on Canadian operations in 1936.

New Canadian business amounted to $5.2 millions.

The company, which has head office at Sydney, Australia, began business in Canada in 1913, operating under federal license.

Class of Business Written (Canada Only)

	Issued (net) 1936 $	Business in force Dec. 31 1936 $
Ordinary Business:		
(a) Participating	1,430,931	13,151,880
(b) Non-partic.	275,475	628,148
Group	nil	nil
Industrial	3,529,308	16,971,207
Total	5,235,714	30,751,235

As Darwin P. Kingsley so wisely says—

MONEY
is of Value only
for what it will buy

— and the wise man is continually exchanging it for something better . . .

LIFE INSURANCE
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● EDUCATION ● CHARACTER

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Classification of the Assets of
THE MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA
At December 31st, 1936

		Amount	Percentage of Total
Bonds		$81,755,455.61	50.75%
Subdivided as follows:			
Governments (Canadian)	$46,965,428.60		
Municipals (Canadian)	18,308,934.97		
Other Governments and Municipals	466,478.50		
Railways	1,243,802.00		
Public Utilities	7,592,448.46		
Industrials	2,943,967.07		
Parochial and Miscellaneous	4,234,396.01		
Stocks (Preferred and Common)		3,545,638.52	2.20%
Mortgages and Sale Agreements: City		28,444,255.70	17.65%
Farm		8,153,394.09	5.06%
Loans to Policyholders		27,657,895.98	17.17%
Real Estate		5,371,963.79	3.33%
Cash on Hand and in Banks		982,016.17	.61%
Due and Deferred Premiums		2,783,910.41	1.73%
Due and Accrued Interest		2,400,935.85	1.49%
Other Assets		10,741.70	.01%
		$161,106,207.82	100.00%

OWNED BY THE POLICYHOLDERS

The achievements of the past year add another year of successful operation to the history of this Company — Canada's first and largest mutual life assurance company. Its large family of policyholders now numbers approximately 155,000, many of whom hold several policies, with an aggregate of 288,000. Mutual Life Protection is found in every section of the Dominion, from Cape Breton to the Yukon, where Canadian homes have been established.

The mutual principle as the fundamental basis of sound and economical life insurance protection has been firmly established by the experience of this Company throughout its entire existence of sixty-seven years, as well as by the success of many of the larger life insurance organizations of the world.

All Assets and Earnings Belong to Policyholders

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.
Established 1869

Mutual Life of Canada

Gain of $10.5 Millions in Business Reported for 1936 — Profits on Sale of Securities Shown at More Than $1 Million

A gain of $10.5 millions in business in force was reported by Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada during 1936. Total outstanding at the year end was $537.8 millions, of which $523.1 millions is in ordinary business and $14.7 millions in group. Almost 98% of the company's business is written in Canada, although it also operates in Newfoundland, Bermuda and New York State. On the basis of insurance in force, the company ranks fifth among Canadian insurers.

Income from premiums and investments was higher than in 1935, but this gain was offset by increased payments to policyholders and a higher charge against actuarial and policy reserves. A decrease in earned surplus is accounted for by the fact that only $49,000 was credited as profit and appreciation on ledger assets compared with $139,000 last year and that the debit for loss and depreciation on ledger assets was substantially higher.

Profit on Securities

An important item in 1936 income was a profit of nearly $1.3 million from sales of securities. Of this total, $841,000 was used to write down the cost of new investments and $300,675 to provide for further possible depreciation in bond values. Rate of interest earned on ledger assets was 4.81% compared with 4.95% in 1935.

New insurance paid for in 1936 was $44.5 millions compared with $43.8 millions in the previous year.

The Mutual Life of Canada was organized in 1869 under an Ontario charter, the company being originally incorporated as the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. An original condition of its organization was that at least 500 prospective policyholders pledge themselves to take out policies of $1,000, thus providing $500,000 of business in force at the outset. This goal was attained by February, 1870. Eight years later, a Dominion charter was obtained.

The company's head office is at Waterloo, Ontario.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Officers—
R. O. McCulloch, pres.; L. L. Lang, 1st vice-pres.; Major-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., 2nd vice-pres.; W. H. Somerville, gen. mgr.; A. E. Pequegnat, asst. gen. mgr.; H. M. Cook, sec.; J. M. Laing, actuary; H. Holmes, assoc. actuary; H. L. Guy, treas.; W. Carlisle, supt. of agencies; J. M. Livingston, M.D., medical dir

Directors—
R. O. McCulloch, Galt; L. L. Lang, Kitchener, C. H. Houson, Chatham; W. G. Watson, Glyn Osler, K.C., T. A. Russell, E. G. Long, K.C., Toronto; Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., Hamilton; J. Fred Fraser, Halifax; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg; W. G. Murrin, Vancouver; J. E. Perrault, K.C., Arthabaska, Que.; C. F. Sise, Montreal; W. H. Somerville, Waterloo; G. Blair Gordon, Montreal.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and New York State.

Capital—
None.

Growth of Business—

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	20,071,345	77,921	10,712
1917	32,165,432	123,511	20,673
1922	53,605,630	246,487	31,062
1927	89,233,343	386,712	49,535
1931	125,848,129	513,380	53,193
1932	132,198,393	517,968	44,039
1933	138,912,508	518,521	40,836
1934	145,411,734	521,174	*74,411
1935	152,631,157	527,372	*43,689
1936	161,106,208	537,895	*44,472

*Excluding annuities.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	38,398,725	509,792,751
(b) Non-partic.	2,476,656	13,343,030
Group	2,437,650	14,759,505
Total, 1936	43,313,031	537,895,286
1935	42,274,614	527,372,186

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	30.2	25.8	20.0	16.7
Municipal	11.9	12.5	14.4	15.0
Other	10.3	10.7	11.4	10.4
Total	52.4	48.9	45.8	42.1
Mortgages:				
Farm	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.7
Urban	18.2	20.3	22.1	24.1
Total	23.5	26.1	28.4	30.7
Policy loans	17.7	19.5	21.1	22.1
Stocks	2.3	1.4	.9	1.1
Real estate	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9
Other	.6	.7	.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Interest earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.81%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $475,034.95.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .... $16,399,503
(b) New paid for 1,369,012

Dominion Life

Advance of Nearly $9 Millions in Business Reported For the Year — Total Income and Assets Show Substantial Increase

An advance of almost $9 millions in business in force features the 1936 annual statement of Dominion Life Assurance Co., the total now standing at $164 millions. New paid-for business was up $3.5 millions at $22 millions.

Total income during the year increased 10% to $7.7 millions, and total assets rose 8.6% to $33.7 millions. Of the company's investments in bonds and stocks of $12.1 millions, 27% is in Dominion or guaranteed bonds, 36.5% in public utility bonds and 25.2% in industrial bonds. Mortgages and agreements of sale amount to 38.8% of all assets.

Dominion Life was founded in 1889 under a federal charter and now carries on business throughout all parts of Canada, in Jamaica, Newfoundland and in Michigan. At the end of 1936 it was the 11th ranking Canadian company on the basis of business in force.

The company was organized by the late Thomas Hilliard, who became its president in 1905 when the company adopted a policy of expansion of Ontario. Ford S. Kumpf, managing director for many years, succeeded him in 1927. Head office is at Waterloo, Ont.

At the annual meeting of the company Mr. Kumpf drew attention to the sharp decline in lapsed and surrendered policies.

DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
Ford S. Kumpf, pres. and man. dir.; J. K. Pickett, asst. mgr. and sec.; A. N. MacTavish, A.I.A., actuary; Herbert Schaus, comptroller; F. L. Whitaker, treas.; A. J. Huenergard, F.A.S., asst. actuary, E. S. Reid, A.C.I.S., asst. sec.; J. J. Murray, supt. of agencies; C. T. Necker, medical referee.

Directors—
Ford S. Kumpf, pres.; Geo. A. Dobbie, Galt, vice-pres.; A. J. Andrews, K.C., Winnipeg; W. L. Hilliard, M.D., Waterloo; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; H. M. Snyder, Waterloo; C. Gordon Cockshutt, Brantford; W. H. Malkin, Vancouver; G. A. Forbes, Hespeler; Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., Kitchener; J. E. F. Seagram, Waterloo.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	2,873,054	13,936	*2,957
1917	4,650,064	22,272	*4,974
1922	8,232,250	59,608	*13,805
1927	18,890,284	107,364	*23,967
1932	25,850,520	147,721	16,197
1933	26,357,454	145,118	16,571
1934	28,857,019	150,222	18,071
1935	31,098,870	155,279	18,512
1936	33,758,945	164,020	22,002

*Business issued, increased and revived.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	12,147,432	125,347,073
(b) Non-partic.	7,021,233	33,953,027
Group	2,833,000	4,719,713
Total, 1936	22,001,668	164,019,813
1935	18,512,394	155,279,029

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	10.5	8.1	6.9	4.0
Municipal	.3	.6	2.0	3.2
Other	23.3	21.5	17.9	15.0
Total	34.1	30.2	26.8	22.2
Mortgages:				
Farm	6.1	44.5	45.9	49.1
Urban	34.7			
Total	40.8	44.5	45.9	49.1
Policy loans	15.1	16.3	18.1	18.6
Stocks	3.7	3.6	4.0	5.5
Real estate	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
Other	1.3	1.5	1.3	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.36%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $147,269.47.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 ... $11,042,102
(b) New paid for 3,512,740

Saskatchewan

Business in Force $8.7 Millions — Western Debts Adjusted

Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. with head office at Regina, operates only in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. It began operations in 1914.

During 1936, new business issued by the company was less than in the previous year, but according to the report of the directors, "the business appears to have been of improved quality," thus causing a substantial increase in paid-for insurance. Business in force now totals $8.7 millions.

The company found it necessary last year to write off a considerable part of outstanding and accrued interest, due to operations of the voluntary debt adjustment scheme in Saskatchewan.

Officers—
C. M. Willoughby, pres.; D. Low, M.D., 1st vice-pres.; G. H. Barr, K.C., 2nd vice-pres.; M. B. Farr, gen. mgr.; W. F. Curell, sec.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: D. Low, M.D., G. H. Barr, K.C., W. H Duncan, J. A. Cross, M. B. Farr, A. E. Whitmore, C. M. Willoughby, T. A. Wilson, all of Regina.
Representing policyholders: I. H. Bowman, Regina; W. E. Kirsch, Moose Jaw; G. C. Thomson, Swift Current; R. A. Wright, Pitman.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 100,000

Dividend Paid—None for 1937.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	2,197,000	10,380	851
1932	2,200,318	10,118	1,023
1933	2,203,954	9,111	907
1934	2,064,910	8,184	1,087
1935	2,046,950	8,489	1,167
1936	1,927,028	8,709	1,361

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	1,808,372	7,732,567
(b) Non-partic.	164,857	846,174
Group	28,000	130,000
Total, 1936	2,001,229	8,708,741
1935	2,241,449	8,489,336

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	3.4	1.8	1.2	.2
Municipal	13.3	13.8	14.4	14.8
Other	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Total	18.9	17.7	17.7	17.0
Mortgages:				
Farm	22.9	23.2	23.7	22.7
Urban	20.1	20.8	21.5	20.8
Total	43.0	44.0	45.2	43.5
Policy loans	25.0	27.8	30.0	34.2
Real estate	9.6	8.0	5.7	4.3
Other	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Western

Western Life Assurance Co. reports business in force at the end of 1936 of $7.2 millions, an increase of about $870,000 over the previous year's total. No figures are as yet available on the volume of new business written during the year.

The company has been operating in the four western provinces since 1911 and now carries on business in Ontario as well.

WESTERN LIFE

Officers—
J. M. Carruthers, pres.; W. E. Milner, vice-pres. and mgr.; R. H. Hamlin, 2nd vice-pres.

Directors—
W. E. Milner, W. H. Milner, Wm. Bourke, J. M. Carruthers, R. M. Simpson, M.D., W. M. McGeachey, R. H. Hamlin, C. W. Prowd, M.D., R. Jacob, K.C.

Field of Operations—
Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 690,200
Paid-up 138,040

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force $	New Ins. Paid for $
1931	1,789,398	8,731,955	1,269,600
1932	1,783,383	8,077,694	1,512,010
1933	1,600,671	7,195,852	1,389,685
1934	1,497,112	6,869,890	596,711
1935	1,497,015	6,372,601	371,125
1936	1,511,388	7,242,921	....

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1936

INSURANCE IN FORCE

Life:	
Ordinary	$10,896,871,470.00
Industrial	7,175,974,709.00
Group	3,238,129,605.00
Total	$21,310,975,784.00
Accident and Health Weekly Indemnity	$17,238,719.00
Policies:	
Life (Including 1,808,476 Group Certificates)	42,990,980
Accident and Health (Including 979,343 Group Certificates)	1,206,808

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets	$4,494,701,772.24
Liabilities:	
Statutory Policy Reserves	3,920,990,791.00
Dividends payable to policyholders in 1937	101,581,144.00
Other Liabilities	145,705,169.55
Contingency Reserve	48,000,000.00
Total Liabilities	$4,216,277,104.55
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	$278,424,667.69

BUSINESS IN 1936 (YEAR'S FIGURES)

New Life Insurance issued:	
Ordinary	$1,114,803,062.00
Industrial	1,009,049,516.00
Group	142,020,543.00
Total	$2,265,873,121.00
Also Revived and Increased	$709,108,639.00
Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders:	
Death Benefits	$164,916,631.02
Other Payments to Policyholders	$346,227,175.39
Total Payments	$511,143,806.41

BUSINESS IN 1936 (DAILY AVERAGES)

Life policies issued and revived per day	17,284
Number of claims paid per day	2,344
Life insurance issued, revived and increased per day	$9,818,422.00
Payments to beneficiaries and policyholders and addition to reserve per day	$2,450,501.00
Increase in assets per day	$857,753.00

CANADIAN BUSINESS

Life Insurance in force in Canada at end of 1936		$1,065,096,301
Ordinary	$592,861,421	
Industrial	394,161,933	
Group	78,072,947	
New Life Insurance issued in Canada in 1936		$138,149,096
Life Insurance revived and increased in Canada in 1936		$36,230,807.
Nursing visits made to Canadian policyholders in 1936 without additional charge		379,000
Health publications distributed in Canada in 1936		4,319,000

Investments in Canada		$270,965,606.51
Dominion and Dominion Guaranteed Bonds	$69,497,116.84	
Provincial, Municipal, Provincially Guaranteed and Municipally Guaranteed Bonds	$112,728,585.78	
All other investments	$88,739,903.89	
Policies in force in Canada (*including 42,880 group certificates*)		2,649,677
Ordinary	406,732	
Industrial	2,200,065	
Group (certificates)	42,880	
Payments to Canadian Policyholders in 1936		$28,592,050.05

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

* * * * *

Approximately one-fifth of the people of Canada and the United States are now insured in the Metropolitan, many having two or more policies.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office: NEW YORK

FREDERICK H. ECKER
Chairman of the Board

LEROY A. LINCOLN
President

Canadian Head Office: OTTAWA

HARRY D. WRIGHT
Second Vice-President and Manager for Canada

Imperial Life Insurance

Increase in Security Holdings Brings Total Assets to New High of $79.1 Millions — Business Up More Than $2 Millions

A substantial increase in security holdings of Imperial Life Insurance Co. of Canada was instrumental in raising total assets last year to $79.1 millions, the highest in the company's history.

An increase of $2.2 millions in business in force was reported during the year and business in force now stands at $281.6 millions. New insurance sold on a paid-for basis, exclusive of revivals, was $18.8 millions.

Lapse rate was one of the lowest in the company's history, with insurances surrendered $2.5 millions less than in 1935. Another trend which was noted during the year was an increase in the proportion of fully participating business written. This rose to 72% of total business compared with 69% in 1935 and 58% in 1934. Of total assets, 55.4% is in bonds and debentures, 16.6% in policy loans and 16% in first mortgages.

The company reports average interest earnings for the year of 4.72% compared with 4.86% in the previous year.

The company, with head office in Toronto, has been doing business in Canada under a federal license since 1897. It now ranks among the leading companies in the Dominion, standing eighth in the list on the basis of business in force.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
J. F. Weston, pres.; S. J. Moore, F. P. Wood, W. G. Morrow, vice-pres.; G. Cecil Moore, gen. mgr.; J. G. Parker, gen. mgr. and actuary; D. Matheson, sec.; H. T. Roesler, treas.; G. H. Hunt, gen. supt. of agencies.

Directors—
Representing policyholders: Sir John Aird, D. B. Hanna, Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C., all of Toronto; Patrick Burns, Calgary; Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal.
Representing shareholders: J. P. Bickell, M. H. Irish, J. W. Mitchell, S. J. Moore, G. A. Morrow, H. H. Williams, J. F. Weston, F. P. Wood, all of Toronto; John S. Norris, Montreal; W. G. Morrow, Peterborough, Ont.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Great Britain, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, British Guiana, and the states of New York and California, U.S.A.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 1,000,000

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—15% per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	8,134,420	38,735	7,852
1917	14,283,845	63,362	13,088
1922	24,928,718	140,026	24,826
1927	45,242,682	242,132	41,795
1930	62,979,827	300,932	33,504
1931	66,147,753	301,467	28,206
1932	67,465,960	291,381	23,436
1933	68,573,416	279,719	18,683
1934	71,357,449	278,935	23,448
1935	75,164,000	279,339	21,544
1936	79,101,809	281,579	18,789

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	18,195,118	258,219,730
(b) Non-partic. ...	1,798,746	21,148,612
Group	417,840	1,885,395
Total, 1936	20,411,704	281,579,244
1935	23,305,684	279,058,520

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	27.3	22.7	18.9	15.8
Municipal	9.8	10.5	11.0	10.9
Other	18.3	19.1	19.2	20.2
Total	55.4	52.3	49.1	46.9
Mortgages:				
Farm	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.4
Urban	13.3	15.2	16.9	18.2
Total	16.1	18.3	20.5	22.6
Policy loans	16.6	18.5	20.6	22.0
Stocks	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.4
Real estate	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.0
Other	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.72%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $516,627.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .. $56,905,177
(b) New paid for 5,043,020

Crown Life Insurance

Volume of New Business Shows Increase For Fifth Consecutive Year—Assets Jump 15% on Holdings of Government and Municipal Bonds

In 1936, for the fifth consecutive year, the Crown Life Insurance Co. reports an increased volume of new paid-for business. Total volume in the year was $31.5 millions, an increase of almost $4 millions from the preceding year. Business in force at $170 millions has reached the highest point in the company's history.

Assets jumped 15% during the year, there being a sharp increase in holdings of Government and municipal bonds. Securities are shown at ledger values which are $780,800 less than actual market quotations. Interest earnings for 1936 are reported at 5.38% compared with 5.54% in 1935.

New Dividend Scale

In December, the company enforced a new scale of dividend payments to policyholders. The new rate is due to a readjustment of dividend distribution based on the assumption of lower interest rates and consequently does not apply evenly to all types of policies. Little change is shown in the new scale for endowment and other policies where investment plays an important rôle. On ordinary life and similar contracts, the new rates show a considerable increase over previous dividends.

Crown Life has been operating in Canada since 1901, under federal charter and with head office at Toronto. In recent years it has extended its field of operations outside the Dominion and now operates in Great Britain, Newfoundland, the West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana, the Orient and in the States of Washington and Michigan.

Officers—
Sir R. L. Borden, pres.; C. W. Somers, vice-pres.; J. S. Stevens, sec.; H. R. Stephenson, gen. mgr.; R. W. Hill, actuary; R. T. Couch, treas.; H. D. Delamere, M.B., medical officer; E. J. S. Brown, supt. of agencies.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: C. W. Somers, H. R. Stephenson, H. D. Burns, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Toronto; N. F. Wilson, Ottawa, G. A. Morson, Havana; G. O. Somers, Pasadena, Calif.
Representing policyholders: Sir R. L. Borden, Ottawa; the Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Quebec, P.Q.; F. E. Brown, W. R. Morson, G. E. Spragge and W. F. Watkins, Toronto; F. R. McD. Russell, Vancouver.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Great Britain, Newfoundland, Michigan, Washington, West Indies (including Bermuda), British and Dutch Guianas, Orient.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 552,500
Paid-up 278,440

Dividends Paid—10% per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	1,233,901	10,016	3.292
1917	2,248,896	15,374	3,646
1922	4,789,563	34,460	7,551
1927	10,383,194	87,877	22,547
1931	16,654,000	136,684	18,826
1932	17,892,631	137,181	19,615
1933	18,893,082	138,822	22,324
1934	21,084,899	147,861	25,658
1935	23,669,128	156,990	27,625
1936	27,192,878	170,269	31,447

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	13,477,065	106,900,019
(b) Non-partic. ...	17,969,711	62,882,204
	31,446,776	169,782,223
Group	17,500	486,360
Total, 1936	31,464,276	170,268,583
1935	29,590,884	156,989,682

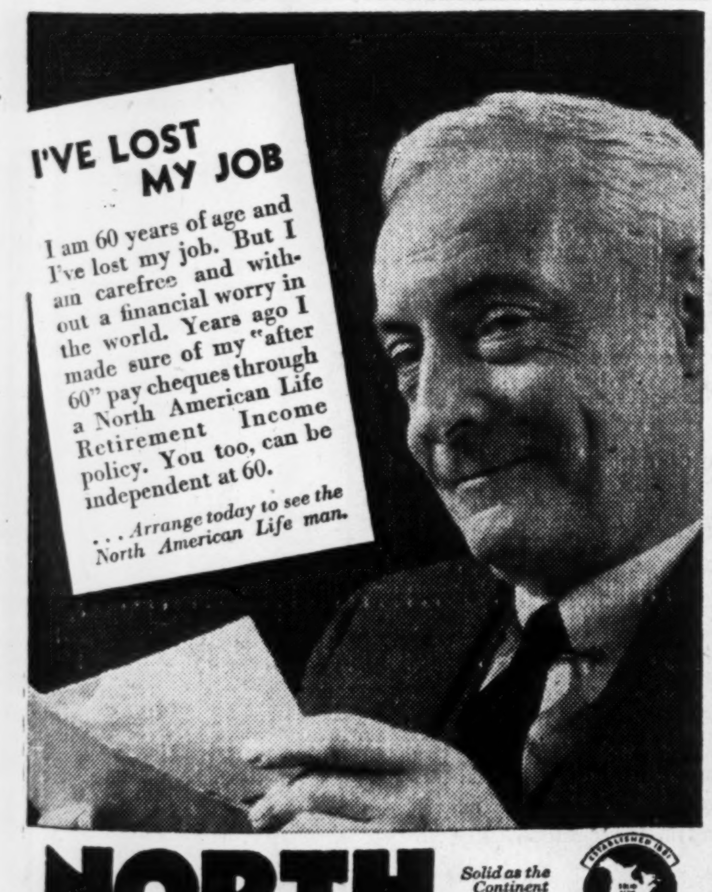
†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	30.0	28.0	23.5	21.3
Municipal	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.0
Other	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.0
Total	43.0	39.7	34.8	31.3
Mortgages:				
Farm	.0	.0	.1	.2
Urban	36.0	39.3	42.4	43.5
Total	36.0	39.3	42.4	43.7
Policy loans	13.4	15.0	16.9	19.0
Stocks	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.6
Real estate	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.38%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $408,014.57.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .. $52,717,518
(b) New paid for 13,770,678



NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Solid as the Continent

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

Life Insurance Up 5% Last Year

An increase of 5% in the net amount of life insurance written and paid for in Canada during 1936 is reported in preliminary figures released by G. D. Finlayson, federal superintendent of insurance.

New business written during the year totalled $618.5 millions, with ordinary, industrial and group classifications all recording substantial gains over 1935. Advances in industrial and group insurance were particularly marked.

At the end of the year, volume of business in force was $6,405.9 millions, an increase of 2% over the previous year. Two-thirds of the total represents business of Canadian companies, Canadian and British and foreign insurers reporting a higher 1936 figure.

Comparative figures follow:

New Business Written

	1936 $	1935 $
Ordinary	437,788,862	430,164,368
Industrial	156,110,982	140,280,250
Group	24,628,955	17,903,993
Total	618,528,788	588,348,611
Business in Force		
Canadian co's.	4,258,151,198	4,165,489,026
Br. & for'n co's	2,147,740,718	2,094,243,400
Total	6,405,891,916	6,259,732,426

Northern

Total Assets Cross $10 Millions Mark — New Business Up

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada, with head office in London, Ont., was incorporated in 1894 and has done business throughout the Dominion since 1897.

Business in force now stands at $44.7 millions, with total assets crossing the $10-millions mark in 1936 for the first time in the company's history. New business paid for in 1936 shows an increase to $5.7 millions.

The trend toward lower initial cost policies, which the company is encouraging, was instrumental last year in reducing income, apart from net profit on sale of securities and real estate. Another factor in this trend was lower interest earnings. After meeting reserve requirements, however, surplus for the year was increased to $253,800, the seventh consecutive yearly increase in the company's surplus. Cost ratios are reported to have shown a steady decline.

Investment reserve is now $285,000, of which $60,000 is a contingency reserve against fluctuation in security values and the remainder definitely allocated to specific mortgages.

Interest rate of invested assets was 4.53% last year compared with 4.91% in 1935.

NORTHERN LIFE

Officers—
R. G. Ivey, K.C., pres.; W. E. Robinson, vice-pres. & treas.; G. W. Geddes, F.A.S., gen. mgr. and actuary; G. Fay Davies, asst. gen. mgr. and sec.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: R. G. Ivey, Ray Lawson, J. E. McConnell, W. E. Robinson, F. A. McCormick, S. Thompson, M.D., all of London.
Representing policyholders: J. S. Moore, Major G. J. Ingram, J. G. Thompson, London.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 250,000

Dividends to Shareholders—None being paid.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	1,810,228	9,007	2,205
1917	3,090,779	12,437	3,298
1922	4,495,263	30,464	9,644
1927	6,288,065	44,821	17,037
1930	8,324,276	57,900	8,241
1931	8,873,000	53,196	4,939
1932	8,820,622	48,854	4,324
1933	9,000,735	45,033	4,219
1934	9,249,033	43,535	4,753
1935	9,641,749	43,816	5,373
1936	10,118,721	44,712	*5,725

*Includes commuted value of deferred annuities.

Classes of Business Written—

	New Business Issued* 1936 $	Business in Force† Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	3,348,997	30,164,856
(b) Non-partic. ...	1,984,890	11,655,164
Group	596,750	1,969,150
Total, 1936	5,930,637	43,789,170
1935	5,594,336	42,838,756

*Including increases and revivals which totalled $6,250,939 in 1936.
†Exclusive of commuted value of annuities.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	13.4	15.5	16.4	15.4
Municipal	9.3	10.8	12.2	12.9
Other	8.5	7.6	8.1	6.8
Total	31.2	33.9	36.7	35.0
Mortgages:				
Farm	.5	.4	.5	.7
Urban	37.7	34.9	34.4	35.7
Total	38.2	35.4	34.9	36.3
Policy loans	17.7	18.9	19.9	21.0
Stocks	5.6	3.4	2.0	1.1
Real estate	6.4	7.3	5.4	5.6
Other	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.85%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received for annuities, 1936, $21,046.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 ...... $23,980
(b) New paid for 23,980

Aetna Life

Canadian operations of Aetna Life Insurance Co. in 1936 were featured by a 25% increase in business in force and a 160% increase in new insurance issued. New business last year amounted to $27.9 millions, with total in force now $105.2 millions.

Assets in Canada, held solely for the protection of Canadian policyholders totalled $13.8 millions, slightly lower than at the end of 1935.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Head Office in Canada—160 St. James St., Montreal.

Classes Written in Canada—Ordinary and group. Par. and non-par.

Growth of Business in Canada

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1930	12,805,000	99,739	9,287
1931	12,949,000	92,258	10,245
1932	13,067,000	83,881	4,817
1933	12,545,000	82,247	3,946
1934	13,967,000	82,776	11,417
1935	13,865,329	84,896	10,713
1936	13,823,673	105,202	27,906

Entire Operations

Year	Assets $	Life Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	437,949,074	3,780,833	723,403
1932	446,603,863	3,457,451	546,468
1933	448,773,067	3,322,391	523,164
1934	465,572,083	3,400,505	752,536
1935	503,478,517	3,524,514	700,461
1936	547,604,514	3,727,305	741,801

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Interest earned* ..	3.96	4.03	4.08	4.38

*On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance.

Equitable Life

Company Has Good Showing Following Reorganization — New Business Slightly Lower For Year But Income Shows Gain

Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada was formed last year under federal charter. Previously the company had operated under the name of Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co., an Ontario incorporated organization established 16 years ago with head office at Waterloo, Ont.

New Business Less

New business issued by the company in 1936 was slightly less than in the previous year, but net premium income shows a gain, despite reduction in receipts from annuity considerations.

EQUITABLE LIFE INS. CO. OF CANADA

Officers—
Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., pres.; J. C. Breithaupt, Senator H. W. Laird and J. C. Haight, K.C., vice-presidents; M. J. Smith, gen. mgr.; E. H. McKinney, supt. of agencies; F. B. Relyea, F.A.S., actuary; F. D. Rueffer, treas.; H. E. Power, sec.; H. G. Mistele, asst. treas.; E. R. Batho, asst. actuary; J. R. Fischer, accountant; W. L. Hilliard, medical director; J. C. Haight, K.C., solicitor.

Directors—
Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., Montreal, Que.; J. C. Breithaupt, Kitchener; J. C. Haight, K.C., Waterloo; Senator H. W. Laird, Regina; H. G. Bertram, Hon. F. C. Biggs, Dundas, Ont.; A. W. Briggs, K.C., H. Begg, Toronto; Hon. H. MacPherson, St. John's, Nfld.; J. A. Martin, Kitchener; E. C. Mitchell, Charles S. Morton, Halifax; W. E. Payne, K.C., Red Deer, Alta.; E. K. Reiner, Wellesley, Ont.; J. M. Walton, Aurora, Ont.

Field of Operations—
Canada, in each province except the Maritimes, Alta. and in Newfoundland.

Capital—Authorized $2,000,000
Subscribed 1,685,400
Paid-up 327,793.12

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1922	452,169	13,207	†9,442
1927	4,474,655	36,734	†8,714
1931	8,125,000	51,356	6,326
1932	8,238,516	46,700	2,872
1933	8,606,775	44,023	2,907
1934	9,127,866	40,949	2,940
1935	9,726,741	40,965	*2,642
1936	10,302,438	40,982	*3,077

*Exclusive of annuities.

Classes of Business Written—

	Paid-for 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	103,534	166,034
(b) Non-partic. ...	2,972,689	40,719,277
Group	1,500	97,500
Total, 1936	3,077,723	40,982,811

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	13.2	13.0	11.6	10.0
Municipal	9.9	11.7	14.6	15.1
Other	10.3	8.8	11.0	9.5
Total	33.4	33.5	37.1	34.7
Mortgages:				
Farm	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6
Urban	39.3	39.3	35.8	37.5
Total	41.1	41.5	38.1	40.0
Policy loans	16.1	19.1	18.8	19.9
Stocks	.8	.5	1.2	1.2
Real estate	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.5
Other	4.6	1.1	1.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.75%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Foreign business:
In force Dec. 31, 1936 .... $1,302,506

Canada Life Assurance

New Business For 1936 at $57 Millions Shows Gain of 8%—Total Assets Now Over $250 Millions

Canada Life Assurance Co., oldest and second largest life institution in Canada, has business in force of $814 millions. The company boasts the first life insurance policy to be written in the Dominion—a contract on the life of H. C. Baker, founder and first president of the company.

The company operates under federal charter and has a substantial organization throughout 11 states of the United States, Great Britain, the West Indies, Newfoundland and Hawaii, in addition, of course, to a trans-Canada network of branches and agencies. Head office of the company is in Toronto.

New business paid for reported by the company for 1936 shows a gain of 8% over the previous year at $57 millions. The company also sold annuities for an amount over $2.5 millions, a reduction from $3.9 millions in 1935.

Total assets crossed the $250 millions mark last year for the first time in the company's history. This figure is shown after write-offs of $773,000. Holdings of Government and municipal bonds showed material advance during the year, rising to $103.2 millions.

Surplus funds and special reserves amount to $9.1 millions, of which $2 millions is a special contingency reserve and $4.5 millions is free surplus over and above all liabilities. The latter account is almost $500,000 greater than a year ago. The remainder of the special reserves account is taken up by policy dividend reserves.

Analysis of receipts and expenditures shows net premium income lower by $2.6 millions with a slight decline in investment income. Profit from sale of ledger assets, on the other hand, is considerably higher. Among disbursements, death claim payments were higher at $7.5 millions while surrender value payments dropped materially to $6.5 millions. Dividends to policyholders were also considerably less than in the previous year.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
Leighton McCarthy, K.C., pres.; H. C. Cox, chm. of board; E. R. Wood, vice-pres.; A. N. Mitchell, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; W. A. P. Wood, asst. gen. mgr. and actuary; Wm. Hastie, asst. gen. mgr. and treas.; L. K. File, associate actuary; S. C. McEvenue, gen. supt.; J. H. Domelle, sec.; W. J. Beattie, exec. asst.; R. G. McDonald, supt.; S. J. Streight, medical director; J. D. Williamson, J. G. Beatty and J. R. Gray, asst. actuaries; R. J. Trenouth and J. H. Romig, asst. supt.; E. C. Gill and R. E. Woodcock, asst. treas.; A. G. Dalrymple, H. N. Watt and J. M. Brown, asst. sec.; H. C. Scadding, consulting medical dir.; J. A. Roberts, asst. medical dir.; W. R. McConnell, supervisor of western Canada loaning branches.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: Leighton McCarthy, K.C., H. C. Cox, E. R. Wood, A. N. Mitchell, C. A. Bogert, W. N. Tilley, K.C., R. A. Laidlaw, J. A. McLeod, all of Toronto; A. V. Davis, Pittsburgh; J. Stuart, Chicago.
Representing policyholders: E. G. Baker, W. E. Rundle, Sir Thomas White, all of Toronto; Hon. Charles Stewart, Ottawa; Aime Geoffrion, K.C., Montreal.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, 11 states of the U. S. A., Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermuda and Hawaii. In the United States 13 branches are maintained, covering the following states California, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 1,000,000

Dividends on Capital Stock—
20% per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in force ($ 000)	New ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	48,301,523	144,878	15,512
1917	62,580,337	183,017	21,369
1922	86,654,498	360,981	64,521
1927	140,580,678	769,982	146,492
1930	188,225,149	1,015,712	132,049
1931	204,776,019	1,029,759	116,048
1932	216,886,246	926,390	80,536
1933	226,842,892	852,668	52,688
1934	242,362,565	829,892	53,794
1935	248,893,104	816,849	52,603
1936	252,513,476	814,132	57,036

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued 1936* $	Business In Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	37,850,760	676,199,845
(b) Non-partic. ...	4,048,933	40,291,533
Group	4,428,705	97,640,274
Total, 1936	46,328,398	814,131,652
1935	43,699,188	816,848,854

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	29.8	27.2	25.3	20.8
Municipal	12.7	11.5	10.5	10.3
Other	15.8	16.2	17.4	16.5
Total	58.3	54.9	53.2	47.6
Mortgages				
Farm	7.3	7.9	8.1	9.1
Urban	12.6	13.0	14.7	16.7
Total	19.9	20.9	22.8	25.8
Policy loans	11.0	12.6	14.2	16.3
Stocks	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.9
Real estate	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.2
Other	.8	1.9	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.26%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Considerations received on annuities, 1936:
Ordinary $3,645,669
Group 129,178
Total 3,774,848
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .. $405,942,650
(b) New paid for, 1936* ... 22,718,819
*Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Equitable U. S.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States began business in Canada in 1868, but has not been active since 1920. At the end of 1936, it had business in force in the Dominion of $15.6 millions.

Assets in Canada at the end of 1936 amounted to $8.3 millions.

Entire Operations (U. S. & Canada)
Total assets, 1936 .... $1,984,449,583
Total business in force, Dec. 31, 1936 6,411,462,887
Total new ins. paid for, 1936 456,240,864

Continental

Total Assets Reach New High in Company's History

Total assets of Continental Life Insurance Co. rose to $8.8 millions in 1936, the highest point in the company's history, and an increase of about $500,000 over the previous year.

Business in force registered an advance of 4% during the year and paid-for new business was slightly higher. Policy and premium loans were lower than in 1935, with loan repayments also showing material improvement.

Premium income last year increased to $1.2 million. Despite higher death claims, payments to policyholders and beneficiaries were lower. Additional reserves of $25,000 for general contingencies and $20,000 in respect of mortgages, are shown in the company's balance sheet for the first time.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Officers—
S. Jones, chm. of board; J. W. Hobbs, pres.; Dr. H. W. Aikins, vice-pres.; N. J. Lander, man. dir.; J. Hunter, actuary; Charles H. Fuller, sec.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: Dr. H. W. Aikins, S. Jones, J. W. Hobbs, N. J. Lander, W. A. Medland, T. D'Arcy Leonard, J. A. Rowland, K.C., G. H. Fensom, all of Toronto; Sir G. Garneau, Quebec; C. T. McHattie, Vancouver.
Representing policyholders: E. E. Sharpe, Winnipeg; R. Southam, J. T. Richardson, G. H. Muntz, all of Toronto; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

Capital—Authorized $1,500,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 200,000
Shareholders' dividends paid . 10%

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	1,462,367	8,524	1,726
1917	2,372,890	12,031	2,075
1922	3,656,247	20,128	3,192
1927	5,650,119	32,779	5,069
1930	7,203,577	40,203	5,694
1931	7,539,000	38,809	4,300
1932	7,722,928	37,433	3,733
1933	7,858,986	35,185	3,357
1934	8,035,796	35,688	4,260
1935	8,344,265	36,857	5,193
1936	8,817,441	38,370	*5,227

*Settled for.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net) 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	3,000,296	26,021,729
(b) Non-partic. ...	2,434,733	12,196,992
Group	77,100	151,100
Total, 1936	5,531,129	38,369,821
1935		36,857,002

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government ..	16.5	19.2	17.8	17.3
Municipal	12.4	14.3	16.0	14.8
Other	9.0	6.4	6.2	5.3
Total	37.9	39.9	40.0	37.4
Mortgages:				
Farm	.2	.4	.4	.3
Urban	26.7	27.1	28.9	30.4
Total	26.9	27.5	29.3	30.7
Policy loans	15.5	17.2	17.9	19.3
Stocks	8.3	6.2	4.1	3.6
Real estate	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7
Other	3.4	1.1	.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.66%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936 (net) $88,612.

Travelers Insurance Co. Increases Business

Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford, has been operating in Canada since 1865 and accordingly is one of the oldest U. S. companies doing business in the Dominion. Detailed figures of 1936 business are not yet available but 1935 figures show that at the end of that year the company had $116 millions in force in Canada, of which $24 millions was group insurance and the balance ordinary.

Assets in Canada at the end of 1935 amounted to $23.9 millions, according to the federal blue book, of which $18.8 millions was on deposit with the receiver-general for the protection of the company's Canadian life policyholders.

In addition to life insurance, the company and its associates the Travelers' Indemnity Co. and the Travelers' Fire Insurance Co., write practically every form of insurance in Canada and the United States.

Licensed under Dominion Insurance Act
Full reserve deposited with the Dominion Government

A Record of Progress

End of Year	Admitted Assets	Life Insurance for Year	Life Insurance in Force
1921	$ 3,695,192.97	$ 9,939,786.16	$ 39,510,770.28
1926	13,585,653.44	16,646,914.37	102,776,728.64
1931	24,127,800.64	30,683,373.00	156,785,021.44
1936	37,371,017.04	80,128,594.10	292,768,483.16

CAPITAL STOCK—FULLY PAID—ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Surplus as regards policyholders—$3,124,428.21
Income over Disbursements—$5,028,930.46
Insurance GAIN during 1936—$82,291,096.88

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(of California)
Desirable Agency Openings Available
J. W. MILLER
General Manager for Canada
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—Bank of Commerce Bldg.—LONDON, ONT.

The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Limited
(Of Australia)

THE FINAL ANALYSIS

The **premiums** charged by Life Assurance offices vary, so do their **bonuses**. Of paramount concern to those about to assure is the **net cost**.

In the case of a whole Life policy issued by the Ordinary Branch of the "M. L. C.", it works out thus:

Age at entry, 24 next birthday
Year of entry 1913 — Amount of policy $2,500

1 Annual Premium	2 Reversionary Bonus for one year, 1935	3 Cash Value of Bonus	Net Cost Difference between 1 and 3
$51.00	$78.50	$35.09	$15.91

A net cost of about $6.36 per $1,000.00

Total Premiums Paid $1,173.00 — Total Bonuses attached $1,506.00

Chief Office for Canada: The M. L. C. BUILDING
455, Craig Street, West - MONTREAL

TOMORROW

Tomorrow—some day—inevitably, either your family will need money to replace your earnings or you yourself will need income to keep you independent.

Unless you provide today, there will not be money—Tomorrow. This sounds obvious, but have you really done it adequately? It is easier to dispense with a luxury now than a necessity—Tomorrow.

When our representative proposes a plan to make the future more secure, will you act today and not put it off until—Tomorrow?

PROTECTION
THE EQUITABLE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Are you riding a roller-coaster through life?

If you are like the average man or woman you make an effort to save money. You save according to your ability until some happy day you discover you have $100 or $500, or perhaps even $1,000!

But you are human. You want a new car, or a trip, or perhaps out of the kindness of your heart you make a loan to some out-of-luck relation. Your money is gone!

Nothing daunted, you start in again to save and, in months or years, you have saved another substantial sum. Then again the big temptation comes.

Up and down your savings go—like a ride in the roller coaster. Up and down, up and down—building up slowly and tearing down swiftly. And when you come to the end of the ride, you discover you are at exactly the place from which you started.

The Imperial Life will help you save, will remind you when deposits are due, will protect your dependents with the full amount of your intended saving (in case of your death) and will have your money for you when your policy matures.

"FINANCIAL SECURITY THROUGH LIFE INSURANCE", by Paul Speicher, an international authority, is an interesting book which should be read by everyone who plans to provide financial security for himself and family. Your local Imperial Life representative will make a copy available to you without cost.

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Imperial Life

Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Branches and Agents in all important centres

National Life

Company Starts Its First Year Under New Management — New Business Carried at $8 Millions

Controlling interest in the National Life Assurance Co. was purchased last December by H. R. Bain and Robt. Fennell, both of Toronto. The former was appointed president of the company early in 1937, with Mr. Fennell vice-president.

With head office at Toronto, the company has been operating under federal license since 1889. Apart from the Dominion, it operates to some extent in Bermuda.

Small Surplus

The 1936 balance sheet has been placed once more on a better-than-market-value basis, and shows a small surplus over all liabilities on this much stricter formula. Business in force at the end of the year was $56.3 millions, on the new uniform accounting system required by the federal department. On a strictly comparable basis, this represents an increase of $1.1 million over the previous year.

New business is carried in the statement at just over $8 millions. Although this is lower than last year's figure, it is explained that the totals have not been arived at by the same method. On a comparable basis, new business last year was slightly higher than that in 1935.

It was stated at the annual meeting that market value of security holdings has risen to a point where the reserve is more than sufficient to take care of depreciation in market as compared to book value of its securities.

One of the first actions of the new management was to withhold payment of the regular shareholders' dividend payable Jan. 1, 1937. This was in line with general plans to overhaul all departments. When dividends will be resumed is problematical.

NATIONAL LIFE

Officers—
H. R. Bain, pres.; Robt. Fennell, K.C., vice-pres.; M. W. McCutcheon, sec.; J. P. Dandy, F.A.S., F.A.I.A., actuary; R. M. Huestis, mgr. of agencies; E. Clark Noble, M.A., M.B., medical referee.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: H. R. Bain, Robt. Fennell, K.C.; Col. the Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, M.D., LL.D., Toronto; The Hon. Eric W. Hamber, Victoria; The Hon. D. O. L'Esperance, Quebec; R. A. Aitken, Montreal.
Representing policyholders: A. H. Beaton, K.C., Denton Massey, F. D. Reid, Toronto.

Field of Operations—
Canada and Bermuda.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	1,000,000
Paid-up	250,000

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	2,093,281	18,403	5,379
1917	3,755,420	22,687	4,338
1922	6,155,137	37,129	7,341
1927	8,477,959	48,890	10,332
1930	10,621,788	61,079	9,183
1931	11,158,000	60,590	7,603
1932	11,433,390	59,094	8,539
1933	11,552,874	55,532	5,713
1934	11,611,698	55,537	6,248
1935	11,775,819	55,448	6,783
1936	12,035,660	56,324	*7,343

*On settled-for basis.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	3,952,321	32,021,651
(b) Non-partic.	3,343,163	23,303,200
Group	49,000	972,555
Total, 1936	7,344,484	56,324,406
1935	7,710,345	55,447,977

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	16.6	15.5	11.6	14.0
Municipal	50.5	53.1	53.8	53.5
Other	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8
Total	70.0	71.6	68.4	71.3
Policy loans	16.6	18.0	19.2	20.2
Stocks	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
Real estate	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0
Other	5.0	3.3	5.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.35%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received for annuities, 1936, $39,857.
3. Foreign business:
   (a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 ..... $761,982
   (b) New issued 175,805

Fraternals Show Business Jump

Total net business in force in Canada of Canadian fraternal societies was $103.7 millions, and of foreign fraternals $63.9 millions, a total of $167.6 millions. This represents an increase of more than $10 millions from the previous year's total, slightly more than wiping out the decline in that year from the 1934 figure. The increase was apparent in foreign societies, their volume rising from $50.6 millions to $63.9 millions.

Western Emp.

Business in Force Rises to $7.1 Millions in 1936

Western Empire Life Assurance Co. with head office at Winnipeg, has been operating in Canada for the last 25 years. The company reported its first gain in insurance in force in six years during 1936, total business now standing at $7.1 millions.

New premium receipts gained 31% during the year, although total premium income was slightly lower than in 1935. Investment losses were suffered on account of adjustments, in Western debts. Demand for policy loans and cash surrender values declined sharply during the year and policy loan repayments continued at a substantial figure.

Total assets of the company are $1.7 million of which slightly more than half is in mortgages and agreements for sale. Free surplus, including amounts alloted to participating policies, was reduced from $54,888 to $39,108 during the year.

WESTERN EMPIRE LIFE

Officers—
R. W. Craig, pres.; Brig. Gen. H. M. Dyer, vice-pres.; H. S. Robinson, gen. mgr.; S. F. Conrod, sec. and actuary; A. M. Campbell, medical director.

Directors—
R. W. Craig, Brig. Gen. H. M. Dyer, W. Hudson, A. M. Campbell, A. J. Fraser.

Capital—Authorized	$1,000,000
Subscribed	810,600
Paid-up	202,650

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Issued ($ 000)
1931	2,031,000	10,935	2,553
1932	2,023,409	9,472	1,526
1933	1,910,483	8,809	1,540
1934	1,738,400	7,322	1,263
1935	1,687,629	7,051	1,292
1936	1,680,395	7,110	1,398

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	969,254	5,922,017
(b) Non-partic.	429,570	1,148,751
Group	*	39,000
Total, 1936	1,398,824	7,109,768
1935	1,292,488	7,051,275

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.1
Municipal	.4	.4	.4	.4
Other	.6	.8	1.1	1.1
Total	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6
Mortgages:				
Farm	50.4	52.5	48.3	42.9
Urban	10.1	10.3	12.5	15.9
Total	60.5	62.8	60.8	58.8
Policy loans	20.5	22.5	23.5	27.4
Real estate	13.7	9.6	10.4	8.8
Other	.3	.4	.4	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.94%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $11,152.

T. Eaton Life

Business in Force Up $1.2 Million to Total of $28.4 Millions

Originally incorporated under Dominion charter in 1920 to carry group insurance on the employees of the T. Eaton Co., the T. Eaton Life Assurance Co. has since discarded this plan and has canvassed employees for ordinary insurance.

With addition of business written outside the company's employee list, business in force now stands at $28.4 millions, an increase of $1.2 million from the total outstanding at the end of 1935. New business written last year at $2.9 millions was up about 8% from the previous year.

The company issues all standard plans of insurance, including retirement income bonds.

T. EATON LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
R. Y. Eaton, pres.; J. J. Vaughan, 1st vice-pres. and sec.-treas.; J. D. Eaton, 2nd vice-pres.; J. A. Livingstone, mgr.; A. E. Harkness, A.A.S., actuary.

Directors—
Shareholders' directors — R. Y. Eaton, J. J. Vaughan, J. D. Eaton, Lady Eaton, all of Toronto; H. M. Tucker, Winnipeg; J. A. Livingstone, Toronto.
Policyholders' directors — J. E. Dodds, Montreal; J. Elliott, J. G. McKee, T. C. Musgrave, all of Toronto; C. H. Boothe, Hamilton.

Capital—Authorized	$500,000
Subscribed	250,000
Paid-up	100,000

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1922	331,810	1,848	685
1927	1,413,351	12,903	4,351
1930	3,180,546	26,365	5,095
1931	3,776,000	27,070	3,527
1932	4,452,397	26,203	2,531
1933	4,822,426	25,505	2,178
1934	5,368,532	26,129	2,501
1935	6,015,016	27,232	2,664
1936	6,710,872	28,386	2,871

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	168,896	5,617,778
(b) Non-partic.	2,775,224	22,768,008
Total, 1936	2,944,120	28,385,786
1935	2,763,020	27,232,168

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	31.1	29.9	24.9	25.4
Municipal	5.5	9.8	10.0	7.0
Other	14.7	9.1	9.3	9.6
Total	51.3	48.8	44.2	42.0
Mortgages:				
Urban	21.6	25.4	30.7	32.5
Total	21.6	25.4	30.7	32.5
Policy loans	9.7	10.3	10.3	9.2
Stocks	7.9	6.3	5.8	6.4
Real estate	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.9
Other	5.9	6.0	6.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.86%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).

North American Life

New Business $35.2 Millions in 1936 — Security Holdings Show Substantial Advance and Business in Force Rises to $211.2 Millions

New insurance issued by North American Life Assurance Company in 1936 shows a 5½% increase over the previous year to $35.2 millions. This figure is after allowance for change in the definition of new business by the Federal Insurance Department whereby new policies are no longer included in the total unless the company has received settlement and assumed its contractual risk. Paid-for business shows a smaller gain.

Business in force at the end of the year was $211.2 millions.

Total income rose by 8% during the year largely due to an increase of almost 17% in premium income. Investment income was slightly lower due to a change in the method of collecting interest on policy loans.

Earned surplus of the company was lower than in 1935 due, in large degree, to higher mortality expenses. This surplus figure of $1.3 million is before taking credit for profits on the sale of securities which reached a considerable figure. The net result for the year was a substantial increase in free surplus and an addition of $600,000 to investment reserves which now stand at $1.1 million.

Bond Holdings

Analysis of assets shows a substantial increase in holdings of Government, municipal and corporation bonds which now amount to 54.6% of total investments. Investments show a market value of $2.6 millions in excess of book value which is not being taken into the company's accounts. The excess over book value on the basis of "authorized" values is $2.3 millions.

An important trend in business has been the steady reduction in policy loans which now represent less than 15% of invested assets compared with 16.6% in 1935 and 19.2% in 1933.

North American Life was originally incorporated under federal charter in 1879 as a mutual company. Until 1931, however, the company had never operated as such, the change being made prior to the company's commencing to write business.

In 1931, the company made insurance history by being the first regular "line" life insurance company in Canada to mutualize. This was achieved by merely refunding to shareholders the approximate value of their stock involving a consideration of $1,275,000. Head office is at Toronto.

Officers—
Thomas Bradshaw, pres.; C. W. I. Woodland, Frank A. Rolph, A. J. Mitchell vice-pres.; D. E. Kilgour, gen. mgr.; E. J. Harvey, supt. of agencies; W. G. Gallow, sec.; A F. Hall, actuary; M. A. Bradshaw, treas.; J. A. McCamus and E. H Hanley, supervisors of agencies; W. M. Anderson, supervisor of field service; T. M. Sargant, agy. aud.; J. T. Bryden, asst. treas.; J. F. Wells, registrar; W. J Burgar, asst. sec.; George Ryrie, asst. act.; T. D. Archibald, M.D., med. dir.; J. G. Falconer, M.D., asst. med. dir.

Directors—
Thomas Bradshaw, C. W. I. Woodland, C. L. Burton, F. S. Corrigan, Hon. G. S. Henry, A. J. Mitchell, F. A. Rolph, D. E Kilgour, W. B. Taylor, Toronto; G. H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Quebec, P.Q.; Hector McInnes, K.C., Halifax; E. W. Kneeland, Winnipeg; Christopher Spencer, Vancouver, B.C.; W. E. Buckingham, K.C., Guelph.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, British West Indies, the States of Michigan and Washington, U.S.A.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in force ($ 000)	New ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1914	14,915,629	54,327	6,540
1919	18,869,150	84,595	19,303
1924	27,246,028	126,625	19,797
1929	42,135,402	190,210	25,716
1930	45,221,900	192,535	21,068
1931	46,855,331	196,565	24,304
1932	47,298,771	193,053	20,018
1933	46,758,032	188,634	18,706
1934	48,613,307	192,020	21,492
1935	50,856,223	202,539	28,133
1936	54,845,907	211,194	29,347

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	24,661,959	172,409,599
(b) Non-partic.	6,092,930	35,849,968
Group	274,000	2,934,437
Total, 1936	*31,028,889	211,194,004
1935	31,492,743	202,539,161

*At risk basis according to changed government requirements.
†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	26.8	24.4	19.2	16.6
Municipal	16.4	16.2	17.3	16.3
Other	11.4	9.5	9.6	9.0
Total	54.6	50.1	46.1	41.9
Mortgages:				
Farm	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
Urban	17.5	18.8	21.2	23.5
Total	20.1	21.6	24.2	26.7
Policy loans	14.9	16.6	17.7	19.2
Stocks	6.1	6.3	7.5	8.3
Real estate	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.4
Other	1.0	1.6	.6	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.17%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received for annuities, 1936, $1,569,888.
3. Foreign business:
   (a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 ... $13,515,667
   (b) New paid for 2,155,281
   Death claims paid, 1936 1,252,322
   (Including reserves), 1935 ... 1,090,281

Empire

Business For Year Shows Slight Decrease — Assets Are Up

Empire Life Insurance Co., with head office in Toronto, was organized in 1922, and started to write insurance the following year. It absorbed Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Co. of Hamilton in 1929.

In 1930 and 1931, the company suffered substantial losses from investments in common stocks following the market crash, necessitating a call on shareholders. Satisfactory response was obtained to this call and the company's investment position has steadily improved. At the beginning of 1936 the company took over the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company.

Comparable figures indicate that the company has slightly less business in force now than at the end of 1935, and show a smaller volume of business written last year than was previously done by the two companies. Total assets, however, are higher by nearly $500,000 at $8.6 millions. Of total assets, about 58% is invested in bonds, 11% in mortgages, 14% in stocks and 8% in policy loans. The value of stocks held has more than doubled during the year.

If the 1936 figures are compared with those of The Empire Life only at the end of 1935—that is before the merger took place—the new totals show an increase of $5.4 millions in assets and an increase of over 50% in new business issued. The normal increase in business in force was 7% on an issued basis.

EMPIRE LIFE

Officers—
C. P. Fell, pres.; A. H. Keith Russell, 1st vice-pres.; J. M. Campbell, 2nd vice-pres.; L. T. Boyd, gen. mgr.; H. H. Blakeman, actuary; W. T. Fortye, sec.; J. R. Paterson, treas.; J. S. Delahaye, medical referee.

Directors—
C. P. Fell, B. R. McKenzie, A. H. Keith Russell, J. M. Vaughan, Geo. M. Orr, D. R. McLaughlin, D. W. McCormick, Newman A. Fairhead, George J. Guy, all of Toronto; J. M. Campbell, W. A. Mackintosh, Kingston.

Capital—Authorized	$2,500,000
Subscribed	1,308,500
Paid-up	313,120

Growth of Business

	Assets $	Business in Force $	Issued & Revived $
1930	1,878,298	20,117,415	4,832,207
1931	2,013,529	18,246,292	3,430,655
1932	2,353,794	17,044,918	2,546,902
1933	2,525,731	16,114,660	2,728,644
1934	3,039,468	17,185,858	3,241,392
1935	3,251,506	17,282,594	2,759,208
1936	8,632,362	34,557,405	4,304,547

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	485,932	11,926,251
(b) Non-partic.	2,687,620	22,631,164
Total, 1936	3,173,552	34,557,405
1935	4,450,342	17,282,594

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	15.0	9.7	5.7	8.0
Municipal	22.3	22.6	26.7	18.9
Other	20.4	12.4	8.9	5.9
Total	57.8	44.8	41.5	32.9
Mortgages:				
Urban	10.6	18.4	18.5	22.2
Total	10.6	18.4	18.5	22.2
Policy loans	8.3	11.0	11.1	11.1
Stocks	14.3	18.0	23.2	32.2
Real estate	5.7	5.3	4.6	1.0
Other	3.1	2.1	.9	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.53%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $38,110.

Union Mutual Not Active In Canadian Underwriting

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., with head office at Portland, Maine, commenced business in Canada in 1868. Ordinary insurance only is written, almost entirely on a participating basis.

Gross business in force in Canada at the end of 1935 (latest available figure) was $5.7 millions as compared with $6.1 millions recorded at the close of 1934. New paid-for insurance issued in Canada during 1935 amounted to $102,500, compared with $179,500 in 1934.

Royal Insurance

Established in England in 1825, Royal Insurance Co. began Canadian operations in 1851. Total business in force at the end of 1936 was $26.4 millions, an increase from $25.2 millions in the previous year.

Total assets in Canada at the end of 1936 were $300,000 lower than in the previous year at $6.9 millions.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Head Office—Liverpool, Eng.
Head Office in Canada—Montreal, Que.
Chief Agent for Canada—R. Forster Smith.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1930	7,060,852	26,369	1,837
1931	7,639,690	25,967	1,873
1932	7,409,518	24,958	1,608
1933	7,330,295	23,659	1,498
1934	9,315,343	23,821	1,951
1935	7,149,915	25,219	2,196
1936	6,857,014	26,377	2,641

Entire Operations

Total assets, 1935	*$280,549,615
Total bus. in force, 1934	*281,500,635
Total new bus. paid for, 1935 net	*24,523,480
Do., 1936 (approximate)	*24,600,000

*At $5 to the pound.

Classes of Business Written in Canada

	Issued (net)* 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	1,649,707	16,821,816
(b) Non-partic.	1,141,332	9,555,167
Total, 1936	2,791,039	26,376,983
1935	2,327,111	25,219,297

*Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets in Canada

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	71	66	67	59
Municipal	9	8	8	7
Other	5	8	10	16
Total	85	82	85	82
Mortgages:				
Urban	..	3	3	3
Policy loans	15	15	12	15
	100	100	100	100

Other Information

1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 3.651%. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).

Sickness and Accident
PROTECTION at Low Cost to FREEMASONS

● Policies against SICKNESS, ACCIDENT and ACCIDENTAL DEATH are available to Freemasons only, at exceptionally low cost, paying more per dollar of premium than any other policy issued — due to the high class of risk!

Strong liquid position and sound management guarantee the Association's ability to meet all claims promptly.

Consult the agent in your locality.

Established 1907

The PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Head Office, Granby, Que.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. — N. R. MITCHELL, Vice-President — J. G. FULLER, Sec. and Asst. Mgr.

The Chances Are 20 to 1—

that you'll be dependent at age 65 if you fail to make ADEQUATE provision for your old age during the "earning" period of your life.

Are you planning your old age, so that you can spend the last years of your life in happiness and comfort, or are you willing to take a 20 to 1 chance that you will be spared the uncertainty and insecurity that nineteen out of twenty persons face during old age?

Do you know that you can so arrange your protection that it will provide for an early retirement for yourself and assure your family a monthly income for a predetermined period, should an immature death prevent you from receiving the benefits of your investment?

Ask our representative in your locality for particulars of the latest in Family Security Plans, Investment & Retirement Bonds, Annuities, Insurance Plans, Settlement Options, etc.

Why take a 20 to 1 chance?

BRANCHES AT PRINCIPAL POINTS BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND MONTREAL

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

I have the Solution to your Problem

"My associates and I have helped 145,000 persons in the past year to arrange financial security for themselves and their families.

"We are specially trained to render such service and are fortunate in that our Company's name is a hallmark of integrity and strength.

"May we help you in your plans
—*to educate your children*
—*to provide for your wife or other dependents in case of your prior death*
—*to protect your business interests*
—*to furnish funds upon which to retire*
—*to clean up all debts at death, including Succession Duties, unpaid taxes and other bills?*

"With proper provision for the future there is greater enjoyment of present living.

"May we talk it over with you?"

Established 1874
London Life Insurance Company
"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE

"Banners of the Sky"

The Aurora Borealis . . . Nature's supreme spectacle of the night is said to signify fine, calm weather ahead.

Such, too, is the significance of the thousands of SUN LIFE Policies, which, from coast to coast, give present contentment to a great Canadian family of men, women and children because of the promise of certain security in the years to come.

One Billion Dollars Paid Out in Benefits since Organization

Through the SUN LIFE OF CANADA, thousands of Canadians have co-operated to solve in a practical and economical way the many vital problems allied to children's Education, Home Ownership, Security in Old Age, and above all, to ensure protection for their loved ones in the unknown years to come.

"Join the Sun Life Family today"

SUN LIFE of CANADA

Great-West Life

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries Total $15 Millions For Year — New Business at $49.7 Millions Shows Increase of $5 Millions

Ranking third among Canadian companies in respect to business in force, Great-West Life Assurance Co. has total assets of $150 millions and business in force of $556 millions.

The company carries on the bulk of its operations within the Dominion although in recent years considerable business has been developed in the five states of the United States which are adjacent to the Canadian border. Latest available figures showed approximately 16% of total business in force to be outside Canada.

Increase in Business

A feature of the year's operations was an increase of $5.4 millions in new, paid-for business at $41.6 millions. Total insurance in force at the year-end was $2.1 millions higher than in the previous year.

Holdings of bonds and debentures were increased to $67.9 millions or 47.7% of ledger assets. Valuations are at a figure less than that authorized by the federal insurance department.

Payments made to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year totalled $15 millions, of which $11 millions went to living policyholders. More than $1 million was repaid by policyholders in the reduction of policy loans during the year.

The company, with head office in Winnipeg, celebrated its 45th birthday last August.

GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Officers—
G. W. Allan, K.C., pres.; R. T. Riley and M. F. Christie, vice-pres.; C. C. Ferguson, gen. mgr.; E. A. Brock, sec.; F. D. MacCharles, asst. gen. mgr. and actuary; H. W. Manning, asst. gen. mgr.; A. J. D. Morgan, asst. gen. mgr.; C. E. Trimmer, treas.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: G. W. Allan, K.C., R. T. Riley, H. E. Sellers, S. L. Cork, W. H. McWilliams, Col. H. F. Osler, J. A. Richardson, all of Winnipeg; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Clandeboye, Man.
Representing policyholders: F. E. Halls, N. J. Breen, M. F. Christie, W. P. Riley, all of Winnipeg.

Field of Operations—
Canada, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Washington, U.S.A.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 1,000,000

Dividends Paid—20% per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	12,251,932	83,979	......
1917	24,385,666	152,643	29,164
1922	49,198,255	318,607	46,467
1927	94,909,289	502,545	66,418
1931	135,571,241	616,536	50,750
1932	135,738,365	580,537	39,184
1933	134,762,166	552,294	43,262
1934	138,245,129	554,363	54,091
1935	143,595,897	554,133	36,210
1936	150,005,674	556,211	41,624

Analysis of Assets (Ledger)
(Latest available)

	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %	1932 %
Bonds:				
Government	23.5	18.9	15.4	12.1
Municipal	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.6
Other	12.8	14.1	13.1	14.3
Total	43.8	39.9	35.5	34.1
Mortgages:				
Farm	15.1	16.3	14.8	15.2
Urban	17.8	19.5	20.9	21.8
Total	32.9*	35.8*	35.7	37.0
Policy loans	18.9	20.4	22.1	22.7
Stocks	.4	.4	.4	.4
Real estate	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1
Other	1.1	.8	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes agreements of sale which in 1933 totalled 3%; in 1932 2.76%.

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Interest earned*	4.23	4.73	4.90	5.41

*On mean invested assets.

Montreal

Business in Force $40.7 Millions — Assets $6.2 Millions

Total business of the Montreal Life Insurance Co. in force at the end of 1936 amounted to $40.7 millions, an increase from $38.8 millions in the previous year. New business on the more rigid government basis was $5.5 millions compared with $6.3 millions in 1935.

The company was established in 1908 under the name of the Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Nineteen years later the name was changed to Montreal Life. Since 1929, it has been controlled by Atlas Assurance Co. of London, Eng.

Total assets increased about $250,000 during the year to $6.2 millions. A feature of the company's investment holdings in recent years has been a substantial increase in stocks. In 1933 these represented less than one half of 1% of total assets; they now amount to 7%.

Officers—
Arthur P. Earle, A.I.A., A.A.S., pres.; Haines B. Wickes, F.A.S., sec. and asst. gen. mgr.; W. Leslie, Nicholls, F.I.R., actuary; J. A. Toller, asst. sec.-treas.

Directors—
Arthur P. Earle, A.I.A., A.A.S.; pres.; C. E. Sanders, vice-pres.; J. V. Desaulniers, vice-pres.; Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Lyon Cohen, H. Cypihot, M.D., F. Wilson Fairman, Cecil Hugh Falloon, F.C.I.I., C. G. Greenshields, K.C., Hon. R. O. Grothe, S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P., William Penman, F.I.A., Jas. W. Pyke, René Redmond, William S. Walton.

Capital—Authorized $1,000,000
Subscribed 1,000,000
Paid-up 250,000

Dividends—$10,000.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in force ($ 000)	New ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	5,643,509	40,851	8,662,396
1932	5,777,336	39,628	8,143,366
1933	5,446,115	36,770	5,672,657
1934	5,563,546	37,266	5,240,793
1935	5,974,845	38,811	6,269,655
1936	6,225,487	40,666	*5,558,567

*On new federal government basis.

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	3,815,257	21,268,917
(b) Non-partic.	3,099,573	15,856,557
Group	1,482,060	3,540,408
Total, 1936	8,396,890	40,665,882
1935	8,198,743	38,811,242

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.6
Municipal	17.6	17.4	16.5	15.4
Other	15.8	16.5	18.3	17.5
Total	35.6	36.1	37.4	36.5
Mortgages:				
Farm	...	...	...	...
Urban	28.8	29.8	33.5	35.6
Policy loans	16.2	16.8	18.4	19.4
Stocks	7.0	6.4	.5	.4
Real estate	9.6	9.9	10.0	8.1
Other	2.8	1.0	.2	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information
1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.25%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance).
2. Consideration received for annuities, 1936, $24,640.
3. Foreign business:
(a) In force Dec. 31, 1936 .... $3,316,331
(b) New paid for 337,770

New Ontario Insurance $301 Millions in 1936

New life insurance issued in Ontario during 1936 amounted to $301 millions, an increase of $9 millions from the previous year, according to preliminary figures released this week by the Ontario department of insurance.

For the third successive year, business in force recorded an increase. The total at the year end stood at $2.9 billions, the increase during the year amounting to $110 millions.

Analysis of premium income indicates a substantial gain in ordinary and group business, with industrial income showing a smaller advance. Ordinary contracts accounted for $61.8 millions, industrial $17.1 millions and group $3 millions. Total premium income from all sources was $88.4 millions, compared with $87.2 millions in 1935.

Disbursements to policyholders at slightly less than $62 millions were down from $63.4 millions in 1935. Of the total, $24.1 millions were paid out in cash surrender values, with death claims accounting for $17.8 millions and policy dividends $11.5 millions.

The experience of individual companies writing life insurance in the province last year is as follows:

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—ONTARIO BUSINESS, 1936

	Net Consideration for Annuities $	Total Premium Income $	New Policies Issued No.	New Policies Issued $	Insur. in Force Dec. 31, 1936 No.	Insur. in Force Dec. 31, 1936 $
Joint Stock:						
Aetna	1,443	573,609	311	1,487,378	3,959	57,286,940
Canada	1,201,124	6,167,101	3,916	14,216,070	54,427	217,845,710
Commercial Union	......	251	......	......	12	26,684
Confederation	592,403	3,278,415	3,431	8,840,410	42,003	102,851,834
Continental Assurance	......	......	......	......	......	......
Continental Life	85,461	647,865	1,693	3,553,912	11,414	21,074,702
Crown	90,647	1,286,122	1,978	5,101,419	17,916	39,095,174
Dominion	402,192	2,187,047	2,081	7,813,187	28,314	77,889,042
Dom. of Can. General	42,817	180,654	563	1,098,037	3,262	6,722,711
Eaton, T.	......	438,967	540	1,531,158	6,420	14,750,188
Empire	29,817	613 581	1,056	1,818,021	15,602	22,603,319
Equitable Life of Can.	38,242	786,343	741	2,787,027	13,041	32,020,571
Excelsior	22,358	1,200,078	3,714	7,748,452	22,388	48,916,337
Great West	148,730	4,107,011	3,774	9,646,539	58,644	132,733,729
Imperial	256,649	3,190,716	2,843	6,852,518	41,300	108,521,346
Liverpool & London & Globe	......	1,216	......	......	20	37,952
London	166,419	9,832,209	72,449	52,738,702	405,516	345,406,340
London & Scottish	......	136,417	278	* 582,889	2,505	6,560,256
Loyal	......	535	11	11,000	11	11,000
Manufacturers	172,789	3,291,409	3,842	8,921,561	49,549	115,867,903
Monarch	21,783	364,486	......	1,949,890	......	13,090,044
Montreal	3,096	311,846	621	1,243,455	2,471	8,306,878
Mutual Life & Citizens	......	296,851	5,043	1,356,714	23,757	8,062,659
National of Canada	61,248	477,548	720	2,126,782	6,414	16,075,586
North British & Mercantile	......	5,954	......	......	14	158,849
Northern	8,737	504 262	1,002	3,333,183	10,203	19,248,963
Occidental	256	50,230	110	479,444	681	2,025,577
Phoenix Assurance	......	34,338	7	20,500	416	1,749,685
Prudential Assurance	268,807	521,932	1,288	2,258,050	4,199	8,722,773
Royal	......	193,366	246	773,864	1,518	6,938,085
Sauvegarde	......	90,441	478	623,130	2,028	2,911,844
Sovereign	75,821	232,157	804	1,467,753	3,714	6,798,933
Sun	826,798	8,682,398	5,254	17,326,034	88,806	298,443,445
Travelers of Hartford	84,503	1,240,691	479	1,981,207	6,988	40,425,802
Union Labor	......	2,735	......	......	40	76,500
United States	1,107	10,541	......	3,630	91	384,648
Western	......	15,285	21	35,500	56	78,250
Mutual:						
Ancient Foresters' Mutual	......	162,870	5,629	1,921,073	13,399	5,323,195
Metropolitan	531,408	14,675,192	116,966	54,345,776	923,171	418,061,587
Mutual Relief*	......	105,283	......	......	......	......
New York	18,760	1,485,883	835	1,458,249	18,991	43,540,659
Prudential	63,697	9,212,144	102,265	37,960,824	736,166	270,348,133
Royal Guardians	1,200	* 70,490	1,030	469,569	5,438	2,218,341
Standard	......	292,204	629	1,734,375	3,895	11,094,507
State	......	11,910	......	111	76	612,597
Mutual Life of Canada	476,753	8,489,893	8,874	21,607,496	108,420	283,367,237
North American	866,088	2,936,737	3,897	11,755,558	31,742	77,128,050
Totals, 1936	6,561,166	88,397,233	359,419	300,981,447	2,768,997	2,895,414,565
1935	6,578,552	87,158,573	351,007	291,952,462	2,742,484	2,785,947,069

* Reinsured by Empire Life.

Excelsior

Increase of 14% in New Business Issued in 1936

Excelsior Life Insurance Co. reports a gain of 14% in new business issued and an increase of 6.4% in insurance in force for the year 1936.

Business in force at the year end was $98.2 millions. This figure is on the new uniform basis of the Federal Insurance Department, that is inclusion of business which is fully settled for. On a basis comparable with 1935 the total would be $99.5 millions, an increase of $7.2 millions.

The company reports that a special investment-protection personal pension policy accounted for 30% of total sales in the year. Quotas for 1937 call for an increase of 9% in new paid-for business and an increase of 6.9% in paid-up business.

Analysis of assets shows the 1936 total to have crossed the $20 millions mark, an increase of more than $500,000 from the previous year. Of the total 54.6% is invested in federal or provincial bonds, 18.4% in first mortgages, 17.7% in policy loans.

Western mortgage loans and real estate on the basis of book values amount to only 4% of invested assets. Interest earnings are reported at 5.11% compared with 5.0% in 1935.

Excelsior Life, with head office at Toronto, confines its business to Canada. It has been operating under federal charter since 1897.

Officers—
Alex. Fasken, K.C., pres.; J. L. Ross, 1st vice-pres.; G. R. Warwick, 2nd vice-pres.; A. C. Galbraith, gen. mgr.; C. P. Muckle, sec.-treas.; T. A. Dark, actuary; C. Q. Parker, investment mgr.; A. W. Johnston, asst. actuary; T. O. Cox, supt. of agencies; A. P. Johnston, acct.; John Ferguson, consulting medical referee; W. E. Ferguson, medical referee; R. T. Boyes, western Ontario supervisor; M. S. Crockford, supervisor of field service.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: Alex. Fasken, J. L. Ross, S. F. Duncan, F. E. Maulson, H. S. Gooderham, A. Matthews, Toronto; G. E. Weir, Dresden, Ont.; G. S. Kilbourn, Owen Sound.
Representing policyholders: G. R. Warwick, R. S. Robertson, K.C., Toronto; P. F. Casgrain, K.C., Montreal; J. W. Spencer, Victoria.

Field of Operations—Canada.

Capital—Authorized $500,000
Subscribed 500,000
Paid-up 150,000

Dividends Paid on Capital Stock—$2.40 per annum.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	2,855,070	16,718	2,681
1917	4,593,716	21,079	5,114
1922	8,080,259	48,412	7,336
1927	13,327,152	76,387	11,716
1931	18,497,608	98,020	12,050
1932	19,019,349	94,631	10,186
1933	21,530,562	90,052	9,145
1934	19,655,890	89,075	9,341
1935	20,167,181	92,313	12,892
1936	20,769,061	98,229	14,685

Classes of Business Written—

	Issued (net)† 1936 $	Business in Force Dec. 31/36 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	8,158,896	56,941,127
(b) Non-partic.	9,791,035	41,282,006
Industrial	......	6,106
Total, 1936	17,949,931	98,229,239
1935	16,198,993	92,313,319

†Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	29.8	30.4	25.8	22.5
Municipal	12.6	13.5	14.3	13.9
Other	12.1	9.5	10.6	11.1
Total	54.6	53.4	50.7	47.5
Mortgages:				
Farm	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4
Urban	16.0	16.9	17.1	18.0
Total	19.3	19.6	20.1	21.4
Policy loans	17.7	19.3	20.7	22.9
Stocks	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7
Real estate	5.0	6.0	6.6	7.0
Other	1.2	.5	.6	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Interest earned*	....	5.0	5.3	5.3

*On mean invested assets.

Other Information
1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 5.11%.
(On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance.)
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936, $31,199.

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS—

IN PLAYER'S YOU GET *Vintage* TOBACCO

Metropolitan Life

New Business, Insurance in Force and Assets in Canada All Increase During 1936

Material improvement in new business written, in insurance in force and in total assets are reported by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. on Canadian operations during 1936.

New, paid-for insurance placed during the year amounted to $125.6 millions, an increase of 5% from 1935 and the highest of any year since 1933.

Business in force at the year end, at $1,065.1 millions, was $27 millions above the previous year. Of this total, $592.9 millions represented ordinary insurance, $394.2 millions industrial, and $78.1 millions group. During the year, $28.6 millions was paid to Canadian policyholders.

Assets of the company in Canada advanced $7.3 millions during 1936 and now total $280.8 millions. Investments in Canada total $271 millions.

Metropolitan Life, with head office in New York, has more business in force in the Dominion than any other life insurance company, Canadian or foreign. The company has been operating in Canada for 66 years and has earned the distinction of being the only company to carry more than $1 billion of insurance in force in this country. Canadian head office is at Ottawa.

Total business in Canada and the United States recorded a gain in business in force during the year of $1,041.6 millions to $21.3 billions. Of this total slightly more than half is in ordinary contracts, 34% is in industrial and the remaining 15% is in group insurance.

Assets increased $259.9 millions in 1936 to almost $4.5 billions, thus maintaining the company's reputation as not only the largest insurance company in the world, but also the outstanding corporate institution in any field.

METROPOLITAN LIFE

Home Office—1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Head Office in Canada—180 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for $
1912	13,812,294	105,481	36,859,000
1917	30,524,939	222,214	54,519,000
1922	75,493,131	480,562	113,574,000
1927	141,703,193	769,270	175,803,000
1931	231,037,000	1,036,136	158,016,031
1932	234,815,254	1,030,991	139,976,358
1933	241,323,302	1,008,213	128,906,308
1934	263,118,131	1,022,860	124,309,462
1935	273,494,346	1,038,355	119,504,724
1936	280,781,740	1,065,096	125,597,000

Entire Operations

Total assets (1936) .... $ 4,494,701,772
Total bus. in force (Dec. 31/36) 21,310,975,784
Total new ins. paid for 1936 2,265,873,121
Also revived and increased 709,108,639

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Interest earned* (%)	4.09	4.08	4.42	4.70

*On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dom. Superintendent of Insurance.

New Insurance Paid for in Canada

	1936 $	1935 $
Ordinary	60,267,549	58,785,835
Industrial	62,700,820	58,300,991
Group	2,628,953	2,417,898
Total	125,597,322	119,504,724
Business in Force in Canada		
Ordinary	592,861,421	584,835,518
Industrial	62,700,820	58,300,991
Group	78,072,947	73,472,692
Total	1,065,096,301	1,038,354,570

Prudential, Eng.

Business in Force Rises 23%—New Insurance is Higher

An increase of 23% in life insurance in force in Canada is reported by Prudential Assurance Co. of England. The total at the end of 1936 stands at $18.6 millions. New business written last year amounted to $4.6 millions, an increase of $600,000 over 1935.

PRUDENTIAL CO. OF ENGLAND

Head Office—London, Eng.

Head Office in Canada—465 St. John St., Montreal.

Growth of Business in Canada (Life)

Year	Assets $	Liabs. in Can. $	Business in force ($ 000)	New ins. pd. for ($ 000)
1930	168,869	11,354	236	151
1931	185,438	211,786	2,907	2,570
1932	1,168,997	467,843	5,685	3,284
1933	1,587,677	820,045	8,224	3,649
1934	2,216,670	1,313,711	11,753	4,471
1935	1,989,503	1,912,192	15,097	4,025
1936	3,016,198	2,397,351	18,591	4,620

Entire Operations (Life)

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1931	1,232,072,970	3,563,114	440,612
1932	1,266,675,252	3,601,014	414,418
1933	1,329,333,545	3,726,942	428,822
1934	1,388,870,570	3,839,191	429,322
1935	1,440,306,572	3,946,154	432,360
1936	Not yet available.		

Interest Earnings

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Interest earned*	4.96	4.96	4.75	5.13

*On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dominion Superintendent of Insurance.

Commercial

Assets of Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Edmonton increased 6.4% in 1936 to $2.2 millions. Approximately one fifth of the total is in mortgages, most of which are in Alberta. Almost $1.1 million is invested in bonds and stocks, which are carried at market value, with $321,209 in policy loans. Free surplus at the end of 1936 was $135,852 and total surplus for policyholders $354,487.

Business in force at the year end was $10 millions compared with $10.3 millions in the previous year, a decrease of 2.2%. New business written during the year was also 2½% lower than in 1935 at $1,452,279. Premium income as a whole, however, increased slightly to $483,918, the highest in the company's history.

In the event of the Alberta debt legislation being held valid, the total loss which the company could suffer has been placed at $126,000.

Sun Life Assurance

Company Reports Business in Force at End of 1936 at $2.7 Billions—First Increase Shown Since 1931 —Shareholders' Dividends Resumed

Substantial gains in almost every department and a return once more to a "better-than-market-value" basis, feature the 1936 statement of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

New business issued and paid for during the year showed little change from 1935 at $219 million, but business in force rose by $39 millions to $2.8 billions. This, the first increase since 1931, is attributed to a sharp decline in lapse and surrender of policies.

Another feature of the year's operations was an increase of 10% in total assets to $777 millions, a new all-time high. Holdings of bonds are higher at $310 millions, while common stock holdings are down to $258 millions or about 43% of ledger assets. This decline probably reflects the fact that for 1936 the company has used book values for the first time in valuing its securities.

Largest in Canada

Sun Life of Canada is the largest institution of its kind in the Dominion and one of the top-ranking insurance companies in the world. Operations extend to almost all world countries with the exception of Australia and continental Europe. Apart from Canada, it operates in 42 of the United States and in 35 other countries.

Incorporated in 1865 as the "Sun Insurance Company of Montreal" the original intention was to carry on a general insurance business. Six years later, however, its name was changed to the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of Montreal and its business confined to life and accident insurance. The first policy was written in 1871 and both life and accident coverages solicited until 1893 when the present strictly life policy was inaugurated. Of total business approximately 70% is done outside of Canada with about 40% in the United States.

Dividends Resumed

The company recently announced resumption of dividend payments to shareholders after a lapse of five years and an increase both in the dividend scale to participating policyholders and in the proportion of dividends which will henceforth be allotted out of profits to participating policyholders.

Analysis of income shows increases in annuity considerations, single premium income and in amounts received as interest and dividends. Total income was higher by nearly $11 millions while policy payments were lower, giving an excess of income over disbursements of $60.7 millions, compared with $47.2 millions in 1935.

Earned surplus for the year was $30 millions out of which $10 millions was set aside as a special contingency reserve and part used to swell free surplus, which stood at the end of the year at $18.1 millions, compared with only $5.9 millions in 1935. The company reported an increase in the rate of interest earned on its invested assets from 4.11% in 1935 to 4.29% in 1936.

Officers—
Arthur B. Wood, F.I.A., F.A.S., pres. and man. dir.; E. A. Macnutt, vice-pres. and treas.; C. S. V. Branch, 2nd vice-pres.; H. Warren K. Hale, secy.; G. W. Bourke, actuary; J. J. Cooper, comptroller; W. S. Penny, director of agencies; H. P. Thornhill, joint treasurer.

Directors—
Representing shareholders: A. B. Wood, E. A. Macnutt, R. Adair, Sir E. W. Beatty, Sir H. S. Holt, T. B. Macaulay, J. W. McConnell, C. Riordon, Hon. L. C. Webster, all of Montreal; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Quebec.
Representing policyholders: W. M. Birks, Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C., R. H. McMaster, A. B. Purvis, J. W. Ross, all of Montreal.

Field of Operations—
Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, 42 states, districts and territories of the U.S.A.; Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Philippine Islands, British Honduras, Guatemala, British West Indies, Curacao, British, French and Netherlands Guiana, Peru, Chile, Argentine Republic, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Malta, Siam, Syria, Palestine, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Egypt, India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands East Indies and West Indies, Federated Malay States, China, Japan and Hong Kong.

Capital—Authorized $4,000,000
Subscribed 2,000,000
Paid-up 2,000,000

Growth of Business

Year	Assets $	Business in Force ($ 000)	New Ins. Paid for ($ 000)
1912	49,605,616	183,147	30,814
1917	90,160,174	313,088	47,811
1922	174,088,858	633,873	90,798
1927	401,305,884	1,533,910	342,153
1930	588,733,632	2,924,435	710,849
1931	624,804,455	3,109,071	531,188
1932	611,436,153	2,928,952	285,047
1933	624,146,035	2,770,454	216,688
1934	655,378,716	2,748,725	236,218
1935	707,052,401	2,736,960	219,108
1936	777,803,539	2,775,949	219,966

Classes of Business Written

	Issued* 1936 $	Business in force Dec. 31 1936 $
Ordinary business:		
(a) Participating	Not	2,121,072,248
(b) Non-partic.	available	272,600,763
Group	....	382,276,076
Totals, 1936	227,144,558	2,775,949,087
1935	243,157,758	2,736,960,030

*Exclusive of increases and revivals.

Analysis of Invested Assets

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Bonds:				
Government	18.2	16.3	12.3	8.2
Municipal	4.2	3.1	2.2	2.2
Other	18.8	12.4	10.7	9.3
Total	41.2	31.8	25.2	19.7
Mortgages:				
Farm	.2	.2	.3	.4
Urban	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.3
Total	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7
Policy loans	11.6	13.3	15.0	16.4
Stocks	36.9	43.3	47.9	51.4
Real estate	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5
Other	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other Information:
1. Int. earned on invested assets, 1936, 4.29 per cent. (On mean net ledger assets as reported to Dominion Superintendent of insurance).
2. Consideration received from annuities, 1936—$13,542,361.
3. Foreign business:
(a) Amount in force Dec. 31, 1936 1,984,097,473
(b) New business paid for 173,751,169

Standard

New Paid-up Business in Canada $3.9 Millions for Year

Standard Life Assurance Co., with head office at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Canadian headquarters at Montreal, was established in 1825 and has been carrying on business in Canada since 1846. The company became a mutual organization in 1925. New paid business in Canada during 1936 was $3.9 millions, an increase of almost 30% over the previous year. Assets in the Dominion advanced $330,000 to $27.4 millions.

The company's reserves are calculated on the equivalent of a 2¼% interest basis, said to be a stronger basis than that adopted by any other insurance office in the world.

For 1936, the company declared its tenth successive compound bonus to participating policyholders, amounting to a paid-up addition of $21 per $1,000 of insurance.

STANDARD LIFE

Chief Agent in Canada — W. H. Clark Kennedy, Montreal.

Growth of Business (In Canada)

Year	Assets $	Business in Force $	New Ins. Paid for $
1930	19,787,865	31,330,234	2,571,346
1931	19,820,029	31,329,555	2,153,909
1932	21,053,594	30,544,724	2,126,280
1933	22,264,098	29,810,079	2,396,598
1934	24,783,095	29,772,428	2,550,713
1935	27,131,139	31,087,178	3,026,294
1936	27,363,940	*	3,902,196

*Not available.

	1936 %	1935 %	1934 %	1933 %
Interest earned*	5.09	5.08	5.14	5.21

*On mean invested assets.

Progress

Striking evidence of the progress of the Crown Life is afforded by the following figures taken from the Annual Report of the year just completed:

1935 $		1936 $
29,590,884.00	*Policies Issued up 6%*	31,464,276.00
156,989,682.00	*Insurance in Force up 8%*	170,268,583.00
23,669,127.94	*Assets up 15%*	27,192,878.62
6,601,180.01	*Cash Income up 19%*	7,836,444.21
1,094,333.75	*Free Surplus up 20%*	1,308,137.33

Assets

First Mortgages on Real Estate	34%
Government and Municipal Bonds	32%
Public Utility and Industrial Bonds	8%
Preferred and Common Stocks	4%
Loans on Company's Policies	12%
Home Office and Other Real Estate	3%
Cash and Other Assets	7%
	100%

Average Rate of Interest Earned 5.38%

All Bonds, Debentures and Stocks owned by the Company are taken at ledger value, which is $780,806.36 less—that is to say, 6% less—than the actual market value.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1900 — Home Office Toronto

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, *President* — H. R. Stephenson, *General Manager*

THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

H. R. BAIN, President — ROBERT FENNELL, K.C., Vice-president

Directors:

Col. The Hon. HERBERT A. BRUCE, M.D., LL.D. — The Hon. DAVID O. L'ESPERANCE
The Hon. ERIC WERGE HAMBER
Fraser D. Reid — A. H. Beaton, K.C. — Allan A. Aitken — Denton Massey, M.P.

Continued Growth

Year	Total Assets	Reserve on Policies	Total Income	Amount in Force
1924	$ 598,939	$ 296,976	$ 193,240	$ 5,479,120
1928	1,966,062	1,479,426	689,871	17,852,024
1932	4,452,397	3,522,408	1,248,872	26,203,105
1936	6,710,770	5,435,884	1,321,258	28,385,786

THE T. EATON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, CANADA

An Uncommon Policy for a Common Need

Age	
20	$91.10
21	93.40
22	95.80
23	98.10
24	100.50
25	103.00
26	105.10
27	107.70
28	109.80
29	111.40
30	114.40
31	117.70
31	121.50
32	125.50
33	129.60
34	134.10
35	138.80
36	143.80
37	149.10
38	154.70
39	160.70
40	167.00
41	173.90
42	180.90
43	188.70
44	196.70
45	205.30
46	214.50
47	224.10
48	234.50
49	245.50
50	257.20

Also issued at ages 51 to 60

First five years, *just half* the figure in this table.

Thereafter, the table rate (same age) less dividend as credited.

That is all you pay annually for **$5,000** life insurance.

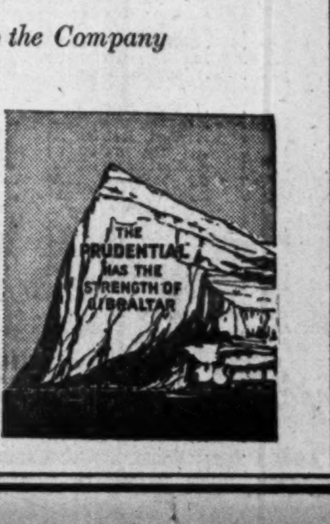
(All standard provisions and premium waiver disability benefit included Substantial cash values in later years)

Designed to give you permanent protection, with *an easy start.*

MAKE FULL USE OF THIS CONTRACT If It Fits Your Case

Consult agent, phone local office or write to the Company

The Prudential Insurance Company of America



EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, President — Home Office NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Branch Offices in All Leading Canadian Cities

STOCK AND BOND MARKET QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto, Curb

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks. Where no recent transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 8

[illegible]

Range 1937 High	Low	Div. $	Mar. 6 R'te Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 1	Week end. Mar. 8 H	L	Cl'se
5½	2	.	...	Tooke Bros.	6	4	4	4	4
34½	21	.	...	Do. pref.	30	29	30	30	30
42½	37	1	2.5	Tor. Elevators	2440	42	42½	39¾	42½
125	110	7	5.9	Do. pref.	110	116	125	117	117
52	51	.	...	Do. pref., new	715	51½	51½	51	51
110	97	4	4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	17	100	100	97	100
126	125	6	4.8	Toronto Mtge.	....	(126 bid — asked)			
160	153	7	4.6	Tuckett Tob. p.	5	160	153	153	153
18	13⅜	.	...	Twin City	50	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
				U					
19	15½	35c	...	Union Gas	2890	16¾	16¾	16	16¾
26½	20	60+10c	..	Un. Amuse. A	....	(26 bid — asked)			
27	24	60+10c	..	Do. (B)	15	24	27	27	27
1.15	.85	.	...	United Distill.	800	1.00	1.05	.95	.95
62½	51½	.	...	United Fuel, pf.	380	56	57	55½	55½
25	25	2	8	United Secs.	25	25	25	25	25
11½	7¾	.	...	United Steel	90969	9	11½	8¾	11
				V					
8	5	.	...	Viau Bisc.	110	7	6	6	6
57	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 58 asked)			
				W					
27	22	25c	...	Wabasso Cot.	375	25	25	24	24
49½	45½	2	4.2	Walker-Good.	3325	46	47½	46	46½
20	19½	1	5.1	Do. pref.	1334	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
3½	2½	.	...	Walkerville Br.	710	2½	2¾	2½	2½
5	2½	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	4325	4½	4¾	4½	4½
12½	10	.	...	West. C. Flour.	155	10	10¾	10	10¾
90	80	.	...	Do. pref.	80	82	82	82	82
70	65	2.40	3.4	West. Grocers.	58	70	70	70	70
120	115½	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(117½ bid — asked)			
18½	17	80+10c	..	Weston Ltd.	1975	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18
106½	101	5	4.9	Do. pref.	5	102	102	102	102
8	4	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
23	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
10½	4½	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	3492	6¾	7½	6½	7
10	4¾	.	...	Do. (B)	1318	6¾	7	6¾	6½
44	30	.	...	Do. pref.	235	34½	35	32	32
65	53	.	...	Wood, A. & J. p	....	(60½ bid 65 asked)			
85	78	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	....	(80 bid 83 asked)			
				Z					
7	5½	.	...	Zimmerknit, c.	30	7	7	7	7
96	92	7	...	Do. pref.	7	96	96	96	96

* Quotations for 1935. No sales recorded in 1936-37 to date.
† 1936.
▲ On account of arrears. b New York quotations.
‡ Plus extra of $2 paid Feb. 1, 1937.
• Plus stock bonus 1% paid Jan. 2, and 1% payable Mar. 26, 1937.
▲ Capital distribution.

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDED MARCH 8

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 1 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 8
1	.10½	.06¼	Afton	28,900	.08¼	.08½	.07	.07½
No	1.90	1.42	Aldermac	65,707	1.67	1.73	1.60	1.68
1	.04¾	.03¼	Alexandria	42,866	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.03½
No	8.75	6.50	Anglo-Huronian	1,909	8.00	8.00	7.60	7.60
1	1.42	1.05	Argosy	12,849	1.12	1.16	1.05	1.05
1	1.15	.85	Arntfield	6,150	1.00	1.00	.90	.92
No	.09	.04½	Arno	9,300	.07	.06½	.05½	.06
1	.15	.09	Ashley	29,950	.12½	.13	.12	.12
1	.27	.09	Astoria Rouyn	121,100	.15	.15½	.13	.14
50c.	.16	.07	Aztec Mining	7,200	.11	.13	.11½	.13
1	.36	.24	Bagamac	9,250	.34	.32	.29	.29
1	1.85	1.20	Bankfield	33,857	1.45	1.48	1.38	1.40
1	.65	.25	Base Metals	78,980	.49½	.57	.49½	.55
No	1.75	1.30	Beattie Gold	9,675	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.41
1	.65	.47	Beaufor	19,130	.50	.51	.47	.48
1	1.70	1.33	Bidgood Kirk	42,681	1.45	1.50	1.35	1.35
1	.72	.58	Big Missouri	25,982	.61	.67	.60	.65
1	.29	.19	Bobjo	19,460	.22	.23	.21	.22
1	1.14	.46	Bouscadillac G.M.	28,150	.88	.87	.80	.80
No	9.00	7.90	Bralorne	1,426	8.90	8.75	8.60	8.70
1	.15	.07	Brazil Gold	2,500	.08	.10	.07	.10
1	.21	.12½	Brett Trethewey	31,730	.15½	.16	.14	.14
1	.13	.09	Brownlee	87,140	.10½	.10½	.09	.09½
1	12.50	11.00	Buffalo Ankerite	2,315	11.25	11.87	11.00	11.00
No	.06½	.05	Buffalo Can.	54,800	.05½	.06½	.05	.06
5	30.00	27.00	Bulolo Gold	1,929	29.00	29.00	28.50	28.87
No	.23	.10	Bunker Hill	4,260	.16	.16	.14	.14
No	2.50	1.80	Can. Marlartic	14,682	1.95	2.00	1.82	1.88
1	1.75	1.50	Cariboo Gold	1,000	1.50	1.60	1.55	1.55
1	.47½	.30	Cartier Malartic	39,000	.31	.32	.30	.30
1	1.66	1.39	Castle Trethewey	8,325	1.40	1.50	1.39	1.40
1	.62	.50	Cent. Cadillac	21,750	.60	.55	.50	.54
1	.31	.14½	Cen. Manitoba	42,900	.15½	.16	.14½	.15
1	5.25	4.20	Cen. Patricia	12,375	4.75	4.75	4.40	4.45
1	.43	.22	Cen. Porcupine	37,300	.27	.27½	24	.24½
No	1.47	1.00	Chromium	19,481	1.08	1.14	1.05	1.07
No	.06	.04	Church M. & Mil.	15,300	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
No	.09½	.06	Clericy	55,100	.07½	.07½	.06½	.07
5	10.00	5.50	Coast Copper	1,459	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.50
1	.03½	.02	Cobalt Contact	20,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
5	3.50	3.00	Coniagas	845	3.20	3.50	3.00	3.20
No	2.14	1.72	Coniaurum	10,025	1.84	1.85	1.72	1.80
1	2.70	1.64	Con. Chibougamau	45,665	1.80	1.85	1.64	1.65
25	98.50	74.50	Cons. Smelters	36,465	85.25	98.50	85.00	97.75
1	2.98	1.80	Darkwater	44,400	2.45	2.45	1.80	1.90
No	51.12	45.00	Dome Mines	14,543	48.25	48.75	45.00	46.50
1	.15	.07	Dom. Explorers	21,310	.07½	.08½	.07½	.08½
1	1.22	.40	Dorval Siscoe	41,500	.93	.97	.85	.87
1	.15	.05	Duparquet	163,350	.13	.13	.11	.11½
1	2.05	1.20	East Malartic	188,875	1.66	1.95	1.62	1.72
1	2.70	2.32	Eldorado	76,150	2.50	2.76	2.49	2.75
No	12.87	10.12	Falconbridge	12,555	11.50	12.00	10.50	11.12
1	.54	.20½	Federal	328,650	.28	.35	.26	.27
No	1.58	1.10	Francoeur Gold	22,900	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.14
1	.30	.22	Glenora	43,125	.23	.23½	.22	.22
No	1.02	.75	God's Lake	29,674	.81	.81	.75	.78
1	.30	.10	Golconda	29,000	.17	.21	.16	.20
1	.49	.35	Goldale	10,700	.38½	.39	.36	.36
50c.	.25	.12	Gold Belt	2,500	.25	.24	.18	.18
1	.18½	.11	Goodfish	5,450	.13½	.14	.12	.13
1	.63	.18	Graham Bosquet	40,800	.41	.46	.35	.35
1	.57	.23½	Granada Gold	21,800	.37½	.39	.33	.33
No	.18	.07	Grandoro	11,100	.13	.12	.10½	.10½
1	.46	.21	Greene Stabell	40,100	.27	.27	.21	.21
1	.18	.12	Grull Wihksne	3,000	.15	.14½	.14	.14
1	1.25	.95	Gunnar Gold	43,575	1.00	1.02	.95	.95
1	.07	.03½	Halcrow Swayze	7,000	.04½	.04¾	.04½	.04¾
1	3.44	2.10	Hard Rock	54,443	2.35	2.58	2.25	2.25
1	.35	.15	Harker	61,295	.24	.24	.22	.22
5	15.50	13.75	Hollinger	10,477	14.87	15.00	14.50	14.50
1	.72	.56	Howey Gold	13,340	.59	.60	.56	.57
No	41.75	32.12	Hudson Bay	24,550	37.00	40.00	37.00	39.50
1	19.25	15.87	Inter. Mining	1,000	16.62	16.87	16.00	16.87
No	73.25	62.12	Int. Nickel	25,306	70.25	72.75	71.00	72.00
1	2.15	1.50	Jellicoe	199,745	1.66	1.90	1.57	1.60
1	.59	.42½	J. M. Cons. Gold.	32,200	.48	.51	.44	.46
1	.65	.55	Kerr Lake	90	.55	.60	.55	.55
1	2.65	1.83	Kirk. Hud. Bay	11,880	2.25	2.25	1.83	1.83
1	1.25	.90	Kirkland Lake	40,957	1.03	1.07	.90	.95
1	.40	.24	Kirk. Premier	19,004	.33	.34	.30	.30
1	.48	.23	Kirk. Townsite	31,800	.36	.40	.36	.39
1	1.10	.90	Laguna	19,925	1.01	1.03	.97	.97
1	59.50	56.25	Lake Shore	6,367	59.00	59.50	57.50	58.00
1	.28	.14	Lamaque Contact	46,450	.17	.17½	.15½	.16
1	1.33	.90	Lapa Cadillac	29,115	1.02	1.07	.90	.96
1	1.00	.78	Lava Cap	30,200	.94	1.00	.92	.92
1	.30	.18½	Lebel Oro	116,116	.28	.28½	.24½	.24½
1	1.35	.92	Leitch Gold	33,825	1.03	1.03	.92	.95
1	.07½	.05	Lee Gold	29,300	.05⅞	.06	.05	.05½
No	8.40	6.40	Little Long Lac	16,575	7.05	7.10	6.40	6.50
1	8.60	7.25	Macassa	14,945	7.75	7.85	7.25	7.40
1	.26	.26	Maralgo	135,090	.31½	.36	.28	.28
1	.04⅞	.03½	Malrobic	45,300	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.03½
No	.69	.48	Mandy	13,260	.55	.57	.52	.55
No	.16	.07½	Man. & Eastern	154,850	.08	.09½	.08	.08½
1	.44	.20	May Spiers	95,950	.24	.29	.20	.23
5	42.25	38.00	McIntyre	5,398	41.00	41.00	40.00	40.00
1	2.03	.170	McKenzie R.L.	23,088	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.71
1	.65	.60	McKinley	......	(.67 bid .75 asked)			
No	4.85	2.00	McLeod Cockshutt	151,333	2.45	3.15	2.40	2.60
1	.19	.09	McMillan	370,700	.11	.12	.09	.07⅝
No	1.21	.70	McWatters	31,925	.80	.80	.70	.74
1	.57	.17	McVittie	94,181	.41	.43	.36	.36
5	2.00	1.50	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	500	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
No	5.00	3.25	Mining Corp.	8,176	4.50	4.70	4.40	4.40
No	.29	.20	Minto Mines	11,700	.22	.23	.20	.22
1	.08	.03	Moffatt Hall	9,600	.05½	.05½	.05	.05
1	.88	.59	Morris Kirk.	22,000	.60	.62	.59	.65
1	1.95	1.55	Moneta	33,200	1.75	1.78	1.65	1.70
1	.45	.25	Montague	7,600	.35	.37	.33	.33
1	.10	.04½	Murphy	83,900	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
1	1.05	.65	Naybob	27,760	.75	.80	.72	.72
No	.12	.04	Newbec	81,760	.08½	.09½	.08	.08½
1	1.49	1.16	New Golden Rose	8,350	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.24
1	.05	.03½	Night Hawk Penn.	27,400	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
5	3.60	2.68	Nipissing	2,525	3.05	3.15	2.90	2.90
No	83.00	73.37	Noranda	153,362	78.25	80.50	77.12	79.50
No	.90	.72	Nor. Canada	13,700	.75	.76	.75	.75
1	.16½	.08½	Norgold	8,300	.11	.11	.10	.10
1	13.25	8.50	O'Brien	11,315	9.75	10.00	9.20	9.20
1	1.28	.72	Omega	61,960	1.07	1.08	.92	.94
1	.30	.16½	Osisko	7,700	.26	.27	.22	.27
1	2.15	1.90	Oro Plata	13,890	2.05	2.20	1.90	1.95
No	4.05	3.40	Pamour	26,400	3.80	4.00	3.65	3.90
1	1.10	.94	Pandora	45,050	1.07	1.08	.94	1.00
1	.42	.33	Parkhill	14,176	.37	.37½	.33	.34
1	3.80	3.05	Pato Cons.	12,120	3.60	3.65	3.30	3.40
1	.46	.30	Paulore	14,900	.35	.38	.30	.30
1	.06	.03	Pawnee Kirk	22,800	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	1.38	.85	Paymaster	156,439	.96	.97	.85	.89
1	6.60	3.15	Pend Oreille	57,493	5.50	6.25	5.35	6.10
1	2.51	1.75	Perron Gold	19,335	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.00
1	.03⅞	.02½	Peterson Cobalt	15,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	9.20	7.45	Pickle Crow	26,967	8.00	8.00	7.45	7.50
1	6.85	5.50	Pioneer Gold B.C.	4,785	5.80	6.00	5.65	5.80
1	.11	.06½	Porcupine Crown	58,100	.07½	.09	.07	.08
1	2.20	1.55	Powel Rouyn	34,575	2.10	2.15	1.90	1.92
1	4.50	3.65	Premier Gold	7,805	3.85	3.90	3.65	3.65
1	1.47	1.29	Preston E. Dome	17,695	1.41	1.44	1.31	1.35
No	1.55	1.10	Prospectors Air's	3,800	1.25	1.40	1.20	1.40
1	.88	.70	Quebec Gold	4,700	.75	.85	.72	.80
No	.48	.10	Quemont	3,900	.25	.30	.20	.20
1	2.00	1.40	Red Crest	13,100	1.70	1.70	1.40	1.51
1	6.85	5.50	Read Authier	11,220	6.00	6.15	5.50	5.60
1	1.78	1.18	Red Lake	40,200	1.21	1.30	1.20	1.20
1	1.35	1.16	Reno Gold	16,947	1.20	1.20	1.16	1.18
1	.22	.15	Reward	69,460	.18½	.19	.15	.15
1	.16	.06½	Ritchie	115,050	.11½	.13	.10½	.11
1	.12½	.08	Robb Montbray	116,150	.10	.10½	.08	.08
1	.48½	.30	Roche Long Lac	37,050	.33	.36	.30	.30
1	2.40	1.91	San Antonio	23,761	2.00	2.12	1.95	2.03
1	1.13	.76	Shawkey	111,095	.90	1.00	.88	.90
50c.	.80	.62	Sheep Creek	8,700	.68	.68	.62	.68
1	4.00	2.75	Sherritt Gordon	77,394	3.55	3.70	3.40	3.60
1	6.65	5.10	Siscoe	21,327	5.80	5.85	5.40	5.50
1	2.50	1.75	Sladen Malartic	51,490	1.95	2.00	1.75	1.85
1	2.50	1.95	Slave Lake	7,500	2.35	2.35	1.95	2.35
No	.05½	.03½	South Tiblemont	32,340	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
No	1.83	.90½	Stadacona	147,404	1.81	1.83	1.65	1.73
1	.32	.21	St. Anthony	24,300	.26½	.26	.23½	.23½
No	6.90	5.50	Sudbury Basin	8,730	6.35	6.50	6.25	6.50
1	.40½	.27	Sudbury Contact	23,850	.31	.32	.30	.30
1	.04	.02½	Sudbury Mines	23,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	2.25	1.75	Sullivan Cons.	40,030	1.80	1.82	1.75	1.80
1	4.80	3.75	Sylvanite	7,190	4.10	4.25	4.10	4.15
1	.29	.17	Tashota	32,015	.22	.23	.17	.18
1	6.10	5.35	Teck Hughes	7,945	5.95	6.00	5.90	5.95
1	2.15	1.30	Thomp. Cadillac	44,315	1.62	1.65	1.50	1.50
1	.54	.20	Timiskaming	39,200	.42	.46	.41	.43
1	4.60	3.25	Toburn Gold	570	3.65	3.65	3.50	3.65
1	2.00	1.30	Towagmac	17,105	1.76	1.80	1.65	1.68
1	2.60	.50	Treadwell	4,660	1.85	2.25	1.90	2.00
No	3.30	2.70	Ventures	25,275	3.00	3.15	2.95	2.95
No	4.65	3.05	Waite Amulet	53,898	3.90	4.55	4.00	4.15
50c	.07½	.05	Wayside	32,000	.05½	.06	.05	.05
No	.05	.03½	White Eagle	14,500	.03½	.04	.03½	.03⅞
1	.17	.09	Wiltsey Coughlan	52,700	.13½	.15	.11	.11½
1	.77	.45	Wood Cadillac	150,450	.65	.73	.60	.71
No	8.60	7.50	Wright-Hargreaves	25,037	7.70	7.85	7.50	7.70
No	.53	.34	Ymir Girl	11,600	.45	.45	.39	.40
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.20	.14	Acme Gas & Oil	39,600	.16	.20	.16	.16
1	.57	.40	Ajax	......	(.42 bid .49½ asked)			
1	.95	.55	Alta. Pac. Cons.	28,025	.80	.82	.55	.55
1	1.10	.26	British Dominion	1,600	.75	.75	.70	.72
No	6.55	2.60	Calgary & Ed.	38,353	5.15	5.75	4.25	4.40
1	1.75	.42	Calmont	114,842	1.50	1.75	1.20	1.26
No	.95	.24	Common Pete	26,250	.73	.80	.55	.55
No	3.60	1.30	Dalhousie	63,185	3.30	3.40	2.92	2.85
No	.45	.10½	Eastcrest	32,310	.38	.37	.26	.26
No	3.35	1.90	Foothills	4,055	2.65	2.60	2.20	2.20
No	1.20	.60	Foundation Pete.	41,100	.74	.75	.60	.61
No	.39	.16	Hargal	2,350	.31	.32	.31	.32
No	.90	.15	High. Sarcee	149,750	.81	.99	.50	.50
No	4.05	2.60	Home	44,477	3.40	3.40	2.75	2.80
1	.87	.55	Homestead O.&G.	56,150	.65	.75	.65	.73
No	.70	.67	Hunter Valley	......	(.67 Feb. 19)			
No	.16	.15	Do. warrants	......	(.16 Feb. 22)			
No	.90	.37	Lowery	4,200	.76	.83	.65	.65
No	.39	.12	Merland	19,800	.31	.31½	.28	.24
No	.63	.47	Mercury	6,250	....	.63	.47	.47
1	1.15	.45	Model	6,700	.90	.90	.75	.80
5	.49	.17½	Nordon	51,120	.42	.42	.31	.31
No	.12	.05	Oil Selections	26,400	.07	.08½	.06⅞	.07½
No	4.10	2.00	Okalta	42,775	3.45	3.80	2.55	2.70
No	.12	.06	Olga Gas & Oil	12,810	.08	.08½	.07	.08
No	.43½	.13	Pacalta	61,500	.34	.35	.27	.27
1	.70	.61	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.61 Feb. 13)			
No	60.00	43.00	Royalite	5,345	58.00	60.00	54.00	54.00
No	2.00	.62	South West Pete.	2,850	1.60	1.65	1.25	1.25
1	.68	.61	Spooner Oil	2,200	.63	.64	.61	.62
No	2.35	2.00	Texas Can.	18,075	2.00	2.05	2.00	2.00
No	.70	.49	United Oil	66,100	.64½	.70	.49	.49

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Mar. 1 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 8
25c	.02	.00⅞	Bayview	95,000	.02	.02	.01½	.01⅞
50c	.15	.09	Aztec	10,600	.12	.12	.11	.12
20c	.04	.02½	Beaver Silver	11,200	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03
1	.70	.60	Big Missouri	14,492	.62	.65	.62	.65
25c	.07½	.02½	Bluebird	8,700	.05½	.06	.05	.05½
No	9.00	7.95	Bralorne	5,415	8.95	8.85	8.50	8.50
1	.07½	.05	Bridge River Cons.	8,500	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
50c	.19	.10	B.R. Mountain Gold	8,200	.18	.18	.18	.18
1	.40	.25	B.C. Nickel	15,850	.32	.32	.30	.30
1	3.85	2.95	B.C. Silver	2,228	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.45
50c	.04½	.03½	Canadian Rand	2,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	1.75	1.45	Cariboo Gold	2,025	1.55	1.57	1.51	1.51
1	.14	.08½	Congress Gold	37,650	.10½	.10½	.08½	.09
25c	.05	.01	Cork Province	62,400	.02½	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.02	.01	Dalhousie Mines	......	(.01½ Feb. 15)			
No	.28	.13½	Dentonia	36,700	.22½	.24	.21	.24
No	.07½	.02½	Dictator	6,400	.05	.05	.04½	.04½
1	.05	.03	Dunwell	1,000	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.18	.10½	Fairview Amal.	27,415	.12	.13	.11½	.11½
50c	.69	.64	Fawn Mining	......	(... bid .40 asked)			
1	.06½	.03½	Federal Gold	31,200	.06	.05½	.04	.04½
1	1.43	.50	George Copper	3,200	.95	1.05	.98	1.00
50c	.06½	.03	George Enterprise	3,500	.05	.06	.05	.05
1	.05	.02½	Georgia River	16,100	.03½	.03½	.02½	.03
50c	.03½	.01½	Glacier Creek	5,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.29	.10½	Golconda	49,950	.16	.21	.17	.19
50c	.25	.11½	Gold Belt	7,500	.24	.24	.22½	.23
50c	.43	.18	Gold Mountain	47,600	.20	.20	.18	.19½
50c	.30	.11½	Grandview	97,475	.17	.23	.17	.21
No	.03½	.02	Grange Mines	30,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.18½	.12½	Grull Wihksne	17,100	.14½	.14½	.12½	.13
No	.05	.00½	Haida Gold	5,500	.03½	.03	.03	.03
No	1.05	.25	Hedley Amal.	......	(.34 Feb. 23)			
No	.13	.06	Hedley Sterling	8,500	.07½	.07½	.06	.06
No	.04½	.02⅞	Home Gold	15,350	.04	.04½	.03⅞	.04
1	.04½	.02½	Independence	......	(.03½ Feb. 11)			
1	.08	.02½	Indian Mines	25,800	.07	.06	.05	.05
50c	1.18	1.04	Island Mountain	1,850	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.09
1	.22½	.21	Inter't. Coal	7,200	.22½	.22	.21	.22
50c	.06½	.04½	Inter'tl Gold	4,000	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
50c	.90	.80	Kootenay Belle	7,200	.82	.81	.80	.80
20c	.07	.01½	Koot. Florence	83,300	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
25c	.04½	.01	Kootenay King	31,800	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03½	.00⅞	Lakeview	14,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
10c	.19	.06½	Lucky Jim	325,850	.15	.19	.14½	.18½
No	.07¾	.04½	Mak Siccar	15,000	.07	.07	.06	.06
50c	.02½	.01	Marmot Metals	107,100	.02½	.02½	.01½	.02
1	.19½	.19	McGillivray Creek	......	(.19 bid .20 asked)			
50c	.06½	.02½	Meridian Min.	4,500	.05	.03½	.03	.03
5c	.17	.14	Metaline	1,000	.17	.14	.14	.14
No	.28	.20	Minto Mines	29,800	.23	.22	.21	.21
50c	.04½	.03	Morning Star	38,970	.03	.03½	.03½	.03
1	.05	.01½	Morton Woolsey	19,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
50c	.15½	.07	Nicola	54,100	.10½	.10	.07	.07
50c	.17	.06	Noble Five	109,500	.13½	.15	.12½	.14½
1	6.75	3.15	Pend Oreille	7,835	5.35	6.15	5.40	6.00
No	.07½	.05	Pilot Gold	16,700	.06½	.06½	.05½	.06½
1	6.75	5.40	Pioneer Gold	760	5.90	5.80	5.40	5.40
50c	.15	.08	Porter Idaho	25,325	.11	.11½	.10½	.11½
No	.05½	.02½	Premier Border	232,200	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	4.80	3.60	Premier Gold	5,625	3.85	3.90	.360	3.60
1	.15	.04	Quatsino Copper	62,150	.10½	.11½	.09½	.10½
25c	.17	.10	Quesnelle Quartz	8,550	.15	.15	.14	.14
1c	.05½	.03½	Reliance	23,900	.05	.04½	.04	.04
1	.37	.26	Relief Arlington	13,500	.30	.30	.26	.26
No	1.85	.75	Reeves McDonald	27,830	1.38	1.60	1.25	1.50
1	1.31	1.15	Reno Gold	3,800	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.15
1	.20½	.06	Reward Mining	10,650	.18½	.18	.14	.14
1	.09½	.03	Rufus Argenta	47,700	.05½	.07	.05½	.06½
1	.11½	.04	Ruth Hope	14,635	.07	.08	.07½	.08
1	.12	.09	Sally Mines	2,300	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
50c	.15	.09½	Salmon Gold	4,500	.15	.12	.11	.11
50c	.78	.60	Sheep Creek	3,550	.67	.67	.65	.65
1	3.20	3.00	Sihak Premier	......	(3.45 bid 3.55 asked)			
25c	.14½	.04½	Silvercrest	15,900	.08	.09½	.08½	.09½
20c	.10	.02½	Silversmith	55,300	.06½	.06½	.05½	.06½
1	.63	.42	Standard Silver	600	.63	.60	.58	.58
1	.75	.40	Sunloch	2,836	.60	.60	.55	.60
No	.13	.07½	Taylor Bridge	4,800	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
1	.12	.08	Taylor Windfall	......	(.09½ bid ... asked)			
5	.30	.25	Toric	......	(.30 Feb. 23)			
50c	.04	.00½	United Empire	......	(.02½ Feb. 11)			
No	1.05	.48	Vidette Gold	22,250	.60	.65	.48	.55
No	.06½	.02½	Viking Gold	25,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
No	.02¾	.01¼	Waterloo Gold	......	(.02 Feb. 2)			
50c	.03	.01	Waverley Tangier	106,856	.02½	.02⅞	.02½	.02½
50c	.08½	.05	Wayside	10,400	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
20c	.13½	.04	Wellington	61,330	.10	.10½	.08½	.09
50c	.50	.25½	Wesko	32,100	.36	.35	.31	.31
1	.42	.14	Whitewater	56,250	.33	.36	.32	.33½
No	.50	.34	Ymir Yankee Girl	500	.42	.44	.44	.44
			OIL STOCKS					
1	1.09	.26	Alta. Pac. Cons.	35,995	.80	.82	.48	.48
1	.14½	.06½	Amalgamated	13,600	.11	.11	.10	.10
1	.64	.07½	Anaconda	87,450	.43	.48	.27	.27
No	.45	.12	Associated Oils	100	.26	.26	.26	.26
No	.24	.04½	Baltac	21,450	.18	.18½	.11	.11
1	1.05	.15	Brit. Dominion	3,700	.76	.75	.69	.69
No	6.20	2.65	Calgary & Ed.	39,837	5.10	5.75	3.90	4.00
1	1.84	.43	Calmont	166,935	1.52	1.84	1.10	1.10
1	.13	.07	Crow's Nest	16,200	.09½	.10	.08	.08
1	.90	.26	Commonwealth	60,550	.72	.82	.44	.44
No	3.55	1.33	Dalhousie	9,815	3.20	3.40	2.75	2.75
No	.24	.05	Devenish	16,700	.16	.18	.15	.15
No	.45	.13½	Eastcrest	3,450	.37	.36	.28	.28
No	.93	.60	Foundation	11,700	.76	.75	.60	.60
No	.44	.10½	Freehold	90,700	.33	.34	.16	.16
No	.40	.10	Hargal	12,908	.33	.33	.21	.21
No	.80	.14	High. Sarcee	125,530	.78	.91	.43	.45
No	4.10	2.75	Home Oil	7,525	3.45	3.40	2.75	2.75
No	.88	.50	Lowery	17,200	.78	.82	.50	.50
No	.35	.04½	Madison	226,850	.23	.24	.14	.15
No	.50	.15	Marion Oil	76,200	.47	.49	.34	.34
No	.78	.18	McD. Segur Ex.	84,000	.55	.58	.36	.36
1	1.60	.55	McLeod	2,700	1.35	1.30	1.00	1.00
No	.83	.22	Mercury	123,600	.59	.64	.40	.41
No	.39	.12½	Merland	10,300	.30	.31	.21	.21
No	.65	.08	Midwest	1,400	.40	.40	.25	.25
No	.65	.20	Mill City Pete	1,180	.35	.42	.35	.35
1	1.15	.44	Model	15,300	.85	.90	.65	.65
5	.48	.17½	Nordon	17,800	.40	.42½	.31	.31
No	4.00	.85	Okalta	32,755	3.40	3.80	2.50	2.50
No	.44	.13½	Pacalta Oil	29,950	.34½	.36	.27	.27
1	1.50	.60	Ranchmen's	6,600	.90	.91	.77	.77
No	59.00	43.00	Royalite	119	58.50	59.00	55.00	55.00
No	2.00	.65	Southwest Pete.	5,300	1.60	1.70	1.12	1.12
1	.75	.25½	Spooner	1,200	.62½	.63	.61	.63
No	.72	.16½	United	62,110	.67	.70	.40	.40
No	.38	.05	Vanalta	44,750	.26	.26	.14	.14
1	3.05	.95	Vulcan	10,371	2.50	2.60	1.70	1.70

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Feb. 29 to March 6)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Mar. 6
Beaver Lumb., c.	33	4.75	4.75	4.75
B. & M. Syn.	45	4.00	4.00	4.00
Can. Fire	30	77.00	77.00	77.00
Cres. Cream. pf.	1	36.00	36.00	36.00
Cryderman	1,500	.04	.03	.04
Clover Gold	300	.05	.05	.05
Dom. Envelope, pf.	1	100.00	100.00	100.00
Flintoba	5,500	.02½	.02½	.02½
Flin Flon	16,700	.20	.18	.19
Gt. Falls M.	2,300	.27	.26	.26
Gold Lake	13,800	.07	.05	.05
Gurney Gold	9,000	.59	.55	.56
Gt. West Life	8	350.00	350.00	350.00
Herb Lake	2,700	.22	.20	.20
Island Lake	3,000	.04	.03	.03
Knee Lake	5,800	.04	.03	.03
Kingfisher	300	.02½	.02½	.02½
Optic Lake	36	1.05	1.05	1.05
Ore Grande	5,100	.11	.08	.08
Marvel Oils	2,400	.11	.09	.09
Monarch Gold Syn.	175	1.75	1.50	1.50
Oxford Mines	180	.50	.50	.50
Packsack	2,100	.24	.22	.22
Scotia Gold	1,000	.03½	.03½	.03½
Sachigo	381	20.00	19.00	19.00
Star Lake	58,500	.04	.02	.04
Vanson Man.	6,070	.02	.01½	.02
United Grain	2	10.00	10.00	10.00
Wings	650	2.15	2.00	2.00
Wpg. R. Tin	10,100	.04	.03	.04
Wallace Lake	5,500	.04½	.03½	.04
Wylie Dom.	900	.54½	.50	.50
Wingold	85,300	.09¾	.08	.08
West. Brew.	30	1.25	1.25	1.25
West. Steel, pf.	4	10.00	10.00	10.00

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Insurance	..	100
Can. Indemnity	125	..
Home Invest.	20	..
Northern Mtge., part pd.	..	3¼
North. Can. Mtge., pf.	3	..
Northern Trust	7	9½
Traders Bldg.	94½	..

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Listed Bonds

Week Ended Mar. 8, 1937

	Int. rate	Due	High	Low	Range 1937 High	Low
Mtl. L. H. & P. Debs.	3	'39	50¾	..	50¾	50½
Abitibi	5	'53	91½	..	92½	91½
Unlisted:						
Cons. Paper	5½	'61	86½	86½	87	86½

Corporation Bonds

Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

March 9, 1937

Public Utility Issues	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Mar. 9	Asked	Bid Mar. 2
‡Ass. Tel. & Tel.	5½	'55	89½	92½	89½
Avalon Tel.	5½	'48	101½	..	101½
Beauharnois P.	5	'73	54	57	55
‡Bell Telephone	5	'55	112	115	113
‡Do.	5	'57	116	119	118
B. C. Power	4½	'60	97½	100½	97½
B. C. Tele.	4½	'61	105	108	105
‡Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	97	100	98
‡Do	5	'64	95	98	95½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	101½	104½	102
‡Dom. Gas. & El.	6½	'45	94	97	94½
‡Gatineau Pwr	5	'56	101½	104½	102
‡Do., A	6	'41	99	102	99½
‡Do., B	6	'41	98½	101½	98½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	97½	100½	..
‡Inter. Hydro-E.	6	'44	83	86	86½
‡Inter. Power	6	'57	98½	101½	98
‡Do.	6½	'57	100½	103½	100
Do.	6	'55	101	104	101½
†Maclaren-Que. Power	5½	'61	95	98	95
†Do.	5½	'64	93	96	93
†Mtl. Island Pr.	5½	'57	103½	106½	103½
†Mtl. L. H & Pr.	3½	'56	98½	101½	99
†Mtl. Tramways	4½	'55	77	80	77
†Do.	5	'41	102	105	102½
†Do	5	'55	84	87	84
Nfld. L. & P.	4½	'56	101	104	101
Nat'l. L. & P.	6	'49	95½	98½	95½
N. S. L. & P.	4	'57	98½	101½	98½
†Ot'wa L.H.&.P.	5	'57	104½	107½	104
†Ottawa Tract.	5½	'55	101½	104½	102
†Ottawa V Pwr.	5½	'70	105	108	104½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	101½	104½	102
‡Quebec Pwr.	5	'68	103	106	103
Saguenay Pr., B	4½	'66	103	106	103
Saguenay Pr., A	4½	'66	102	105	102
†Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	97½	100½	98
†Do.	4½	'70	102½	105½	103
†South. Can. Pr.	5	'55	102½	105½	102½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	79½	82½	79½
†W. Kootenay P.	5	'56	..	..	..
†West. Pwr. Co.	5	'49	105	108	104½
‡Winnipeg Elec.	4½	'60	104½	107½	104½
‡Do., A	4	'65	81	84	81
‡Do., B	4	'65	74	77	74
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	92½	95½	91
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	104	101
†Alta. Pac. Gr.	6	'46	99	102	98½
Asbestos Corp.	5	'42	100	103	100
B. A. Oil	4	'45	102½	105½	103½
Canada Bread	6½	'41	109	112	109
†Canada Cement	4½	'51	101	104	101½
†Canada Paper	4½	'52	98	101	98½
Can. Steamship	6	'41	67	70	66
Can. Canners	4	'51	97½	100½	98½
Can. Bakeries	6½	'45	99	..	99
‡Can. Inter. Pap.	6	'49	101	104	100
C. P. R.	3½	'51	104	107	103
Do.	4	'49	107½	110½	107
Do.	4½	'44	102	105	102
Do.	5	'54	...	...	107
Do.	4 Perp.		95½	96	95
†Can. Vickers	6	'47	101	104	100½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	89½	92½	86
†Dominion Coal	6	'55	100½	103½	100
Dom. Sq Corp.	6	'48	76	79	76½
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	115	118	103
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	99	102	100
Dom. Textile	4½	'55	106	109	106
†Donnacona P.	4-4½	'56	85	88	85
†Eastern Dairies	6	'49	85½	88½	85½
†Famous Play.	4½	'51	97	100	97½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	100½	103½	100
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102	105	102
†Gen. Steel W.	6	'52	104	105	104
Godfrey Realty	6	'42	47	..	..
Great Lakes Pap.	5	'55	95½	98½	94½
†Gypsum L.&A.	5½	'48	102½	105½	102½
†Gr. Br. & Can. Invest.	4½	'59	88½	91½	88½
Hamilton Cot.	5½	'48	103	..	103
Ham. By-Prod. Coke	5	'55	101½	104½	101½
Do.	6	'56	98	101	98
‡Hinde & Dauch	5½	'48	102	103½	102
†Inter. Paper	6	'55	99	102	99
†Inter. P. & P. Nfld.	5	'68	103	106	103½
Inter City Bak.	5½	'48	103	106	103½
Inter-City West. Bakeries	6½	'50	58	62	59
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	98	101	98
Lake St. John P. & P.	5½	'61	101	104	100
Do.	5	'61	83	86	83
†Lond. Can. Inv.	4½	'48	96½	99½	96
†Maple L. Mill. (Bundles)	5½	'49	86½	89½	86½
†Massey Harris	5	'47	98½	101½	98½
†McColl-Front.	6	'49	103½	106	103½
†Mercury Mills	5½	'53	80	85	80
†Mersey Paper	6	'49	100	103	100
‡M. & O. Paper	6	'45	67	70	65½
Mtl. Dry Docks	6	'48	93	96	93
Nat'l Grocers	4 '36-47		100½	103½	100½
†N. A. Elevators	6	'50	97	100	97½
Nor. Ont. Bldg.	6½	'39	98	101	98½
‡Prov. Paper	5½	'47	102	105	102
Queen's Hotel	6	'47	99½	..	99
*Reliance Grain	4½	'52	98½	101½	98½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	112	115	111
Rich. Bay Bldg.	6½	'47	100½	103½	100½
†Rolland Paper	4½	'51	103½	..	103
Ruddy & Co.	6½	'48	99	102	99
†Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	95½	98½	96
†Smith, Howard	4½	'51	100½	103½	102
‡Spruce Falls P. & P.	5½	'42	101	103	101
†Steel of Can.	6	'40	113	116	113
Sterling Coal	6	'40	91	..	91
Stop & Shop	6	'47	80	83	79
Twin City	5½	'52	85½	88½	86½
United Amuse.	5	'56	97	100	98
United Corp.	5	'53	98	101	98
Unit. Grain Gr.	5	'48	97	100	96½
Do.	5½	'49	99	102	99
Union Gas	4½ '43-50		97½	100½	98½
Wabasso Cotton	4½	'51	96½	99½	96½
†Western Grain	6	'49	77	81	77
Windsor Hotel	6½	'43	83	..	83
Do	6	'47	45	..	44
Zimmerknit	6	'51	99	..	99

‡Payable in Can. or U. K. †Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K. •Payable in Can.

Unlisted Mines

March 9, 1937

	Bid	Asked
Alden G.	.29	.30
Amos Cad.	.22	.25
Albany River	.90	.95
Algold	.64	.67
Amm. Gold	.43	.45
Arno	.05	.05¾
Alkenor	.19	.21
Altuna	.33	.36
Alsbach	.05	.06
Ashton	.13	.16
Advance	..	.18
Alliance	.02	.03
Athona	.24	.26
Arrowhead	.40	.42
Area	.06	.07½
Augite	.45	.48
Bailor	.05½	.06½
Bar-Lar	.22	.24
Bathurst New	.06½	.07½
Bid L'Maque	.28	.31
Big Long Lac	.07	.08
Big Master	..	.22
Bilmac	.16	.19
Baldwin	.03	.03½
Beresford Lake	.30	..
Brengold	.15	.18
Britcana	.58	.61
Bousquet	.05½	.06¼
Cal. Flin Flon	.11	.13
Can. Pan.	.16½	.17½
Can. Kirk.	.03	.03½
Candalaca	.49	.51
Cal. Bous.	.21	.22
Casey S.	.20	..
Casey C.	.03½	.04½
Chesterville	1.63	1.69
Coin Lake	.18	.20
Condor	.09½	.10
Cook Lake	.29	.31
Con. Kirk.	.57	.60
Coronation C.	..	.13
Cres. Kirk.	.19	.21
Cuniptau	.10	.11
Darwin	.27	.30
Dawson White	.58	.60
Dempsey Cad.	.35	.39
Den. Nick.	.51	.53
Desantis N.	.55	.60
Don Martic	.38	.40
Doreva	.50	.55
Dunlop New	.10	.12
Elec. Porc.	.32	.35
Eva Lake	.23	.25
Faulkenham	.55	.57
Franklin	.03½	.04
Fernland	.21	.24
Frontier	.20	.21
Garnet	.05	.05¼
Gateway Pat.	.10	.13
Gilbec	.05½	.06
Gillies Lake	.53	.53
Goldside	.05½	.03
Gold Eagle	.74	.75
Gold Range	.07	.07½
Golden Gate	.59	.62
Gordon Lebel	.22	.25
Grenadier	.32	.35
Hayes Cad.	.15	.16
Hyslop	.15	.18
Hoitryex	.03	.03½
Horseshoe	.07	.08
Hudson Pat.	.09	.11
Hutchison Lake	.23	.26
H. P. Porc.	.42	.45
Jedder	.10	.12
Johnson Nip.	.07	.08
Kaw Crow	.19	.22
Kenecho	.20	.22
Kenricia	.83	.88

UNLISTED MINES—(Continued)

	Bid	Asked
Kerr Add.	2.90	2.95
Kew'Gama	.53	.58
King Kirk.	.05¼	.06
Kirk. Hun.	.03½	.04
Kirk. Gate	.22	.25
Kir-Vit.	.38	.40
Kirk King	.26	..
Lafayette	.04½	.05½
Lake Geneva	.75	.78
Lamaque	9.00	9.25
Lardego	.16	.19
McC. Red Lake	.16	.20
Madsen	1.18	1.20
Magnet	.12	.14
Magnet C.	.45	.48
Mal. Gold	.46	[illegible]
Martin McN.	.08	.09
Martin-Bird	.70	.72
Margaret	.46	.48
Maritime	.41	.43
Man. Basin	.04	.05
Matona	.40	.45
Mat. Can.	.20	.22
Moffatt N.	.09	.11
McFarlane	.10½	.11½
McC. Webb	.35	.38
McV. Kirk.	.11	.12
Mooshla	.64	.67
Mosher	.24	.27
Normetal	2.10	2.25
Northshores	.04½	.05
N. West. M.	.18	.21
Oklend	.28	.31
O'Leary	.17	.19
Opem. Copper	.45	.50
Oriole	.14	.15
Ossian	.06	.07
Osoyoos	.64	.67
Pascalis	.32	.35
Par. Mal.	.37	.40
Mayore	.33	.36
Porc. McN.	.12	.15
Porc. United	.13	.15
Porc. Lake	.38	.41
Porc. G. R.	.04½	.05½
Porc. Tri.	.23	.26
P. Rouyn	.23	.25
Pelangio	.21	.23
Prop'ary	2.50	2.60
Quemar'e	.24	.27
Rajah	.34	.37
Richmac	.45	.47
Ribago	.04	.04½
Rocanor	.19	.22
Rouyn Rew.	.16½	.17½
Rubec	.10	.11
Sand River	.35	.37
Schreiber	.12	.14
Shenango	.25	.29
Silver Valley	.19	.21
Skookum	.19	.22
Siscoe Ex.	.46	.49
Smelter	.08	.08½
Spooner	.23	.24
Sturgeon River	.42	.45
Springer	.15	.17
Straw Lake	.27	.30
Tonawanda	.10	.11
Uchi Lake	.95	1.00
Upper Can.	.69	.72
Valloc	.09	.11
Wascana	.29	.32
William'n	.15½	.16½
Wesley	.25	..
Westside	.12	.14
W. Red Lake	.09	.10½
White Horse	.19	.23
Wendigo	.29	.31
Winoga	.30	.33
Young D.	.17½	.19½
Young S.	.12	.14
Ypres Cad.	.30	.35
Weco	.25	.27

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Mar. 9, 1937

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acme Farmers Dairy, pfd.	60.00	....
Algoma Steel, com.	24.50	25.00
Do., pfd.	100.00	101.00
Andian Nat.	49.00	49.75
B. C Pulp & Paper, pfd.	50.00	....
Do., com.	7.00	11.00
Burlington Steel, com.	18.00	18.75
Burns & Co., A	17.00	18.00
Do., B	8.00	8.50
Can. Tube & Steel, 1st pfd.	80.00	....
Do., com.	10.00	....
Can Wire & Cable. pfd.	117.00	120.00
Can. Airways	8.00	9.50
Can. Industries, A com.	252.00	254.00
Do., pfd	163.00	164.50
Can. Ingersoll Rand	130.00	133.00
Can. Westinghouse	71.00	72.00
Chase, A. W., pfd. bonus	27.00	28.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv., pfd.	11.50	12.50
Conduits Nat., com.	6.25	6.50
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	37.00	40.00
Dom. Found. & Steel, new c.	29.00	30.00
Do., old com.	116.00	120.00
Do., pfd.	97.50	100.00
Dominion Woollens, com.	1.00	1.80
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	86.00	....
Eastern Dairies, pfd.	19.50	21.00
Federal Grain, com.	4.00	4.50
Do., pfd.	46.25	48.00
Goderich Elevator	8.00	9.00
Greening Wire, pfd.	104.25	106.00
Guelph Carpet, pfd.	104.25	106.50
Do., com.	24.50	25.50
Hayes Steel Prod., com.	9.25	11.00
Do., pfd.	8.00	9.00
Highland Dairy, com.	2.00	2.90
Do., pfd.	77.00	83.00
Lake St. John, com.	46.50	47.25
McCormick's, com.	3.50	4.00
Do., pfd.	11.00	....
Morrison Brass, pfd. bonus	8.00	....
Mount Royal Hotel, pfd.	4.25	....
N. Meth. Laund., pfd. bonus	91.00	....
Perfection Pete., pfd.	20.00	24.00
Provincial Paper, pfd.	107.25	....
Reliance Grain, pfd.	99.25	101.00
Rob. Consol. Cone	9.00	9.75
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	44.00	48.00
Seal O Sac (Can.)	23.00	28.00
Standard Fuel, com.	8.00	10.00
Do., pfd.	105.00	....
Supertest Pete., B pfd.	27.00	28.00
Toronto Carpet, com.	53.00	....
Do., pfd.	54.00	....
United Steel, A pfd.	20.00	21.50
Western Grain, pfd. bonus	14.00	16.00
Wings Limited	2.00	2.25
Trusts and Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	93.00	....
Commercial Finance	2.75	3.00
Debenture of Canada	24.00	....
Guelph Ont. Inv., par $50	49.50	53.00
London & West. Trust	57.00	61.00
Sterling Trust	39.00	....
Traders Fin., com.	13.50	....
Do., B pfd. bonus	95.00	....
Trusts & Guarantee	32.00	33.50
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	535.00	542.00
Canadian Ins. Shares	15.00	....
Confederation Life, 20% pd.	115.00	118.00
Dominion Fire	135.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	135.00	147.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	10.00	10.50
Federal Fire, 25% pd.	40.00	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	50.00	....
Great West Life	....	350.00
Guar. of N. A., fully pd.	290.00	305.00
Halifax Fire	23.00	23.75
Imperial Life	365.00	....
Manufacturers Life	246.00	254.00
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	21.00	22.50
Sovereign Life, 25% pd.	15.75	18.50
Sun Life	740.00	780.00
Western Assurance, com.	53.50	56.00
Do., pfd.	41.00	45.00
Theatre Stocks:		
Allens, Beach, pfd.	71.00	74.00
Do., Kingston, pfd.	65.00	74.00
Parkdale, pfd.	70.00	....
Do., St. Catharines, pfd.	60.00	....
Do., Toronto, pfd. bonus, c.	29.00	33.00
Loew's, London, pfd.	2.75	3.50
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	....	45.00
Paramount, Kitchener, pfd.	55.00	62.00
Do., Oshawa, pfd.	90.00	94.00
United Amusement, A	26.00	....
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	10.75	11.00
Can. Int. Inv. Trust, p. bonus	107.50	....
Can. Investment Fund	5.00	5.30
Can. Investors Corp.	10.00	10.50
Cons. Div. Std. Sec. Units	20.25	21.50
Dom. Scott. Inv., pfd. bonus	48.00	51.00
Invest. Found., pfd. bonus	67.00	....
Lon. Can. Invest., com.	4.75	5.50
Sec's. Hold., pfd. bonus	25.50	27.00
United Corpns., A	27.00	28.25
Do., B	31.50	....
Power Issues:		
Can. West. Nat. Gas, pfd.	92.00	93.00
Do., com.	27.00	....
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	99.00	101.00
Inter. Util., 1.75 pfd.	18.00	19.00
Montreal Island Pwr., pfd.	19.00	....
New Brunswick Tele., com.	13.00	....
Nor. Ont. Power, pfd.	104.50	105.50

Municipal Bonds

	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
†Halifax	5	1961	110.00	112.00	4.21
Hamilton	5	1950	106.50	108.50	4.15
Montreal	5	1945	104.50	106.00	4.11
Ottawa	4½	1945	105.25	107.25	3.50
†Quebec	5	1959	103.50	105.00	4.64
Saint John	5	1950	106.00	107.50	4.27
Toronto	4½	1955	106.50	108.50	3.84
†Vancouver	5	1950	91.00	95.00	5.55
Winnipeg	5	1944	98.00	102.00	4.67

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds

Mar. 10, 1937		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
‡5½	1 Dec. '37	102.50	103.25	1.14
2½	15 Oct. '39	102.00	102.75	[illegible]
4	15 Oct. '39	105.50	106.50	1.50
2	15 Nov. '39	100.75	101.50	1.44
1½	1 June '40	99.25	100.25	1.42
4½	1 Sept. '40	107.50	108.25	2.01
1	15 Mar. '41	97.00	97.75	1.58
5	15 Nov. '41	109.65	110.35	2.62
3	15 Oct. '42	103.50	104.50	2.44
3½	1 June '43	100.50	101.50	2.25
5	15 Oct. '43	110.65	111.35	3.09
4½	15 Oct. '44	108.00	109.00	3.15
■2½	15 Aug. '45	98.75	99.75	▲2.53
4	15 Oct. '45	103.00	105.75	▲3.04
4½	1 Feb. '46	108.00	108.75	3.35
3½	15 Oct. '49	101.25	102.00	▲3.20
4	15 Oct. '52	104.00	104.75	▲3.45
3	1 June '55	95.25	96.00	3.37
4½	1 Nov. '56	107.50	108.50	▲3.48
4½	1 Nov. '57	107.50	108.50	▲3.56
4½	1 Nov. '58	108.00	108.65	▲3.60
4½	1 Nov. '59	108.25	109.00	▲3.62
■3¼	15 Jan. '61	98.75	99.50	▲3.28
3¼	1 June '66	96.25	97.00	3.41
♦3	Perp. bds.	85.50	86.50	3.47

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

Canadian National Railways:

		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3	1 May '44	101.25	102.25	2.65
3	15 Dec. '50	94.75	95.75	3.39
3	15 Feb. '53	94.50	95.50	3.36
*4½	1 Sept. '51	110.50	111.50	3.48
*4½	1 Feb. '56	110.75	111.75	3.64
†4½	1 July 57	110.50	111.50	3.69
*4¾	15 June '55	113.50	114.50	3.66
5	1 Feb. '54	114.00	115.00	3.79
*5	1 July '69	114.00	115.00	▲3.29
*5	1 Oct. '69	115.50	116.50	▲3.69

Provincial Government Bonds

Mar. 10, 1937		Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
New Brunswick:				
4	1 Sept. '54	101.00	102.00	3.83
†4½	15 Apr. '61	106.50	108.50	3.95
†5	15 Jan. '60	110.00	112.00	4.18
Nova Scotia:				
3	2 Sept. '45	96.00	98.00	3.27
4½	15 May '43	105.00	107.00	3.25
†4½	15 Sept. '52	107.00	109.00	▲3.47
†5	1 Mar. '60	112.00	114.00	4.06
Ontario:				
*4	1 June '62	103.00	104.50	3.72
*4½	1 Sept. '44	109.00	111.00	2.86
4½	1 June '50	106.50	108.00	3.74
*4½	15 Jan. '62	108.00	110.00	3.87
5	15 Oct. '48	111.00	112.50	3.70
*5	2 Dec. '60	116.00	118.00	3.84
5½	1 July '46	112.50	114.00	3.74
Ont. Hydro Comm.:				
3½-4-5	1 Oct. '52	99.50	100.25	.50
4¾	1 Jan. '70	113.50	115.00	3.94
Prince Edward Island:				
3	1 Oct. '45	96.00	98.00	3.26
Alberta:				
4	15 Dec. '54	62.00	66.00	§
†4	1 Dec. '57	62.00	66.00	§
4½	1 Oct. '51	74.00	78.00	§
†4½	1 Oct. '56	66.00	69.00	§
†5	1 Jan. '48	68.00	72.00	§
5	1 Sept. '55	64.00	68.00	§
*5	1 Oct. '59	68.00	72.00	§
†5½	1 Jan. '47	70.00	74.00	§
6	1 Mar. '47	70.00	75.00	§
Quebec:				
4	15 Mar. '52	104.00	106.00	3.48
4¼	1 Aug. '58	107.00	109.00	3.64
4½	2 Jan. '63	109.50	111.50	3.80
British Columbia:				
†4	1 Dec. '57	92.00	93.50	4.43
*4½	15 Jan. '51	98.50	100.00	4.50
†4½	1 Oct. '53	96.50	97.50	4.71
5†	15 Jan. '48	99.50	101.00	4.88
5	1 Sept. '53	99.50	101.00	4.91
5½	1 Feb. '45	100.00	101.50	5.26
6	15 Feb. '47	102.00	103.00	5.60
Manitoba:				
4	2 Jan. '50	86.00	88.00	5.29
†4	1 Dec. '57	87.00	88.50	4.87
†4½	15 Dec. '56	87.00	89.00	5.40
5†	15 June '54	93.00	95.00	5.45
*5	2 Dec. '59	94.00	96.00	5.30
5½	1 Oct. '55	91.00	93.00	6.12
6	1 Apr. '47	94.00	96.00	6.53
Saskatchewan:				
4	15 Aug. '53	81.00	83.00	5.59
4	1 Nov. '60	80.00	81.00	5.42
*4½	2 July '45	87.00	90.00	6.02
†4½	1 Oct. '51	89.50	91.00	5.37
†4½	15 Mar. '60	86.00	87.50	5.46
5	1 Aug. '58	87.00	89.00	5.91
†5½	15 Nov. '46	91.00	93.00	6.48
5½	1 Oct. '52	90.00	92.00	6.31
6	15 Mar. '52	93.00	95.00	6.53

*Payable Can., N.Y. & £. ▲Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. †Payable Can. & N.Y. ■Payable N.Y. ‡Exempt from Dominion income tax. ♦Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. §Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate; minimum rate 2%. •Calculated to maturity, although callable prior to that date.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1937, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1937, to shareholders of record of the 20th March, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

DUDLEY DAWSON, General Manager.

Toronto, 11th February, 1937.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March, 1937.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.

Toronto, February 17th, 1937.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 69

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent, (1½%) being at the rate of 6% per annum, on the PREFERRED STOCK of SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1937.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, February 26th, 1937.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.50 per Share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st April, 1937,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the Close of business on 13th instant.

By order of the Board.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

4th March, 1937.

BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular dividend of thirty-five (35c.) cents per share has been declared on the outstanding common shares of the company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 1st, 1937, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

R. C. CROOKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share for the quarter ending March 31, 1937, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

The above dividend is payable on April 1, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

W. H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Toronto 2, March 5, 1937.

Foreign Exchange

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Par	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
U. S. Dollar, High	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/64	1.00 1/64	1.00 1/32	1.00 1/64	1.00 1/32
Low	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	1.00	1.00	1.00
1936 High	.99 31/32	.99 15/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 1/32
Low	.99⅞	.99⅞	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	.99 15/16	1.00
U. K. pound	4.89 1/16	4.88 15/16	4.88 1/16	4.88	4.88	4.88
Australia	3.91½	3.91½	3.90¾	3.90½	3.90½	3.90½
Austria	.1873½	.1873	.1873	.1873½	.1873½	.1873
Belgium	.1685½	.1685	.1685	.1688½	.1688	.1687½
Brazil	.0615	.0615	.0615	.0615	.0615	.0615
Czechoslovakia	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349⅛	.0349¼	.0349¼	.0349⅛
Denmark	.2184½	.2184	.2181	.2179⅝	.2180½	.2179
France	.0465 1/16	.0465⅛	.0464 15/16	.0456⅝	.0452½	.0456¼
Germany	.4023½	.4022½	.4022½	.4023¼	.4022¼	.4020½
Greece	.0090	.0090	.0090	.0090	.0090	.0090
Holland	.5476	.5475½	.5476	.5473¾	.5469¾	.5473
Hungary	.1975	.1975	.1975	.1975½	.1975½	.1975
India	.3698¼	.3696	.3694	.3693¼	.3692¼	.3691
Italy	.0526⅜	.0526⅜	.0526⅜	.0526½	.0526½	.0526¼
Japan	.2854¾	.2855	.2853	.2851	.2851	.2850
Jugoslavia	.0235	.0234	.0234	.0234	.0234	.0234
New Zealand	3.94½	3.94¼	3.93¾	3.93½	3.93½	3.93½
Norway	.2458½	.2458	.2454½	.2452¾	.2454¾	.2452½
Poland	.1895	.1895½	.1895	.1896	.1896	.....
South Africa	4.88 1/16	4.88	4.87 1/16	4.87	4.87	4.87
Sweden	.2522½	.2522	.2518½	.2516¾	.2517¾	.2516½
Switzerland	.2281½	.2282¼	.2283¾	.2283¼	.2281¾	.2281½
Hong Kong	.3043	.3042	.3042	.3041	.3038	.3036

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1937.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1937.

The above Dividends are payable on Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, the 15th day of March, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER, Secretary.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1937.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 49

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1937.

By order of the Board.

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, February 23rd, 1937.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Second Preferred Dividend No. 39

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (75 cents per share) being at the rate of 6% per annum has been declared on the 6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1937.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, February 26th, 1937.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 47

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 31st, 1937.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, February 26th, 1937.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c) on account of arrears, on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1937, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1937.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BERNEY, Secretary.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Date	Price
Hyd.-Elec. Pr. Ont.	3½-5%	1952	Apr. 1	100
Can. Cons. Rub'r	‡6%	1946	Apr. 1	110
Can. Paper, A	6%	1945	June 4	103½
Avon River Pr. D.	5%	1964	July 1	103
Randolph Hotel	*6½%	1947	May 1	105
McColl-Fron. A	†6%	1949	Apr. 1	104
South. Canada Power, A	5%	1955	Apr. 1	102½
Woods Mfg., A	6%	1943	Apr. 1	102
Connors Bros.	6½%	1938	May 1	105
Can. Steamships	5%	1943	Aug. 15	105
N.S. L. & Pr. (A)	5½%	1958	Mar. 16	104½
Do., (B)	5%	1965	Mar. 16	103
McColl-Fron.	▲6%	1949	Apr. 1	104
Spruce Falls Pr.	5½%	Ser.	Apr. 1	101½
Mar. T. & T., A	5%	1956	July 1	104
Ames Holden Tire	7%	1943	May 1	105
Gen. Stl. Wares A	6%	1952	May 1	104
Hinde & Dauch A	5½%	1948	May 1	102½
Tor. Housing, A	•5%	1953	May 25	105

For sinking fund: *$9,000. †$117,000. ▲$117,000. ‡Private sale between Feb. 1. and Apr. 1, 1937, in Canadian funds. •$37,000.

Stock Issues:				
Anglo-Can. Tele.	7%	Pref.	May 1	55

Bond Tenders

Mar. 15, Hull.—$181,500, 4% bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1936, redeemable serially from Nov. 1, 1937, to Nov. 1, 1956.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending March 31, 1937, payable April 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT, Secretary.

February 24, 1937.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Ninety-sixth Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) being at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum for the Quarter ending May 31st, 1935, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared payable to Shareholders of record the 15th day of March, 1937, and that cheques will be mailed April 1st, 1937.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que. February 4th, 1937.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 1st, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, February 15th, 1937.

The Borden Company

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Wednesday, April 21, 1937, at 10 o'clock A.M., at our registered office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 22, 1937, will be entitled to vote at said meeting notwithstanding any subsequent transfer of stock.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

The Borden Company

WALTER H. REBMAN, Secretary

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. Limited
Established 1907
For thirty years we have rendered a Standardized Service to
BANKS, INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES, BROKERS, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
IN BUYING AND SELLING
INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS AND BONDS
Royal Bank EL. 5101 TORONTO

Week in Wheat

Market Demand Brisk For Future Contracts

Current Lag in Canadian Wheat Exports Curtails Interest in Cash Buying by Winnipeg Traders

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — A keen demand for wheat in the Winnipeg futures market is accompanied at the moment by a sluggish demand for cash wheat in any position. This reflects accurately the present situation in the trade arising from the fact that Canadian wheat is currently being exported in small volume, but is expected to be much in demand for export within a few months.

The pressure to buy is in the May future market, and although some considerable quantities of cash wheat have been contracted for the opening of navigation there is no pressure at the moment to book further quantities for that time. For the immediate present buyers are content with the assurance that they can get wheat delivered to them before the end of May, and that the wheat tendered to them will presumably be No. 1 Northern.

The buying in progress has the ear-marks of being based on need for actual wheat, instead of on speculative intentions. Public participation in the market at present is comparatively small and tends to get smaller.

As the total quantity of available wheat gets smaller, the market is more sensitive to bullish influence. This originates at present not in Winnipeg, but in Liverpool, Buenos Aires and Chicago. The Chicago influence is remarkable in view of the encouraging crop estimates recently issued, and partly arises from weather less favorable than had been hoped for in the winter wheat belt during the early days of March.

Many Bearish Factors

THE fundamental strength of the wheat market continues to be shown in its behavior in the face of factors which would frequently be expected to be bearish.

During the past week, exports of Argentine wheat have risen to a new and unexpectedly high level. Heavy arrivals of grain from this source, shipped six weeks or so ago, are in full tide at British and Continental ports, with full assurance of correspondingly heavy arrivals during the next two months.

Private reports on the United States winter wheat crop, indicate a condition at March 1, ahead of last year, and suggest a yield, almost sufficient for the country's needs, without reinforcement from the spring wheat crop.

In face of such conditions, the Canadian market has remained strong, while Liverpool and Buenos Aires have registered advances, closing, to some extent, the gap between Canadian prices and those for wheats of other countries.

• • •

But Buying Strong

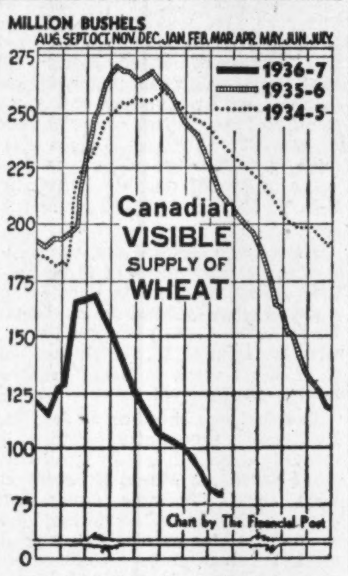
EXPLANATION for this continued strength lies in unexpected European buying. Italy and Germany are showing unexpected capacity to pay for wheat. Other European countries are also buying freely. The whole situation suggests that reserves available during recent years were overestimated.

• • •

U. S. Crop Outlook

SOME precautions are necessary in dealing with the U. S. crop reports of March 1 condition. It is evident that the markets in that country are watchful. "Indicated production" is not a prediction of yield, which depends upon weather yet to be experienced, but a statement of existing conditions. A comparatively small extent of winter killing is so far evident, but more may yet be discovered. Subsoil deficiency of moisture may yet occasion damage.

In addition, the deficiency of feed grains in the United States is being emphasized daily, not only by imports of grain, but also by some fairly large imports of hog products from Europe, and expected relaxation of restrictions against Argentine beef.



Total of Canadian wheat in marketable positions is now down well below 90 millions. This compares with nearly 220 millions at this time a year ago.

Details in bushels are as follows:

Week of March 5	Week Previous	Last Year
88,101,000	91,156,000	217,884,000

Export Clearances*

Week of March 5	Week Previous	Last Year
1,897,716	2,267,421	2,721,848

*Plus U. S. imports.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Western Grocers Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1¾% for the current quarter, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1937.

On the Common Shares, 60c per share, payable April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1937.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY, President.

Winnipeg, Man., March 5th, 1937.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 34) of 1¾% upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of April, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1937.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 29) of 20c per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable on the 31st day of March, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of March, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON, Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta. March 8th, 1937.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend for the period ending March 31st, 1937, at the rate of 5% per annum, has been declared upon the outstanding Cumulative Redeemable Preferred stock of Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited, said dividend to be payable on the first day of April, 1937, to shareholders of record at the closing of business on the twenty-second day of March, 1937.

By order of the Board.

J. B. PENNEFATHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 9th, 1937.

Combines Act Allows Rights Of Monopolies

Ottawa Will Step in Only When Power Appears To Be Abused

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The Dominion Government has served notice, through its rewriting of the Combines Act, that a firm stand will be taken against monopolies and quasi-monopolies which appear to be contrary to public interest.

The new Combines Act goes further than to restore the legislation of 1923, which operated fairly vigorously up to 1930. It puts some new teeth into the law, broadens the definition of monopoly, increases the maximum penalties, and strengthens the administration.

The Bennett Government, especially after the revelations of the Price Spreads enquiry, had been moving rapidly toward the adoption of a policy of state sanction and regulation of monopoly. There was no alternative to free competition, except a system of fairly rigidly controlled monopoly in industry.

Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, speaking for the present Government on the Combines bill, has completely dissociated himself from this view. It is not the intention of this Government to regulate trade combinations. They are recognized as a natural and inevitable development of business. Only when such combinations appear to be abusing their power by exploitation of the public does the Government, through the new Combines machinery, propose to step into the picture.

The aim of the Government was set forth in the minister's explanation of the bill, namely, to clear the channels of domestic trade against objectionable barriers, eliminate artificial price agreements, restore competitive conditions, and provide adequate safeguarding of the public interest.

The means to be used by the Government in attaining this objective are, first, publicity; second, prosecution.

The old Act provided only for publication of reports made by a Commissioner, when such was appointed. Many investigations were made by the registrar, and, in that case, even if a combine was found to be operating against the public interest, this finding was not necessarily published. The new Act provides for publication of all reports, since the registrar is replaced by a permanent commissioner.

Commodity Prices

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$7.85	$7.50	$6.75
Hogs	8.75	9.00	9.10
Copper, lb.	.15	.16	.09¼
Cotton, lb.	.1418	.1334	.1132
Rubber, lb.	.2288	.2185	.1588
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0360	.0345	.0355
Silk, lb.	2.11	2.07	1.70
Wheat (Man.) bu.	1.28⅞	1.27⅜	.82¼
Coffee, lb.	.09⅜	.09⅜	.06¾
Hides	.14½	.14	.10
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	139.5	139.5	125.0
Fishers'	91.1	90.9	82.8
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	90.6	88.8	79.4
Crumps (Brit.)	80.5	79.6	68.2
U. S. Labor	85.4	85.4	80.4
Canada (D.B.S.)	83.0	83.0	72.5

Monthly Indices

	Latest month	Prev. month	Same last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (Jan.)	81.6	81.7	80.4
W'sale (Jan.)	81.3	79.7	72.9
W'sale (Jan.)	81.9	79.7	72.5
United States (Jan.)	138.4	134.0	128.3
Gt. Brit. (Jan.)	102.9	100.8	91.8

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 = 100 base. U. S. is Analist 1913 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price. Toronto: Copper-electrolytic, New York: Silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: Sugar — 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: Wheat—No. 1 Man. North Ft. W.-Pt. A. Basis: Hides — No. 1 packer light native cows: Hogs—select bacons, Toronto.

Wheat Prices

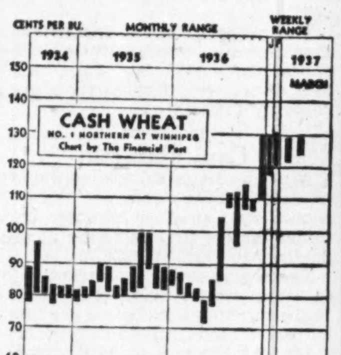
(Cash Quotations)

	For Week Mar. 9 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Man. Hard	1.31¼	1.28¼	1.28⅜	1.23¾
1 Northern	1.30	1.27½	1.28	1.23⅞
2 Northern	1.28¾	1.25¾	1.26⅜	1.21¾
3 Northern	1.24½	1.21½	1.21⅝	1.16¾
4 Northern	1.20	1.17	1.17⅛	1.13
5 Wheat	1.16	1.13	1.13⅛	1.09
6 Wheat	1.15½	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.08½
Feed Wheat	.98⅝	.94	.94⅛	.90
Vancouver: Week to Mar. 8:				
1 Northern	1.29	1.27½	1.25	1.23½

Competitive Export Prices: Mar. shipment.

Week to Mar. 6	High	Low
No. 1 North. (Vanc.)	1.51	1.46⅝
No. 2 North. (Atlan.)	unquoted	
No. 1 North. (afloat)	unquoted	
No. 2 North. (Vanc.)	1.48¾	1.44⅜
West Australian (afloat)	1.33¾	1.32⅛
Australian	1.34¼	1.32⅞
Argentine Rosafe	1.24¼	1.20
Indian (new crop)†	1.28⅞	1.26¾

†May-June shipment.



Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to March 9, 1937

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1936 High	Low		Open Mar. 3	High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 9
		Wheat				
1.30¾	1.05⅝	May	1.28¼	1.30¼	1.26½	1.30
1.26⅜	1.03¾	July	1.24⅛	1.26¼	1.22¼	1.26
1.15½	1.04⅛	Oct.	1.13¼	1.15½	1.10½	1.15
		Oats				
.58	42¼	May	.55⅜	.56⅛	.54¾	.56⅛
.55⅛	.43⅝	July	.52⅜	.53⅛	.51¾	.53
		Barley				
.88⅞	.50⅞	May	.81⅜	.82⅜	.80	.81¼
.77¼	.56¾	July	.72⅜	.74⅝	.71¼	.74⅜
		Flax				
1.75⅞	1.60½	May	1.72	1.75¾	1.72	1.74¾
1.76	1.63¼	July	1.71¾	1.73⅞	1.71¾	1.73⅞
		Rye				
1.14⅞	.62⅝	May	1.06½	1.07⅞	1.04⅜	1.07⅞
1.12⅛	.78¼	July	1.02½	1.03½	1.00	1.03
.92½	.83⅜	Oct.	.88	.89⅜	.86⅝	.89¼

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 45

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1937, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1937.

F. J. MAW, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., March 6, 1937.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 35

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty-five cents (45c) per share on the "Class A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending March 31st, 1937, payable on April 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1937, and will be paid by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

By order of the Board.

ERNEST ROGERS, Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C. March 8th, 1937.

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Exporters and Shippers
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Week in Mining

Favorable Mine Reports Fail to Spur Market

Series of Annual Statements Show Unusual Uniformity of Good News

The open season for annual reports is at its height, and the story of last year's mining boom can now be read in cold dollars and cents.

Typical of the waywardness of the mining market is the fact that, despite the generally encouraging nature of these reports, the market is sagging, and seems apathetic toward these reports. Dome Mines, which, in many respects, put out one of the best reports in the company's history, actually sold off on the day following publication of the statement. This attitude indicates a marked change in the psychology of the public from a month or so ago.

One of the reasons for the quiet market may be the fact that this is audit month for the Toronto Stock Exchange. Some observers are therefore forecasting more activity after the end of the month.

Macassa's Report

THE manner in which Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake's most westerly producer, has shaped up underground, was the highlight of the annual statement, covering the last nine months of 1936. Favorable results were obtained on each of the three new levels and the company starts the year with every indication that what virtually amounts to a new and bigger mine has been located at depth.

* * *

Siscoe

IT IS the underground picture at Siscoe also, which attracts attention in reading the report of this Quebec producer. Positive ore reserves have increased by a comfortable margin, and four new levels opened up. Here again, results at comparative depth have been encouraging.

It should be noted in comparing Siscoe's net profit in 1936 with that of 1935, that preliminary exploration and development expenses have been written off by a substantial amount, thereby keeping the 1936 earnings at comparatively low levels.

As pointed out by the President, J. B. Lynch, three years ago this property was isolated, accessible only by water in summer, and air in winter. Today, however, it is connected by motor road with important centres, and is itself the centre of one of Canada's most active mining fields.

Coniaurum

FEATURE of the Coniaurum report was the intimation that directors planned a dividend disbursement from working capital. Coniaurum's initial and last dividend payment (three cents) was made on Aug. 15, 1932. Subsequent payments have been waived while the company carried out its development programme, a move which has proved its soundness by subsequent events.

Central Patricia

IN ADDITION to underground results, which have been, since the company started work, almost unvaryingly satisfactory, Central Patricia's earnings have risen to 16 cents a share. The company's working capital position has improved, as have ore reserves. At the same time the No. 2 operation, or Springer group, has responded well to development to 400 ft. and bids fair to be an important adjunct to this company's operations.

Canadian Malartic

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in ore reserves is also shown by Canadian Malartic, the Lindsley financed producer in the Malartic field of Quebec. By successively increasing mill capacity, this company, comparatively low-grade producer have been lowered. During the current year, the recent increase to 600 tons per day should make still further inroads into costs, a particularly important factor in a property of this calibre.

* * *

Matachewan Canadian

MATACHEWAN Consolidated Mines, another Lindsley-Ventures proposition, operated at a net loss for the year. This company has been concentrating on underground development with a view to increasing tonnage. At a sacrifice to profits, this policy has given fair return in increased ore reserves, as will be seen from the detailed report elsewhere.

* * *

Red Lake Gold Shore

THIS new producer, in the Red Lake camp, has given a satisfactory account of itself for the limited time represented by the annual report. A net profit of $23,000 has been made, after all charges, including write offs for pre-production development at the rate of $1 per ton of ore milled.

Darkwater Veins On Three Levels

First Annual Report Shows Good Progress

With the vein cut on three levels, Darkwater Mines, in its first annual report, shows satisfactory progress on its property at the south end of Sturgeon Lake.

The shaft has been bottomed at 425 ft., and drifting is now under way at the 125-, 250-, and 375-ft. levels.

The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, shows current assets of $151,928, comprising cash of $129,660, and stores and materials, at book value of $22,267. Accounts payable and accrued charges form the only current liabilities, at $20,795. Of the 1.5 million authorized shares, 1,200,005 have been issued.

Sudbury Contact Mines Reports on Finances

Cash in the bank of $115,238 is shown in a balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1936, issued by Sudbury Contact Mines. Other current assets include dividends receivable, $250; advances to associated companies and others, $11,768. Shares in other companies are given a book value of $147,566. Accounts payable amount to $3,5C7.

The company's interest continues to centre on developments at Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines, where results, according to H. S. Denny, president, are encouraging.

Since the date of the last report, the company has acquired a group of properties known as the Hamba group in Bosquet Twp., Quebec.

Will Spend $150,000 on Mercury Prospect

In compliance with the joint report of Dr. Victor Dolmage, and R. H. Stewart, Manitou Mining Co., developing a mercury prospect in the northern Bridge River district of B. C. has spent about $36,000 on the property, John D. Galloway retiring head of the company's department of mines, has arranged with the company for the financing of the proposed expenditure of $150,000 on development. Mr. Galloway is in charge of the work.

The joint Dolmage-Stewart report recommended the expenditure of $150,000 on development of the property. Surface work, and tunnelling, carried out to date, has indicated widespread, scattered and generally low-grade cinnabar deposits, according to Mr. Galloway.

Long Lac Mining Area Now Linked by Telephone

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Arrangements have been made making possible a talk by telephone to Geraldton, Hardrock and Bankfield in the Long Lac mining area. The Bell Telephone Co., in co-operation with the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Telegraphs and the Port Arthur and Fort William Telephone authorities, has arranged with the Long Lac Telephone Co. for completion of calls to the three centres named. The Long Lac Co. will shortly install a telephone system at Beardmore when long distance will be connected with the town.

Parkhill Gold Recovery Higher During February

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Parkhill Gold Mines (1937) Limited, reports gross recovery during February of $33,500 from 2,000 tons of ore treated. The average recovery was $16.75.

During the five months ended Feb. 28, 10,077 tons were milled with a total recovery of $130,550. The average per ton was $12.95 with an average daily milling rate of 68 tons.

U. S. Interests Option Bush Consolidated Mine

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Bush Consolidated Gold Mines in the Silbak Premier and Big Missouri area has been optioned by United States interests, who are represented by Chambers & Meredith Ltd., Toronto at 30 cents a share. An additional 750,000 shares are under option leaving 750,000 shares in the treasury. President of the new company is H. S. Denny. Other directors include A. B. Mortimer, E. V. Chambers, A. O. Meredith, and M. B. Smith.

Plan 8-mile Pipe Line For Eldorado Fuel Supply

To facilitate shipment of fuel oil to Eldorado Gold Mines, a pipe line will be built the full length of the Bear River rapids, thereby eliminating need for portaging the fuel, Eldorado officials inform The Financial Post. The length of the rapids is about 8½ miles. The pipe line will be laid as soon as weather conditions permit by Imperial Oil Ltd.

The transportation of fuel oil to the sub-artic radium and silver producer has been an important cost item. At present fuel oil from Fort Norman is freighted up the Mackenzie River to Bear River, then up the Bear to the foot of the rapids. After portaging it the length of the rapids, it has been loaded on small barges and towed to Fort Franklin on Great Bear Lake.

Estand Mines Formed For Wiltsey-Coghlan

Estand Mines Ltd. has been incorporated to acquire from Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines its mining properties in Rouyn Township, Quebec, adjoining Noranda Mines to the east.

Estand Mines has an authorized capitalization of three million shares par value $1. Of this amount, one million shares are to be issued to the vendor, Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines. In addition, 500,000 shares are being offered by Chambers & Meredith Ltd., Toronto at 30 cents a share. An additional 750,000 are under option leaving 750,000 shares in the treasury. President of the new company is H. S. Denny. Other directors include A. B. Mortimer, E. V. Chambers, A. O. Meredith, and M. B. Smith.

Public Offering Made By Marine Petroleums

With interests strategically located on the west flank of south Turner Valley, Marine Petroleums Ltd. is currently offering preference and common shares, in units of one preference share and 400 common shares, at $140 per unit.

The company has contracted to acquire oil and gas leases, subject to royalties, aggregating 22½% covering five parcels of land. The purpose of the present issue is to provide sufficient funds for drilling a well on the company's principal holdings, which adjoins National Petroleum's No. 2 well, now drilling.

Siscoe Gold Sets New Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Siscoe Gold Mines reports February production of $226,617—a new monthly record. This compares with $225,568 in January, the previous record, and $191,-073 in Feb., 1936.

Mill tonnage last month was 15,-671 tons as against 17,355 tons in January and 12,996 tons in February of last year. Mill heads averaged $14.80 which compares with $13.41 in the previous month and $15 in Feb., 1936.

Plains Pete. Proving Up

Latest Crude Producer Gives Promise in Initial Flow

Pioneering in what was formerly regarded as a "wildcat" field, Plains Petroleum Corp. has successfully brought in a crude well in the Taber field, Alberta.

Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson, Calgary, geologist, who has inspected the new well, states it is a commercial flow of 29 gravity. The well is reported flowing by heads spouting oil through a slightly opened well head valve, 30 ft. above the floor for about 12 minutes, then remains quiet for about 40 minutes. This periodicity will vary with time, he expects. The sand is coarse grained quartz, and does not correlate with deeper drilling results near by.

This well blew in at a depth of 3,204 ft. This depth, officials point out, can be reached in less than 20 days drilling, with the results that preproduction costs are reduced. A thorough production test is being launched, but in the meantime the flow is thought to run over 100 barrels a day.

Storage tanks have been moved to the property, the fluid will be drawn, the well swabbed, and permitted to flow, before it is placed on test.

In Turner Valley field, West Side Royalties, on its first 24-hour production test yielded 250 barrels of crude oil testing 47.9 degrees Baume gravity, R. A. Brown Jr. reported. It was explained that the flow contained 10% drilling fluid and an increase of a corresponding amount of production was expected when the well was cleared.

Red Crest Gold And Slave Lake On Toronto List

Kirkland Hudson Bay Gold Mines Financing Red Lake Work

SHARES OPTIONED

Two newcomers recently appeared on the board of the Toronto Stock Exchange—Red Crest Gold Mines, and Slave Lake Gold Mines.

Red Crest Gold Mines, with an authorized capitalization of three million shares, no par, has issued a total of 1,960,000 shares, of which 1,110,000 were for properties. The property consists of about 183 acres in the Red Lake mining division, developed by a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 300 ft. Three levels are being opened up. Work done to date includes approximately 750 ft. of drifting. Some 5,000 ft. diamond drilling is now being done on the 275-ft. level, and the shaft is being deepened to 600 ft. Bulk sampling, comprising some 500 tons, returned total receipts of $9,650, in addition to tailings valued at about $6,500.

Development is being financed under an agreement with Kirkland Hudson Bay Gold Mines. Under this agreement, dated March 20, 1936, 1,040,000 shares under option to Kirkland Hudson Bay will yield Red Crest the additional net amount of $435,000. Kirkland Hudson Bay have underwritten shares to the value of $30,000 payable $10,000 by Feb. 15, 1937, and $20,000 by March 31, 1937.

Slave Lake Gold Mines, with authorized capitalization of three million shares, $1 par, is developing a property on Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake. A shaft is down 230 ft. with levels at 50 ft., 123 ft. and 200 ft. Lateral work is being centred on the 200-ft. level.

In a balance sheet as at Jan. 31, 1937, cash is shown at $5,195. Investments in other mining companies include 500 shares Wright-Hargreaves; 1,000 shares Premier Gold; 500 shares Little Long Lac Mines, and 60 shares Dome Mines, with a total market valuation of $15,468. Current liabilities are confined to accounts payable of $107.

Henry D. Tudor is president of the company.

Canadian Mining Men Warned Against Making Stock Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Richard Ayrton, chairman of the board of directors of Ayrton, Cohen & Co., London metal buyers, has established an office in British Columbia as a contact with a source of supply, and during his visit to Vancouver gave some of his ideas on mine financing in this province.

Mr. Ayrton believes that some mines have been in too much of a hurry to get the public into shares. He believes they should establish their mines first and thus build up goodwill.

Production First

"The whole objective of British companies, such as Selection Trusts, Consolidated Gold of South Africa, and Central Mine Investment Corporation, is production," said Mr. Ayrton. "Share values are the secondary thing. The big development companies spend huge sums on preliminary work to test the value of the ground. If they are reasonably certain of the property, they invite the public in.

"It is a pity, I think, that such a policy is not followed here to a greater extent," continued Mr. Ayrton. "The prevailing policy here on some occasions has been to look for the financing too early, and this tendency has often been to the company's and the public's disadvantage."

Mr. Ayrton urged the formation of a strongly financed, independent company here, patterned after the British development organizations, which would be able to do the necessary preliminary work in the way of proving ground.

Current Chatter From Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Drilling is to be recommenced within the next few days on the Sunbeam Kirkland Gold Mines between Star Lake and Hawk Lake on the Manitoba-Ontario border.

* * *

Wingold Drilling

Important findings are reported from Wingold's most recent drilling. Wingold is directly north of San Antonio and is a composite of several original companies. The last drill hole completed shows a continuation of the mineralized body to a depth of at least 300 ft.

* * *

Consolidated Diana

Consolidated Diana is continuing with its work of putting raises through in its somewhat extensive underground workings. About 40 men are employed on the property. Bulk sampling so far indicates about one-third of an ounce gold per ton.

Siscoe Engine Trouble Turns Mill to Higher Grade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Siscoe Gold Mines reports that one of its nine engines has been temporarily disabled and until replaced, tonnage will be curtailed for a short period, but production will be maintained by using a higher grade of ore.

Mercury Oils Stock Listed

Company Has Important Interests in Alberta Oil Fields

Stock of Mercury Oils Ltd. has been listed on the mining section of The Toronto Stock Exchange, trading having started March 5.

Mercury Oils has an authorized capitalization of five million shares, no par value. Of this amount, 1.5 million shares have been issued for leases and equipment; 443,424 shares issued in consideration of the purchase of shares in another company, and 19,150 shares issued under drilling contract. Another 1,250,592 shares were issued for cash, making a total of 3,213,166 shares issued.

Mercury owns a total of 664 acres in Turner Valley, and has subleases on additional 300 acres. Three wells are producing.

These wells, completed in 1930, have produced 512,835 barrels of naphtha valued at $1,139,327 until the end of 1936. Tail gas sold to the absorption plant netted a total of $35,696. The company's No. 6 well, which was drilled to 2,800 ft. is to be completed during the current year, while the No. 8 well was spudded-in last Feb. 5, and No. 4 is on location only. No. 5 was abandoned after drilling to 6,000 ft. and No. 7 after drilling to 4,300 ft.

In the balance sheet issued to the Exchange as of Dec. 31, 1936, cash consisted of $102,460 of which $7,284 was set aside for unclaimed dividends. Accounts receivable, less reserve for bad debts, were shown at $19,290. Shares of other companies were shown at cost of $739,619. Current liabilities amounted to $10,006, including unclaimed dividends.

The company's last dividend payment was for three cents a share on April, 1936. On Jan. 2, 1934, three cents per share was paid, and a four cent payment was made July 15, 1931. In all the company has disbursed $358,585 in dividends.

Mercury Oils holds a 28% interest in Gas and Oil Products Ltd. This company, which started operations in Oct., 1934, has saved and sold approximately 14,500,000 gallons of gasoline from tail gas, which prior to that time had been burned. There has been written off for depreciation and depletion an amount of $180,892, and the surplus account of the company at Dec. 31, 1936, was $152,710. The Financial Post is informed.

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News Concentrates

Kirkking Gold Mines between Toburn and Bidgood in Kirkland Lake, advises that diamond drilling disclosed an interesting intersection below the 400-ft. level. Their No. 5 drill hole cut a section that assayed $10.25 across eight feet, a central section of which assayed $32.90 across two feet. Two drills are now working on the property, one drilling the No. 2 hole from the 400-ft. level south and the second continuing to drill in the section where the values were found to occur.

* * *

Manitoba and Eastern denies officially rumors that it planned reorganization and that operations at the property were to be suspended. It is reported that the company currently has some 230,000 shares in the treasury, with some cash as well as securities.

* * *

McGarry Syndicate has formed Lar-Add Mines in Larder Lake area with capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of which McGarry will receive 700,000 shares of pooled stock for its 13 mining claims. Upon exercise of all options, the company will have been supplied with approximately $70,000.

* * *

Naybob has received payment for an additional 20,592 shares at 35 cents per share under agreement of Nov. 5, 1936. Balance of underwriting comprises 59,398 shares at 35 cents per share, 300,000 shares at 40 cents, and 200,000 shares at 55 cents, with next commitment due June 10, 1937. Last payment for treasury outstanding capital to 2,137,093 shares.

* * *

Nipsona Mines, adjoining Spooner Gold in Beardmore area, proposes to diamond drill in an attempt to pick up the extension of the McWilliams-Beardmore break. Results of the holes which will be put down across the width of the property to determine formation and the best site for shaft sinking will decide future development plans. A mineralized section 4,000 ft. long, with widths up to four feet, from which grab samples gave average assay of $18.60 per ton, was revealed in earlier work.

* * *

Payore Gold in Bourlamaque twp., Que., reports that 80 ft. down in the shaft a vein 18 to 24 in. wide, dipping toward the main vein, has been intersected. Thirty pounds of material taken from the vein and split for assaying gave values of 35 cents, $3.15, and $16.40 per ton, it is reported. It is expected that the main vein will enter the shaft at approximately 275-ft. depth. The first station is being cut at 125 ft.

* * *

Partanen Malartic in Malartic twp., Que., has diamond drill holes and drilling is already under way. Five borings have to date indicated a mineralized zone along the contact, with values obtained over widths of 25 to 30 ft. Holes 4 and 5 are being drilled, and New York interests are financing current developments.

* * *

Sladen-Malartic has received payment for 40,000 shares of donated stock at 65 cents per share under option Nov. 5, 1936. This is the final block of stock to be taken up, and the option has now been exercised in full. Total outstanding capital is 3,490,021 shares.

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Reports From The Mines

Laguna

Results of the first five months production at Laguna Gold Mines, at Herb Lake, Manitoba, are contained in the first annual report of the company.

Laguna's mill by the end of 1936 had turned out gold bullion to the value of $164,936 from 9,014 tons of ore, or an average recovery of $18.30 per ton.

The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, shows current assets totalling $143,994 against current liabilities of $16,779, and advances from Mining Corp. of $151,267.

Ashley

Net liquid assets of $184,793 are shown in the report of Ashley Gold Mining Corp., subsidiary of Mining Corp., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. With these funds, J. H. C. Waite, president, states, it is the intention of the company to look for new mining ventures.

The property in the Matachewan area remains closed. Before milling operations closed last July, 21,958 tons of ore were treated for a gross recovery $158,516.

Can. Malartic

A net profit of $91,893, equivalent to nearly three cents per share, is shown by Canadian Malartic Gold Mines for the first full year of production, to Dec. 31, 1936.

The report shows a substantial increase in ore reserves. At the end of 1935 assured and indicated ore totalled 609,000 tons, grading about $6.96 a ton. At the end of 1936, assured ore totalled 479,500 tons, grading $6.61 per ton, and indicated ore was estimated at 469,000 tons, averaging $5.15 per ton, a combined total of 848,500 tons, with an average grade of $5.88.

Another feature of the year's work was the reduction in costs, and an increase in milling rate to 600 tons per day by Feb. 1937.

Some 400,000 treasury shares of Canadian Malartic Gold Mines are still under option to Ventures Ltd. and associate companies at $1 per share. When these options have been exercised by Aug. 1, 1937, directors "will give serious consideration to the matter of dividends," Thayer Lindsley, president, reports.

Average recovery per ton of ore milled during the year was $5.77. Operating costs averaged $3.97 per ton milled.

In the balance sheet, cash, bullion on hand, accounts receivable, and supplies make total current assets of $113,019, against current liabilities of $71,840. Shares in sundry mining companies are shown at cost of $3,500.

Statement of Operations
Year Ended Dec. 31, 1936

	$
Metal sales	703,067
Less: Marketing charges	9,912
Net return	693,155
Less oper. costs:	
Diamond drilling	26,871
Mine development	147,584
Mining	127,882
Milling	104,606
Mine off. & supervision	28,613
Gen. expen. at property	27,762
Admin. & gen.	20,468
Operating profit	209,369
Add: Non-oper. revenue	67,653
Total income	277,022
Less: Provision for taxes	11,128
Depreciation	52,079
Deferred devel. w/o	121,922
Net profit	91,893
Earnings per share	.03

Waite Amulet Mines

Plans to resume production on the properties of Waite Amulet Mines, in the Rouyn district of Quebec have been completed, James Y. Murdoch, president, states in the annual report. It is hoped that production can be started from the Amulet property by June. Directors feel that satisfactory profits can be made under present prices of copper and zinc.

The approximate market value of the companies securities at the present time is $158,000, and directors will finance the major portion, if not all of the costs of bringing the properties to production from the sale of these securities. If, however, this amount is not sufficient, arrangements have been made to borrow up to $50,000.

R. V. Porritt, manager, in his report to directors, estimates ore reserves at the Waite property at 767,-350 tons, of which 300,000 tons is essentially zinc ore and the remainder hold copper and silver ore. On the Amulet properties, reserves are estimated at 488,935 tons.

On the Amulet property is a flotation mill with a daily capacity of 350 tons, equipped for the production of copper and zinc concentrates.

In the balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1936, current assets total $130,694, against current liabilities of $17,899.

Siscoe

Earnings per share of 22 cents, increased plant capacity to 560 tons per day, increase in positive ore reserves from 383,217 tons to 451,827 tons, and the successful opening up of four new levels, featured the year's operation at Siscoe Gold Mines.

Earnings per share were 22 cents, as compared with 23 cents the previous year due to writing off preliminary exploration and development expenses of $90,588.

During the year the company milled 181,177 tons of ore, from which was recovered $2,428,470.

Current assets totalling $1,435,126, including investments of $171,740 are shown in the balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1936. Current liabilities total $201,371.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross production	2,428,470	2,274,583
Less: Dom. tax on bullion	......	82,831
Gross oper. income	2,428,470	2,191,752
Less: Development	189,073	156,078
Crosscutting, d.d, shaft sink.	104,747	89,709
Mining	321,150	279,759
Milling	191,822	167,295
Bullion ship., exps.	29,486	20,787
Camp maintenance	11,824	18,191
Insurance	14,640	12,838
Gen. mine expenses	65,826	58,831
H.O. and gen. exps.	50,766	36,579
Corporation taxes	9,175	......
Trans. fees & exps.	12,940	14,658
Net oper. earnings	1,427,021	1,337,027
Add: Int. and divds.	24,932	21,257
Cash discounts	1,272	1,354
Other income	27,986	17,515
Total net earnings	1,481,211	1,377,153
Less: Depreciation	128,293	118,490
Legal and court costs	52,082	30,532
Prelim. explor. & dev. exps.	90,588	......
Res. for Fed. & prov. taxes	180,143	165,580
Net profit	1,030,099	1,062,551
Less: Dividends	970,013	972,329
Surplus for year	60,086	90,222
Add: Prev. surplus	1,014,718	933,947
Prof. on Dom. bonds	1,125	....
Less: Additl. taxes, prior year	14,947	9,451
Bal. carried forward	1,060,982	1,014,718
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.22	$0.23
Paid	0.20+0.01	0.18+0.03
Shares Outstanding*	4,648,063	4,610,065

*Not including unsold shares issued as fully paid, and held in treasury.

Red Lake

Mill at Red Lake Gold Shore Mines has been stepped up to as high as 160 tons daily, and is currently running at around 154 tons, according to the report of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Two new horizons at 700 and 850 ft. are being opened up by a winze, currently down about 650 ft., where the ore body is reported to be 17 ft. in width. W. P. Markle, manager, states that 28,400 tons of ore are blocked out, and probable ore reserves are sufficient to keep the mill going at least two years.

During the four months in which the mill was operating in 1936, gross recovery amounted to $138,917, from which a net profit of $24,904 was obtained.

The balance sheet at the end of the year showed current assets of $77,-761, comprising cash, bonds, accounts receivable, and inventories. Contrary to usual mining practice broken ore reserves are included as a current or working asset, at $1.42 a ton for 16,000 tons, representing the pre-paid cost of ore development. Current liabilities amount to $94,185.

Profit and Loss Account
Four months ended Dec. 31, 1936

	$
Bullion prod.	138,918
Less: Tran. & mktg.	2,111
Total rec.	136,807
Less operating expen:	
Mining	27,270
Milling	25,160
Misc. expen.	24,251
Operating profit	60,126
Add: Rentals & misc. income	2,486
	62,612
Less: Deprec.	15,744
Develop. expen. w/o	14,158
Gen. & admin. exp.	7,439
Bank chgs.	323
	24,948
Add: Discounts earned	89
Interest received	34
	25,071
Less: Prov. for taxes	167
Net profit	24,904

Matachewan

Increased mining, with the objective of expanding the ore position sufficiently to warrant increased mill capacity, is reflected in the profit and loss account of Matachewan Consolidated Mines, which operated for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936, at a net loss of $1,466. Current mining costs for the year amounted to some $50,000 more than 1935.

As a result of this campaign ore reserves have been increased from 125,965 tons at the end of 1935, to 290,940 tons, grading about 0.18 oz. gold to the ton. Installation of additional equipment to bring the mill capacity in excess of 300 tons per day was completed by the end of 1936, and the mill is now treating 350 tons daily.

Current assets are shown at $63,-190, against current liabilities of $60,224. In addition to current assets, the report shows Dominion and Provincial guaranteed bonds with a market value of $47,972.

Statement of Operations
Years ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Metal sales	425,202	356,824
Less: Mktg. costs	6,024	5,054
Net sales	419,178	351,770
Less: Mine develop.	53,024	45,128
Diamond drilling	26,131	2,362
Mining	159,548	108,101
Milling	62,541	61,762
Silicosis assess.	1,054	......
Gen. expen. at prop.	27,316	29,827
Mine off. & sup.	16,962	14,537
Admin. expen.	12,808	11,226
Operating profit	59,794	78,827
Non-oper. income	1,568	864
Total income	61,362	79,691
Less: Int. on advances	......	[illegible]
Org. exp. w/o	......	1,774
Prov. for taxes	2,770	1,500
Deferred dev. w/o	27,382	48,362
Deprec.	32,676	23,027
Net profit	*1,466	4,279

*Loss for 1936.

Central Pat.

Earnings per share equivalent to about 16 cents, a strong working position, and improved ore reserves, are highlights of the annual report of Central Patricia Gold Mines for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936.

The balance sheet shows that at the end of the year current and working assets amounted to $670,074 against current liabilities of $123,-541. Working capital amounted to $546,533, as compared with a working capital of $284,628 at the end of 1935.

Total ore reserves, including probable ore, at the end of 1936, amounted to 112,198 tons, averaging about one-half ounce gold per ton. This compares with total reserves of 95,413 tons averaging 0.64 oz. gold, shown at the end of 1935.

Operating Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Production	1,144,154	777,570
Less: Bullion handling and transp. exps.	16,204	10,838
Net production	1,127,950	766,732
Less: Exploration & devel.	165,219	37,128
Mining	140,181	137,681
Milling	144,362	109,127
Gen. mine exps.	56,792	25,055
Admin. exps.	18,462	13,189
Operating profit	604,934	444,552
Add: Sundry revenue	5,495	665
	610,429	445,217
Less: Depreciation*	71,447	66,416
Explor. & devel. at Springer	......	47,417
Tax reserve	63,500	39,611
Deferred devel. w/o†	58,466	35,192
Net profit	417,016	256,581
Earns. per share	$0.16	$0.103

*On buildings and equipment at 15 per cent per annum.
†Written off at $1 per ton milled.

Coniaurum

By-laws authorizing payment of dividends out of the funds of the company derived from its operations, a reduction in authorized capitalization from six million to three million shares, will be presented for the approval of shareholders of Coniaurum Mines, Porcupine producer, at the forthcoming annual meeting, Thayer Lindsley, president, states in the annual report of the company.

Taking securities at market value, the working capital of Coniaurum is now over $1 million. While the technical account may be insufficient to cover such declarations, working capital is larger than is necessary, directors feel.

Despite high development expenses, Coniaurum showed a profit of $6,643, during the year. Owing to the preparatory nature of the exploration programme, unbroken reserves were again reduced, it is stated, although no estimate is contained in the report.

During the year the mill treated 168,715 tons of ore, with an average recovery of $8.24 per ton.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Bullion prod.	1,390,281	1,134,597
Less oper. exp.:		
Mine develop.	446,384	288,947
Diamond drilling	29,314	16,543
Mining	398,962	421,094
Milling	128,942	125,536
Marketing	16,872	13,722
General mine exp.	26,656	21,655
Silicosis assessment	12,118	13,902
Mine office & super.	39,337	32,749
Admin. & gen. exp.	30,273	26,587
Operating earnings	261,403	173,862
Add non-oper. income:		
Profit on secs. sold	1,622	73,239
Sundry revenue	29,855	30,388
Total earnings	292,880	277,489
Less: Taxes	10,232	3,536
Depreciation	107,288	91,951
Develop. written off	168,715	151,055
Net profit	6,645	30,947

Ore Picture At Macassa Is Extended

Earnings of 14 Cents Per Share Shown in Nine Months

DEPTH POSSIBILITIES

The striking underground developments occurring at Macassa Mines, in the Kirkland Lake district over the past year, have been crystalized in the annual report of the company for the nine-month period from Mar. 31, to Dec. 31, 1936.

With this report, the company changes its fiscal year to conform with the calendar year.

Feature of the report is the increase in ore reserves, which, including unbroken, broken, and surface dump ore, totals 188,670 tons, averaging .44 ounces per ton, or $15.40. This compares with reserves of 142,347 tons shown at the end of last March.

Mill capacity, increased last year to slightly over 200 tons daily, is now being further increased to between 250 and 300 tons daily.

During the nine-month period, 53,549 tons of ore were treated, with a gross recovery of $930,153 or $17.37, per ton. Recovery was $16.42 in the previous year.

Ore length on the 3,000-ft. level was extended to 1,410 ft. having an average grade of $17.80 over an average width of 6.8 ft. Three minor branch veins were found which contained good ore, and which indicate a wider and more extensive fractured zone than that of the upper portion of the mine, according to G. A. Howse, mine manager.

Current assets at Dec. 31, 1936, total $709,350, against current liabilities of $109,857, leaving working capital of $599,494.

Profit and Loss Account
Nine Months Ended Dec. 31

	1936 $	1935 $
Gross val. prod.	930,153	832,833
Sundry rev.	17,166	11,185
Total income	947,319	844,018
Less: Devel., oper., gen. & admin. chgs.	386,877	405,047
Res. for taxes	58,879	41,457
Deprec. & expl. w/o	125,407	106,104
Est. net profit	376,156	291,410
Estimated earns. per sh.	$0.14	$0.108
Tons milled	53,549	52,127
Recovery per ton	$17.37	$15.98

Hedley Opens Own Enquiry Into Charges

Drilling is Discontinued as Two Probes Get Under Way

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Directors of Hedley Amalgamated Gold Mines, whose affairs are now being investigated by the Provincial Government and whose shares have been suspended from trading in the Vancouver Stock Exchange, have decided to make a check of their own to determine the real facts on the mine's ore values.

Discrepancy in drill core assays brought about the gyrations in Hedley Amalgamated stock and the investigation, which is now concerned primarily with the question of whether the samples were "salted" and whether there was irregular manipulation of the stock due to "inside" knowledge.

The company, on the advice of P. W. Racey, consulting engineer, has ordered discontinuance of diamond drilling and will prosecute the extension of its crosscut to traverse the ground from which the diamond drill cores were taken. The company has $170,000 in its treasury to meet the cost of this development.

The crosscut will be driven on a three-shift basis some 300 ft., and it is expected that the job will require about a month.

Meanwhile the enquiry is proceeding in camera under the direction of G. L. Fraser, Vancouver lawyer. When he has completed the gathering of evidence the Government will make the findings public and Attorney-General Gordon Sloan says that proceedings may be taken under the Criminal Code or under the Securities Act.

Mill Is Proposed For Powell Rouyn

Estimate 2½ Years Ore Supply Indicated Above 600 ft.

In a report on the property of Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, near Noranda, Quebec, the company states that a mill with a minimum 500 tons per day capacity will be installed, with possibility of increasing the capacity later.

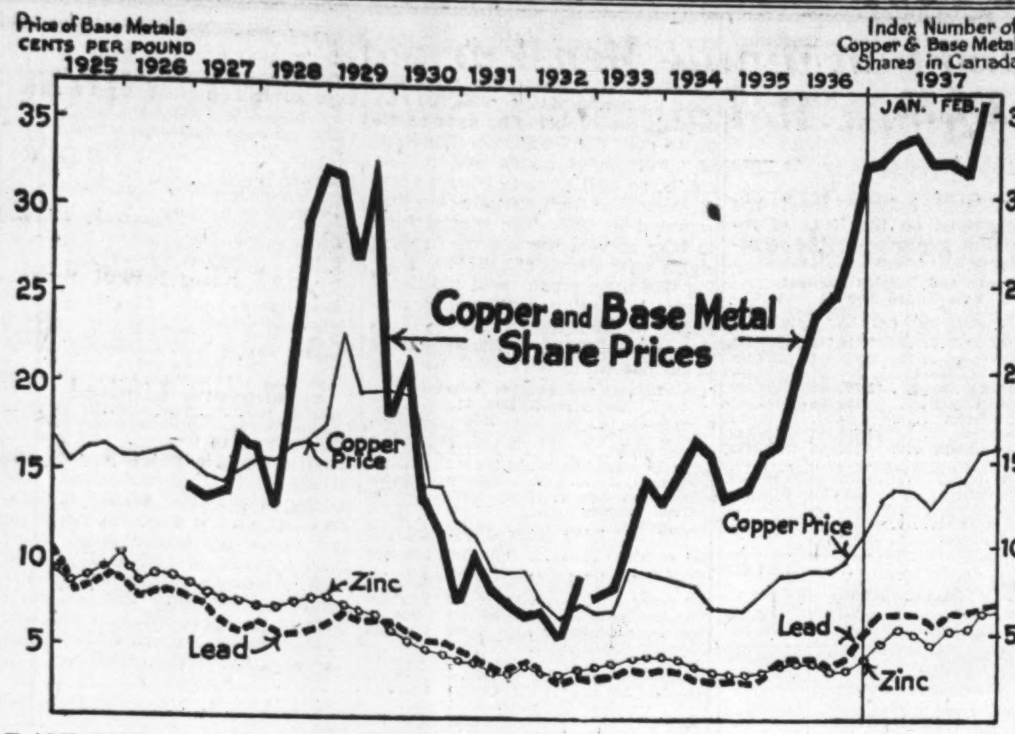
It is estimated that ore sufficient to supply the mill for 2½ year's has been indicated down to the 600-ft. level. The original estimates both as regards width of 8.6 ft. and values of $6.50 to $7 per ton indicated by diamond drilling have been amplified by development, he states.

It is expected that the mill will be in operation by August or September. The company estimates mining and milling costs at $4 per ton.

Powell Rouyn is capitalized at $1.5 million in $1 par value stock. To date 1,033,507 have been issued with outstanding options on 465,000 shares which, when exercised will yield $730,000. In addition to this amount, the company reports $175,000 free in the treasury.

To Open Up New Levels at Straw Lake Beach

Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines will spend approximately $35,000 for new plant, equipment, and buildings for the company's development programme, directors decided at a recent meeting. The immediate programme involves the deepening of the shaft to 550 ft. and the opening up of two new levels at 425 ft. and 550 ft. Further drifting on the 100- and 300-ft. levels is also being considered.



BASE METAL SHARES AT NEW HIGH

Base metal shares have risen farther and faster than prices for the metals themselves, as shown in the chart above. There is considered to be some justification for this in the leverage provided by costs of base metal producers. When metal prices rise beyond marginal cost levels, any further rise represents profit to the producers. It will be noted that the recent prices for copper have exceeded the levels of the years 1925 to 1928, and are only below the level of 1929, which was raised partly by efforts at control which collapsed later. The current rise of prices, in contrast with 1929, is attributed primarily to increasing demand.

Base Metals and Future

Advance in Canadian Stocks Keeps Pace With Rising Prices for Metals — Armaments, Speculation Important Price Factors

By ARTHUR ELLWOOD

Are the Canadian base metal stocks overvalued?

Several weeks of precipitous advances were capped by a rise last week which took the base metal index up almost 18%. Feverish activity in London base metal markets and this spectacular rise in stock prices have focussed interest on base metal stocks.

In Sept., 1929, the index of Canadian copper stock prices, as prepared by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, stood at a high point of 317.0 and at that time copper was selling at 19.6 cents per pound after having reached a peak of 23.93 cents earlier in the year.

Now, early in 1937, the index of base metal stock prices has reached a high point of 356.5 for the week ending Feb. 21, 1937, the result of a climb from 70.4 at the beginning of 1933, and prices of the leading base metals have again reached or exceeded the levels of 1927 and 1928.

Since 1933, prices of base metal stocks on the Canadian exchanges have been multiplied about 4.8 times, copper prices have increased 2.4 times, those of lead 2.2 times and zinc 1.8 times. Stocks of several Canadian producers of base metals, such as Noranda Mines, Ltd., Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and International Nickel Co. have reached or surpassed their 1929 peaks.

An attempt to uncover facts which have a bearing on judging the soundness of present prices for base metal stocks shows a variety of information.

Several of the Canadian base metal producers were just getting under way when prices of copper, lead and zinc started to fall. Their productive capacity had not reached today's levels nor had they had any opportunity to show what their earning power would have been if producing at today's rate and prices. The following table tells part of the story.

Base Metal Production

Year	Copper $	Lead $	Zinc $
1925	15,649,882	23,127,460	8,328,446
1926	17,490,300	19,240,661	11,110,413
1927	17,194,955	16,411,980	10,133,699
1928	28,488,118	15,474,003	10,250,589
1929	43,415,251	16,544,248	10,626,778
1930	37,948,359	13,102,635	9,635,166
1931	24,114,065	7,260,183	6,059,249
1932	15,294,058	5,409,704	4,144,454
1933	21,634,853	6,372,998	6,393,132
1934	26,671,438	8,436,658	9,087,571
1935	32,311,960	10,624,772	9,936,908
1936	38,665,000	14,643,000	10,765,000
1936*	68,229,000	26,457,000	22,884,000

*Value of 1936 production at today's prices.

Gold Stabilizer

Most Canadian base metal producers are also important producers of precious metals and revenue from this source, regarded at first as a side-line, became during the depression period, an important factor in enabling them to hold old markets for their metals and find new ones. Like other gold producers, they have been assisted by the increase in the price of gold from $20.67 per ounce to the present figure of $35 per ounce.

Previous high levels in base metal prices and stock of base metal producers in 1928-9 coincided with a period of great activity in ordinary construction and a period of lesser activity in armament building, the two great users of copper, lead and zinc. The movement up to corresponding levels late in 1936 and the early part of 1937 follows a period of some recovery from the extreme low point of the past few years in construction throughout the world, but is in the midst of a period of feverish activity in armament construction.

On Feb. 11, 1937, a loan for armament construction of $2,000 millions was announced in the British House of Commons, as part of a five-year programme to spend $7,500 millions on armaments.

Metal Demand

Since that time the price of copper has risen approximately two cents per pound, zinc has risen one cent per pound and lead about one-half cent. It appears that demand for base metals from armament builders will be greater over the next five years than at any time since 1918, as the armament fever has hit all countries in varying degrees.

Construction of various kinds involving the use of metals has been showing a gradual increase for the past two or three years from the low point of the depression and is likely to continue this trend.

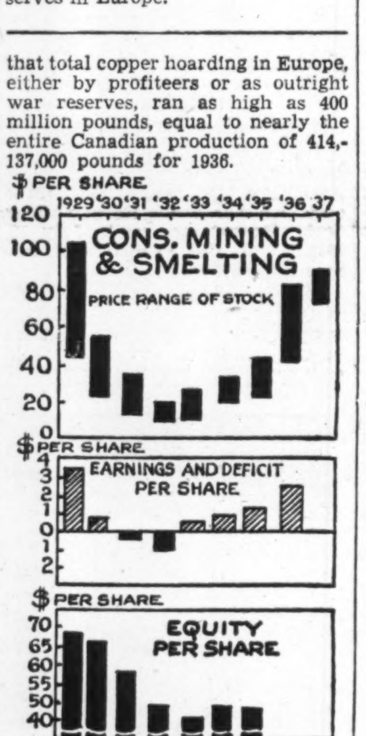
How much of the recent buying of base metals which has been responsible for the marked rise in prices is due to purchases to meet needs and how much has been from speculators and for hoarding, it is impossible to estimate accurately. Estimates have been made, however,

Demand Is Seen For Base Metals

Base metals have responded sensationally to the accelerated demand from ordinary construction, automobile, machinery and electrical industries and above all armament construction. Feverish activity in the London base metal markets has extended for weeks.

The immediate future indicates that demand for metals will be sustained, at least throughout the summer, but some of this demand comes from speculators, hoarders and outright demand for war reserves in Europe.

that total copper hoarding in Europe, either by profiteers or as outright war reserves, ran as high as 400 million pounds, equal to nearly the entire Canadian production of 414,137,000 pounds for 1936.



Smelters As An Example

An actual example of the effect of changes in the base metal industry since 1929 may be taken from Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. In 1928 the stock of this company sold as high as $400 per share and reached a low point of $239. This year, after a five-for-one split in 1936, the new stock has reached a high of $87.50 per share, equivalent to $437.50 on the old stock. Earnings per share in 1936 have been estimated at $2.50, equal to $12.50 per share on the stock before the split, compared with $18.02 and $17.35 per share in 1928 and 1929 respectively. Dividends paid out of 1936 earnings amounted to $2 per share and in 1928 $12.50 per share was paid on old stock. Based on the high of $400 per share for 1928, the yield in that year would amount to 3.12% and on the 1936 high of $81 per share, the yield was 2.5% from actual dividends of $2 per share.

Since the end of 1936 copper prices have risen approximately five cents per pound, zinc prices have gone up about 2.5 cents per pound and lead prices about 1.5 cents per pound. Based on 1936 production these increases would give the company's production of lead, zinc and copper and added value of over $11 millions, more than one-third the estimated value of 1936 production.

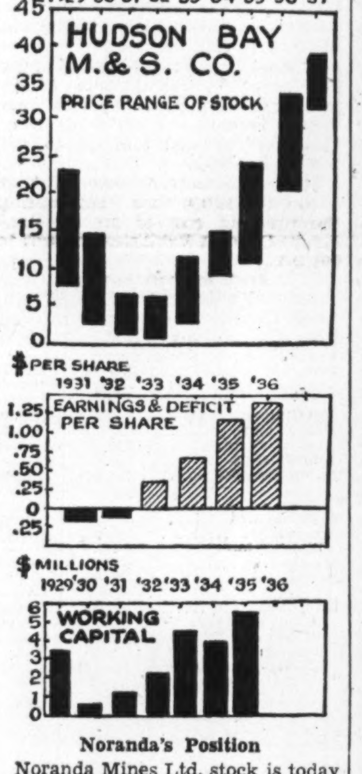
Prices and Income

If this additional production could be translated directly into earnings, it would mean $3.37 per share. Each increase of one cent in the price of lead on 1936 output would add $3.6 millions to Smelters gross income.

Hudson Bay Benefits

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. is another which will benefit very materially from higher prices on copper and zinc. This company's stock sold as high as $28 per share in 1928, two years before production had started. Today it is selling at $38.75 per share. In 1935 it earned $1.17 per share and paid $1 per share in dividends. Each increase of one cent in the price of copper means additional earnings to this company of about $500,000, or 20 cents per share on stock outstanding.

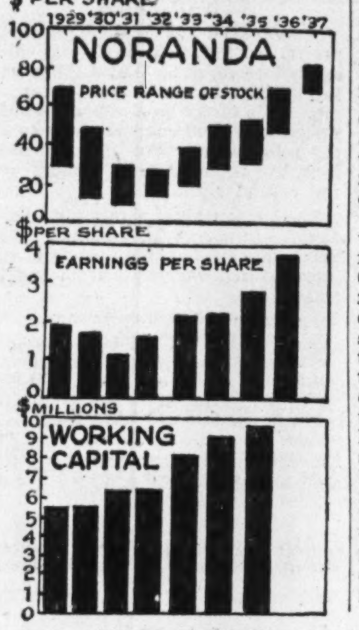
The average price of copper increased about two cents per pound in 1936 over 1935 and the increase of five cents per pound since the end of 1936 would mean additional earnings to this company of $2.5 millions or $1 per share, provided the price could be maintained and production remain at the same level.



Noranda's Position

Noranda Mines Ltd. stock is today selling at $78.50 per share after being as high as $83 in 1936. Prior to the present rise the highest mark reached by this stock was $76.50 in 1928 and in the same year it sold as low as $17 per share. In 1928 Noranda was in its first year of production and earned 76 cents per share, paying no dividends. A fairer comparison of earnings might be made from the 1929 record when the company earned $1.91 and paid 75 cents per share in dividends. That year Noranda stock sold as high as $70 per share and as low as $25.

For the first nine months of 1936, Noranda reported earnings of $2.92 share and, assuming that the last quarter earnings were equal to third quarter results, will report $3.97 per share for the year 1936. Dividends have been paid amounting to $3 per share in 1936. In other respects the company is in a much stronger position than in 1928 or 1929. Ore reserves are over ten times as great and in addition the gold content of the ore is worth $35 per ounce today against $20.67 in 1928.



Canada's two nickel producers are only within the scope of this discussion to the extent that they are also producers of base metals, as they have had the benefit of a stabilized market for nickel. In 1935 International Nickel produced 244,109,392 pounds of copper and an increase of one cent in the price of copper would mean $2.4 millions additional value for the 1935 copper production. In 1935 Falconbridge produced 5,030,000 pounds of copper and each increase of one cent per pound in the price of this metal would mean $50,300 to this company.

Renewed Activity

As well as to companies now producing base metals, the recent rise in metal prices has meant renewed activity in exploration and the projected reopening of several properties, including Sherritt Gordon, Granby and Normetal. This renewal of activity in exploration and development in Canada has also been noted in other countries and will eventually effect world production.

Nobody will deny that 1929 prices were inflated, both for stocks and for base metals. While prices of Canadian base metal stocks have risen above their 1929 levels, prices of the metals that they produce have still some distance to go to reach the peaks of that year. Undoubtedly the Canadian metal producing industry is on a sounder basis today than it was in 1929 so far as established production and financial strength is concerned. Demand for base metals appears more likely to increase in 1937 than to decrease, but it still remains to be seen whether or not speculative buying has not discounted the very real increase in demand and the improvement in the position of the world's base metal industry.

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As Principals We Offer

MARINE PETROLEUMS LIMITED
Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act — February, 1937

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
3,000 six per cent. cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares of the par value of $100.00 each.
3,000,000 common shares without nominal or par value.

Issued for Properties and Pooled:
(Subject to release only with consent of Ontario Securities Commission):—750,000 common shares.

Issued to Petitioners for Incorporation for Cash:—5 common shares.

Remaining in Treasury Unissued:
(Exclusive of present offering):—1,500 preference shares and 1,649,995 common shares.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
President
ROBERT McKAY
President, Allan, Killam & McKay, Limited
Winnipeg
Secretary-Treasurer
W. RALPH SALTER
Solicitor, Toronto
WILLIAM A. TOOLE
Toole, Peet & Co., Limited, Calgary
WALTER HASTINGS
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg
ROY D. LAW
Seed Merchant, Beeton, Ont.
Auditors
GEO. A. TOUCHE & CO.
Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary
Consulting Geologist
RUSSELL V. JOHNSON
Calgary
Solicitors
SALTER, STAPELLS & SEWELL
112 Yonge St., Toronto
Registrars and Transfer Agents
London and Western Trusts Company
Toronto and Winnipeg
HEAD OFFICE: 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

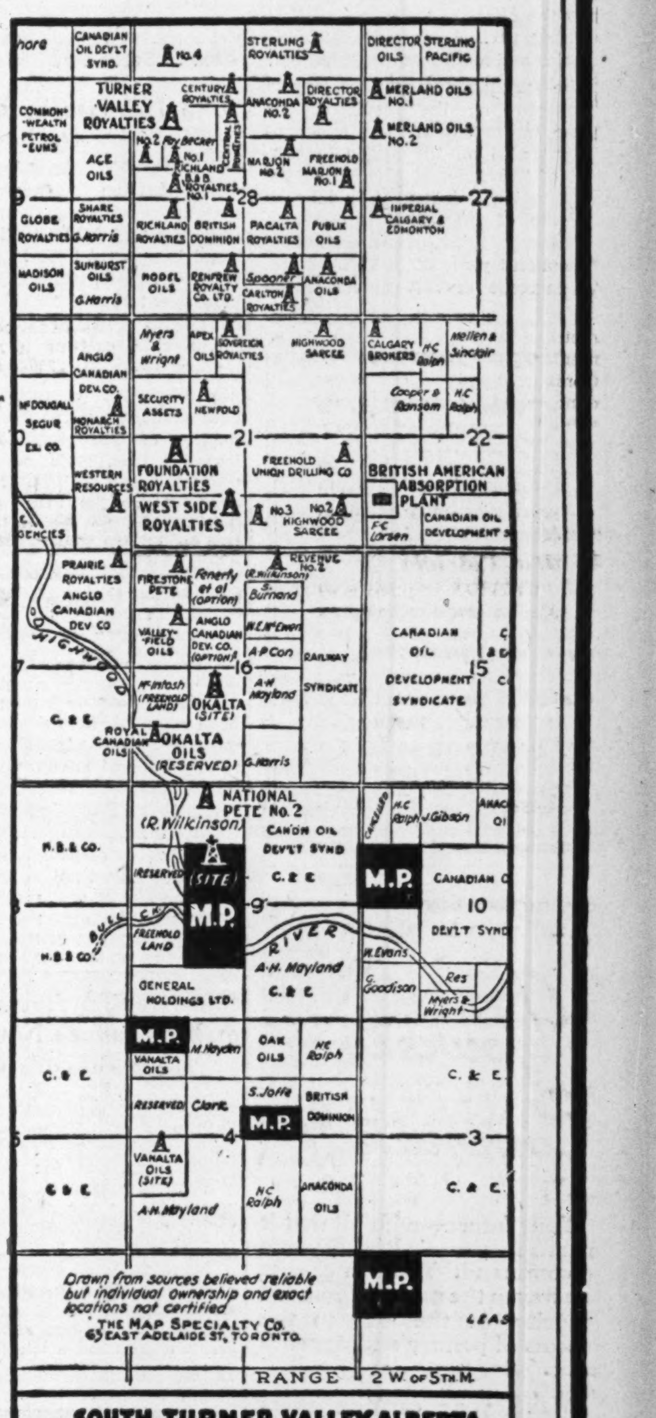
PROPERTY
MARINE PETROLEUMS LIMITED has contracted to acquire oil and gas leases, subject to royalties aggregating 22½%, covering five parcels with a total of 200 acres, strategically located on the west flank of South Turner Valley in Alberta.

PURPOSE OF PRESENT ISSUE
To provide MARINE PETROLEUMS with funds for the drilling of a well on its principal holding which immediately adjoins National Petroleums' No. 2 Well, now drilling.

MANAGEMENT
The management is in the hands of prominent business and professional men, who will at all times endeavour to secure the most able technical advice and protect the Company's interests in every manner.

FINANCING
For greater protection to purchasers this offering is on a unit basis. Each unit consists of one Preference Share of the Par Value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.) and 400 Common Shares of No Par Value. Thus, investors secure *both* the advantages of the holding of Preference Shares *plus the possible appreciation in value of the Common Shares.*

PREFERENCES AND PRIVILEGES ATTACHED TO PREFERENCE SHARES:
(a) A fixed cumulative preferential dividend of six per cent (6%) per annum to be paid in priority to any dividends on the common shares.
(b) In the event of the winding-up of the Company, holders of the preference shares shall be entitled to be paid out of the assets of the Company available for distribution the sum of $105. per share in priority to any distribution to common shareholders.
(c) Preferred shareholders shall have the right at any time up to, but not after December 31st, 1937, *to convert their shares into common shares on the basis of 250 common shares for each preference share so converted.*
(d) Preference shares shall be redeemable at the option of the Company at any time after March 1st, 1938, on payment of the sum of $105. per share plus accrued dividends to the date of redemption.



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In The Construction World

OBSERVERS of the construction trend are unanimous in the belief that Canadian building in 1937 will outstrip anything experienced in the last four years. Current building statistics confirm the view to some extent, but the real barometers of what may be expected in spring and summer construction are the record of contemplated building and trade estimates of probable requirements of building materials.

Actual contract awards show large gains over those of a year ago and in February the gain over the previous month of this year was 31%.

But the increase in contemplated building for January and February of this year over the same period of 1936 was no less than 118%.

Herein lies the real basis for estimating what may happen in Canadian building during 1937. According to MacLean Building Reports, contemplated building in February reached $40 millions against $19 millions in February of 1936, although it was not as large as the $42 millions reported in January, 1937. But the combined total for the two months of this year, $82 millions, compares with $37 millions in the first two months of 1936, a gain of 118.4%.

* * *

Building Total May Double in 1937

IT IS not expected that contemplated building will continue at huge totals throughout the year, since these figures are later translated into actual contract awards and replaced by new projects planned.

But without attempting to prophesy, the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating has arrived at other conclusions which serve to break down into their component parts the effect of the expected 1937 building revival on individual industries and suppliers of equipment.

The probable maxima, largely contingent on the result of the Home Improvement Plan, and contingent also on the adequate support of "advantaged groups" in the construction industry, should be an increase of from 75% to 100% in building permits in Canada during the current year, the institute finds. An increase of 75% in residential and business construction is anticipated in Toronto and Montreal.

* * *

80% Increase Seen In Radiator Output

A UNIFORM improvement in production values of construction equipment is unlikely despite the fact that in all cases the trend is upward both in production volume, and consequently, from an investment standpoint, in income of companies engaged in equipment manufacturing.

Radiators form a striking example of what conditions in the equipment industries this year. Production of these totalled $1.2 millions in 1936, it is conservatively estimated, and while that amount is nearly twice the value of production during the depression low of 1933, it is still only a third of the 1929 aggregate. The actual net contraction in value of production, based on annual curtailment of output was even more severe and amounted in 1933 to 85% of the 1929 total.

It is obvious that a backlog has been created in this item which must be adjusted in 1937 to conform to any general advance in building totals. Consequently, the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating forecasts a maximum gain of 80% in 1937 value of production of radiators over the total of 1936. If this is borne out, it will mean that 1937 totals will be only slightly under those of 1927 and 1928.

B.C. Electric Will Enlarge Power Plant

Contracts for 47,000-h.p. Generator at Ruskin Plant Awarded

BUILD RESERVES

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — B. C. Electric Railway Co., operating subsidiary of B. C. Power Corp., plans expenditure of $1.5 million on installation of a second 47,000-horsepower turbine and generator in the Ruskin plant. Announcement of the project was made by President W. G. Murrin.

This is the biggest construction undertaking of B. C. Electric in several years and may be taken as indicative of the industrial growth of the Vancouver area. The plant to be enlarged is on the Stave River, 40 miles east of Vancouver.

Capacity of the B. C. Electric in the mainland will be brought up to 250,000 horsepower, exclusive of the stand-by plant in Vancouver.

The company wishes to provide more kilowatt power in case of water shortage. By utilizing Stave River water now passing over the dam, 50,000,000 kw.h. a year will be added to Vancouver's supply.

Award $700,000 Contracts

Contracts have already been awarded for approximately $700,000. The turbine and butterfly valve will be installed by Dominion Engineering Works, and the generator and regulating equipment will be installed by Canadian Westinghouse.

Contracts still to be let are for a 19-ft. penstock, lining the tunnel with concrete and incidental work in the power house to cost about $200,000; the power house and transformers for stepping up current to 60,000 volts. High tension lines already provided are adequate for the increased load.

Construction Starts Soon on Vancouver's New Bridge

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Dominion Construction Co., is proceeding with the building of Vancouver's First Avenue bridge. The company has a $270,000 contract for the span.

Western Bridge Co. has received an order for the steel work, and work on the abutment will be started shortly.

Expropriation proceedings may have to be taken in connection with some property to be used for the project, and this may result in slight delay until arbitration is settled.

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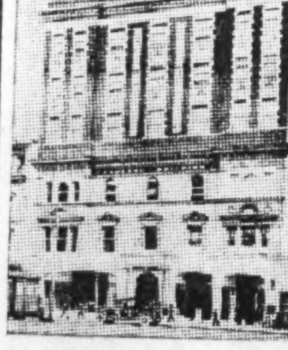

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Company Reports

Dominion Tar

Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. reports gross income in 1936 of over $1.2 million, an increase of about $190,000 compared with 1935.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company as at the end of 1936, shows a number of changes. During the year the company acquired complete ownership of Canada Creosoting Co. This deal is reflected in the issuance of serial notes amounting to $127,800, due 1937-1939. Minority interest in subsidiary companies was cut from $227,111 to $7,857, while the preference stock sinking fund reserves of subsidiary companies increased from $61,246 to $100.180. Outstanding preferred stock of Alberta Wood Preserving Co., another subsidiary, declined during the year from $274,200 to $245,200.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Gross income	1,254,786	1,160,211
Less: Exec. salaries*	82,968	87,903
Legal fees	16,054	6,296
Net earnings	1,155,764	966,012
Less: Depreciation	352,419	350,215
Interest	277,176	292,772
Premium	10,010	3,193
Income taxes	129,282	72,630
Directors' fees	2,710	3,640
Net profit	384,166	243,562
Add: Prev. balance	741,411	518,098
Life insur. proceeds	68,505	......
Less: Preference S. F.	35,000	......
Underlying divds.	22,050	23,626
Redempt. expense	275,193	3,376
Surplus forward	861,839	741,410

*Inc. subsidiary.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	2,987,842	2,741,601
Current liabilities	566,119	586,375
Working capital	2,421,723	2,155,226

Dominion Electric

Dominion Electric Power reports a consolidated income for the 12 months ended October 31, 1936, of $402,060, as compared with $375,802 during the calendar year 1935. After providing for operating expenses, maintenance and local taxes, net earnings available for interest and depreciation during the fiscal year totalled $182,838, an increase of over $21,000 as compared with the 1935 figure.

Consolidated balance sheet as at the end of last October, subject to year-end adjustments, showed fixed property, after deduction of depreciation reserve of $375,359, at a net book value of over $2.2 millions, and net current assets amounted to $30,981. Total net fixed current assets were $2.3 millions, against which the company had outstanding $822,500 of first mortgage bonds; $14,533 assumed debentures and $200,000 of 6½% debentures.

Consolidated Income Account
Years Ended

	Oct. 31 1936	Dec. 31 1935
	$	$
Gross earnings	402,060	375,802
Oper. expenses, local taxes, maint., etc.	219,222	214,727
Net earnings*	182,838	161,075

*Available for depreciation and interest.

Restigouche

Restigouche Co., subsidiary of Fraser Companies, reports operating earnings of $650,498 for 1936, after providing for executive officers' salaries and legal fees of $18,102 and directors' remuneration of $1,000.

The balance sheet shows an improvement in cash position, while receivables and inventories are lower. Net working capital declined largely due to the fact that the company purchased $200,000 par value of bonds, and made capital expenditures of $108,974.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating earnings	†650,498	612,835
Bank & other int.	*2,875	2,298
Bond interest	279,557	289,233
Int. on deferred int.	38,096	37,528
Balance	335,720	279,776
Depletion	22,481	28,438
Depreciation	270,000	252,600
Balance	43,239	‡1,262
Income tax	7,800	nil
Net income	35,439	‡1,262

†After executive officers' salaries and legal fees of $18,102, and directors' remuneration of $1,000.
*Net interest received. ‡Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	1,311,745	1,238,950
Current liabilities	418,462	286,123
Net working capital	893,283	952,827

Canadian Locomotive Co.

Canadian Locomotive Co. reports a net operating profit before depreciation for 1936, after five years of losses. The $52,517 of profit was all appropriated for depreciation reserve and is the only provision for depreciation made since 1932. The operating profit is reflected, however, in the rise of some $67,000 in working capital.

The company benefitted from orders for seven locomotives in 1936, the first in over five years. William Casey, president, announces that the company is entering 1937 with orders for 23 locomotives.

The company is not obligated to pay interest on its $1,044,800 of 6% income bonds until profits are earned after allowing depreciation. Arrears of interest, which is now cumulative, total 18%.

Income and Deficit Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating profit	84,166	*87,572
Exec. salaries	30,125	30,125
Directors' fees	1,500	1,650
Legal fees	24	32
Net oper. profit	52,517	*119,379
Less: Depreciation	52,517	......
Add: Inv't. income	......	4,224
Profit on inv'ts.	......	20,025
Deficit for year	......	95,130
Add: Prev. deficit	229,230	134,100
Deficit forward	229,230	229,230

*Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	276,180	340,995
Current liabilities	60,855	198,647
Net working capital	215,325	148,238

Canadian Tube

Canadian Tube and Steel Products reports an operating profit in 1936 of $366,918, as against $363,980 in the year before. Net shows a substantial increase at $153,451 as compared with $80,258 in 1935. The increase in net is due mainly to lower depreciation charges—$150,000 against $200,000—and smaller provision against bad debts—$5,000 against $29,937.

Net was equivalent to $10.25 a share on first preferred compared with $5.35 in 1935. During the past year dividends totalling $4 a share were paid on the 7% cumulative preferred, leaving 32½% in arrears.

Working capital shows a satisfactory improvement at just over $1 million, as against $849,671 in the previous year. Current assets totalled $1.5 million and current liabilities $556,559. Bonds of Canadian Rolling Mills and Colonial Wire Mfg. were redeemed on Jan. 2, 1936, which left the company and its subsidiaries free of all funded debt.

Crown Cork

Crown Cork and Seal reports net profits in 1936 of $198,068, equivalent before taxes to $1.98 a share on the 100,000 common shares outstanding. This is the first report issued since the present company took over the predecessor. For 1935 the old company reported $1.20 a share on the capital stock.

The balance sheet shows a moderate gain in net working capital. The principal change among assets is an increase in investments from $8,617 to $65,965.

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1936
	$
Net revenue	198,068
Less: Dividends	100,000
Income tax, 1936-1935	36,997
Surplus	61,071
Previous surplus	8,797
Surplus forward	69,868

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	578,817	508,402
Current liabilities	71,683	40,605
Working capital	507,134	467,797

Traders Finance

Traders Finance Corp., Toronto installment financing company, experienced another substantial increase in earnings in 1936. Volume of business transacted was $21,128,000 against $18,496,000 in 1935 and profit, before interest and dividends, was equal to 1.6% on volume of business done. After payment of interest on income funding rights and dividends on the preferred stock, the balance earned on class A and B common stock was equivalent to $3.48 per share.

An indication of the larger volume of business done is given by the increase in reserve for unearned finance charges to $474,209 at the end of 1936 compared with $356,829 at the end of 1935.

The company finances installment purchases of Ford cars and trucks in Canada as well as other lines.

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Income	1,377,983	1,029,556
Less: Bank int., etc.	551,912	412,431
Gen. exps.	383,422	313,992
Prov. for bad debts	......	22,781
Cost of autos., etc.*	22,850	14,906
Exec. salaries	36,025	27,234
Directors' fees	1,760	1,475
Legal fees	680	1,103
Income taxes	34,470	2,684
Int. on inc. rights	19,207	‡10,230
Net profit	327,657	222,720
Less: Pref. A div.	82,911	41,201
Pref. B div.	44,485	22,243
Surplus for year	200,261	159,276
Add: Prev. surplus	159,276	......
Earned surplus	359,537	159,276

*Net cost of company's automobiles and equipment purchased.
‡Interest for six months ended Dec. 31, 1935.

St. Lawrence Paper

Operations of St. Lawrence Paper Mills for 1936 resulted in a profit before depreciation of $238,304, compared with a loss of $30,963 in 1935. Net income was charged off to depreciation reserve.

During the year the company settled its liabilities to Shawinigan Water & Power Co. and Brompton Pulp and Paper at a saving of $372,075. Further collections and settlements resulted in an additional saving of $60,117. These items, together with the operating profit, were transferred to depreciation reserve.

Reorganization carried out by Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. resulted in St. Lawrence Paper Mills holdings of 36,000 shares of that company's 7% cumulative preferred stock being replaced by 18,000 shares of 6% non-cumulative preferred stock and 51,459 shares of common stock, the latter representing voting control. The current market value of these holdings is in excess of book value of $2,150,000.

The balance sheet further shows that St. Lawrence Paper's common stock authorized but unissued, 4,500 shares are under option at $40 a share.

The company has sold £118,654 of sterling futures.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Oper. profit	336,449	3,138
Inv. income	480	480
Total	336,929	3,618
Less: Bank interest	53,735	......
Directors' fees	2,780	2,620
Exec. salaries	28,110	18,962
Legal fees	14,000	13,000
Net profit	238,304	*30,963

*Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	2,055,614	1,887,730
Current liabilities	1,720,981	2,164,334
Working capital	334,733	276,604

Canada Steamships

Canada Steamship Lines reports a total income in 1936 of $9.4 millions, as against less than $8.7 millions in 1935. Net loss for the year, after provision for all charges including depreciation, totalled $1.6 million, or practically the same as the year before.

Consolidated balance sheet has been prepared on the basis of reorganization approved by the security holders.

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Total income	9,434,179	8,673,411
Less: Expenses	8,133,457	7,378,196
Interest 5% bonds	108,125	112,684
Interest 6% bonds	*1,050,000	1,052,880
Accrued interest	*220,500	157,932
Other interest	......	24,014
Depreciation	1,464,482	1,507,142
Bond discount	117,575	117,575
Net loss	1,659,960	1,677,013
Previous deficit	7,443,230	6,154,738
Reorgan. w/o	9,103,190	7,831,751
Deficit forward	9,103,190	......
	......	7,831,751

*Unpaid.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
Current assets	2,291,697	1,853,796
Current liabilities	3,020,555	4,462,838
Working capital	*98,858	*2,609,642

*Excess of liabilities.

Brompton

Brompton Pulp and Paper reports consolidated revenue, after depletion, of $536,929 for 1936, as compared with $214,584 the year before.

Balance sheet shows that after expending $67,739 on additions to fixed assets and providing for the repayment of $246,000 of bonds and mortgages of the wholly-owned subsidiary, McCrea Wilson Lumber Co., working capital showed an improvement during 1936 of $500,338 and at the end of the year stood at more than $2 millions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
*Oper. profit	530,149	205,706
Invest income	6,780	8,878
Total revenue	536,929	214,584
Less: Directors' fees	2,250	......
Exec. salaries	27,824	......
Legal fees	9,808	2,499
Depreciation	325,197	281,385
Subs. interest	16,657	19,361
Tax reserve	39,000	......
Net profit	116,191	‡88,660

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	2,406,011	2,017,272
Current liabilities	359,797	461,294
Working capital	2,046,214	1,555,978

Fraser Cos.

Fraser Companies report a consolidated operating profit of $2.1 million in 1935. After provision for millions in 1935. After provision for all senior charges, there was a balance equivalent to 27 cents a share on the common stock as against a deficit of 50 cents a share the year before. Restigouche Co. contributed 10 cents of the 27 cents per share.

As a result of the year's earnings, the company was able to provide for current bond interest; take into current liabilities $140,564 deferred interest on Restigouche bonds, payable Aug 1, 1937; purchase $200,000 par value of Restigouche bonds; purchase $196,000 par value Fraser bonds; make capital expenditures of $314,434, and add $161,884 to net working capital.

The consolidated balance sheet for 1936, compared with the 1935 season, shows an increase in cash from $52,542 to $653,127. Inventories are down slightly, while receivables are up. During the year the company liquidated a bank loan of $567,000, while the special loan was reduced from $6.9 millions to $2.3 millions.

Consolidated Income & Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating earnings	†2,100,920	1,827,624
Bank & other int.	32,765	96,815
Special loan int.	156,178	170,242
Bond interest	749,867	763,263
Int. on deferred int.	*38,096	128,883
Balance	1,124,014	668,420
Depletion	105,990	130,521
Depreciation	903,000	622,187
Balance	115,024	‡84,288
Income tax	20,050	nil
Net income	94,974	‡84,288

†After executive officers' salaries and legal fees of $75,251, and directors' remuneration of $4,700.
*On Restigouche bonds. ‡Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	4,744,928	4,352,595
Current liabilities	2,108,386	1,877,937
Net working capital	2,636,542	2,474,658

Fraser Cos. and Fraser Paper Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Operating earnings	†1,450,422	1,214,789
Bank & other int.	35,640	90,516
Special loan int.	156,179	170,242
Bond interest	470,310	474,030
Int. on deferred int.	nil	91,356
Balance	788,293	388,645
Depletion	83,508	102,083
Depreciation	633,000	369,588
Balance	71,785	*83,026
Income tax	12,250	nil
Net income	59,535	*83,026

†After executive officers' salaries and legal fees of $57,149, and directors' remuneration of $3,700. *Deficit.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	3,445,446	3,127,639
Current liabilities	1,702,188	1,605,808
Net working capital	1,743,258	1,521,831

Canadian Celanese

Canadian Celanese Ltd. earned $2.57 a share on its common stock in 1936, after all charges, compared with $3.18 a share in 1935.

The balance sheet reveals a further improvement in net working capital position, excess of current assets over current liabilities totalling $4 millions, as compared with $3.3 millions at the end of the preceding year.

During the year the company spent approximately $900,000 on capital account, bringing fixed assets up to over $10.7 millions. Holdings of Government bonds and investments, as well as cash, show an improvement in the aggregate over that reported in 1935. The special fund to take care of the income funding rights now stands at $367,200. During 1936 the company sold additional stock, increasing outstanding preferred to $10 millions and the common from 250,409 to 260,409 shares of no par value.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
*Gross profit	2,276,811	2,303,797
Less: Depreciation	352,942	325,393
Taxes	300,000	285,000
Directors' fees	7,760	7,740
Exec. salaries	72,340	72,280
Legal fees	24,265	10,424
Net earnings	1,519,503	1,602,960
Interest	122,400	.....
Net profit	1,397,103	1,602,960
Pfd. dividends	665,695	630,000
Partic. dividends	85,500	171,900
Common dividends	410,654	......
Surplus for year	235,254	801,060
Previous balance	‡1,993,521	1,690,687
Total	2,228,775	2,491,747
Approp. to reserve	......	89,000
Surplus forward	2,228,775	2,402,747

*Including investment income.
‡After adjustments.

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	4,857,759	4,021,914
Current liabilities	829,673	723,962
Working capital	4,028,086	3,297,952

Sarnia Bridge

Sarnia Bridge Co. reports a net profit of $34,843 for 1936, as against $25,055 in the previous year. After taking care of the usual charges and setting aside depreciation of $16,883, surplus amounted to $4,630. In 1935 there was a surplus of $2,084, but reserve for depreciation totalled only $866.

The principal change in the balance sheet is an increase in inventories from $30,003 in 1915 to $81,262 for 1936. This is reflected in part by the appearance of a new bank loan of $18,000.

At the close of the year the company carried over $52,184 of unfilled orders; this reflects the larger volume of business being handled.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Net profits	34,843	25,055
Less: Exec. remuner.	11,480	10,631
Directors' fees	925	1,625
Depreciation	16,883	866
Taxes	925	423
Interest, etc.	......	823
Employ insurance	......	170
Legal fees	......	855
Bad debts w/o	......	7,225
Tax reserve	......	353
Surplus	4,630	2,084
Previous deficit	78,394	80,478
Deficit forward	73,764	78,394

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	130,674	64,234
Current liabilities	58,310	10,720
Working capital	72,364	53,514

Moirs

Moirs, Ltd., of Halifax, report a moderate improvement in earnings for 1936, net operating income totalling $111,147 as against $104,404 in 1935. Following its usual custom, the company charged all income to depreciation reserve after providing for bond interest.

The balance sheet features an expansion of inventories, which in turn is reflected in a larger bank loan. Inventories rose from $402,955 to $537,861, while the bank loan increased from $203,000 to $367,000. The relatively small gain in net working capital was due to heavy expenditures on plant improvement.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1936	1935
	$	$
Net oper. profit	111,147	104,404
Less: Bond interest	45,000	45,000
Depreciation	66,147	59,404
Surplus	......	......

Working Capital

	1936	1935
	$	$
Current assets	1,101,006	868,546
Current liabilities	554,635	342,659
Working capital	546,371	525,887

Thayers, Limited

Thayers, Limited, gasoline and oil distributors in Toronto and southwestern Ontario, report a net profit of $38,803 in 1936, compared with $31,661 in 1935 and $61,272 in 1934. Earnings on the 9,550 shares of no par value preference stock were $4.06 a share in 1936 and $3.31 in 1935. Accurate comparison of the company's earnings and financial position is made difficult through changes in the manner of presentation and lack of information.

Preference dividends are cumulative at the rate of $3.50 per year and the regular semi-annual payment of $1.75 was deferred on July 1, 1936. On Jan. 1, 1937, a payment of $2.50 per share was made. The company plans to build up its financial position and no further dividend payments are expected at present.

Cash on hand at Dec. 31, 1936, is understood to have been about $65,000, slightly less than current liabilities of $67,200. Earned surplus amounted to $8,749. Failure to provide for taxes of $7,728 for 1935 made it necessary to charge this amount to the 1936 surplus account, reducing surplus below the amount needed to pay preference dividends in full.

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AGENCIES:

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BUTLER BYERS BROS. LTD., Saskatoon, Sask.
McCALLUM-HILL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Regina, Sask.
J. K. RINGLAND & COMPANY, LIMITED, Herald Building, Lethbridge

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DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE • LACHINE (MONTREAL) QUE.

BRANCH OFFICES AND WORKS: MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER AMHERST TORONTO CALGARY

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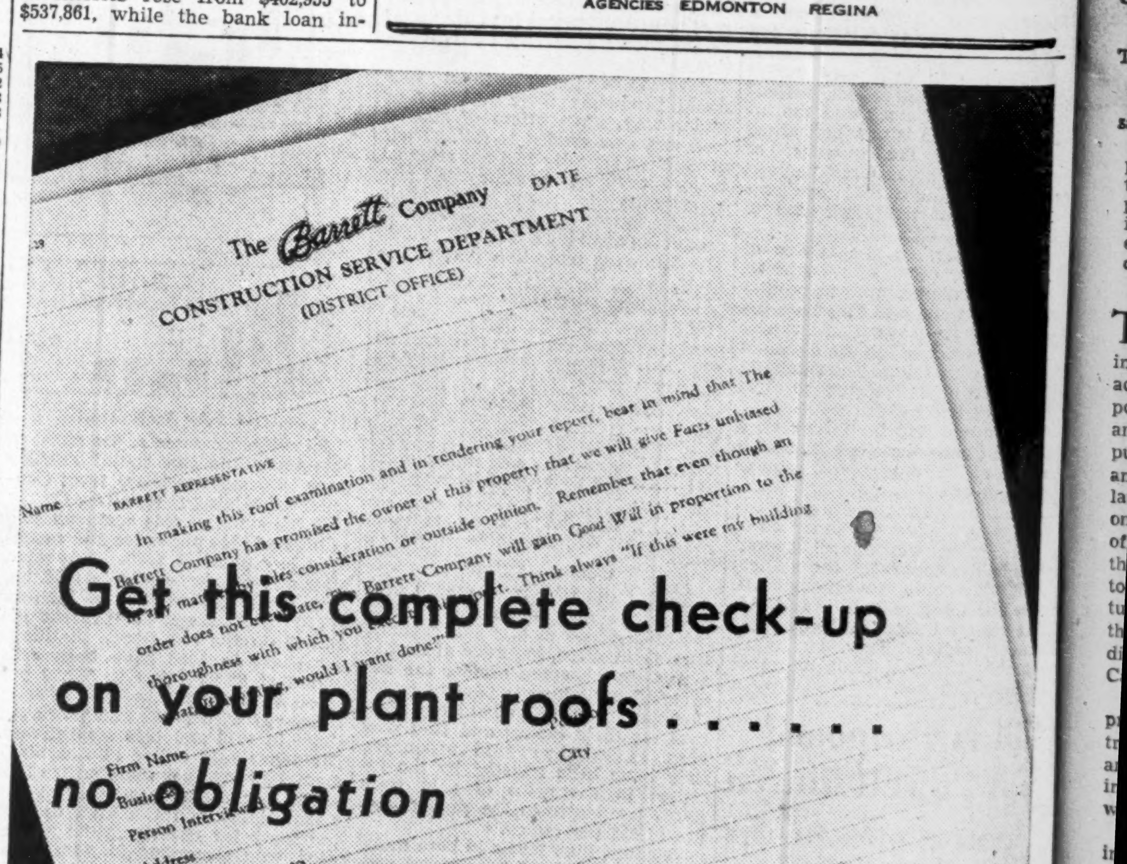

EVERYWHERE industrial properties are being rehabilitated — the present low cost of construction acting as an extra incentive to have important repair and modernization work done.

Investment in repairs and improvements below the roof may be jeopardized if the roof itself does not protect effectually. A logical starting point, then, is to have your roof inspected by an experienced Barrett inspector.

The Barrett expert will give you a complete, impartial report on your roof, flashings, parapet walls, etc. — and if repairs or changes are necessary will make recommendations. There is no charge for Barrett Inspection Service. If work is necessary, you are at liberty to select your own contractor. 'Phone, wire or write our nearest office.

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